THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 12] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1917. [Price, 4 annas.

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

CONTENTS.

	Page
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT—	
Public	357
Political	362
Marine	363
HOME DEPARTMENT—	
Judicial	364
Miscellaneous	367
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—	
Financial	368
Separate Revenue	369
LEGISLATIVE AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—	
Legislative	374
REVENUE DEPARTMENT	375
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT	385
LIST OF PAPERS LAID AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.	392

SUPPLEMENT.

India War Loan, 1917—(English), (Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese), (Malayalam) and (Hindustani).

Authorising Mr. Bowan Franks, Manager, Kanga Range Group Estates, Nilgiri district, to withhold the execution of labour contracts—(Tamil), (Canarese) and (Malayalam).

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

(Public.)

NOTIFICATION.

St. George, March 14, 1917.

...d for the Government of Madras, which cannot reach ...uld be addr...d "Stonehouse Hill, the Nilgiris." ... however, as ... to be addressed to Fort St. George:— ...e (Marine) a... financial (Pension) Departments and for ...ers those relating to Plague, Medical and Legislative,

...blic Works' ...partment, General Branch, should be ...g cases:—

...NS to references issued from the Government office, ...ers except those relating to budgets and allotments ...ublic Works Department, General Branch, should be ...

...lic Works Department (Irrigation) should continue to be ...

LEAVE.

...*e, March* 16, 1917.

...Service Regulations, Mr. David Norman Strathie, I.C.S., ...ief on acting Under Secretary to Government.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1917.

No. 88.—The Hon'ble Mr. Lionel Davidson, C.S.I., I.C.S., to act as Chief Secretary to Government in relief of the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Bedford, I.C.S., granted leave.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1917.

No. 89.—Mr. John Gray, I.C.S., on the termination of his special duty, to the Rajahmundry division of the Godavari district.

(The cancels Public Department notification 41, dated the 6th February 1917, published on page 158 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, posting Mr. J. Gray, I.C.S., to the Kumbakonam division.)

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1917.

No. 90.—The following acting promotions and reversions of the officers of the Indian Civil Service and of the Provincial Civil Service holding listed posts during the month of February 1917, are notified :—

(With effect from the 1st February 1917.)

Mr. Lewis Grenville Moore to revert as District and Sessions Judge, second grade.
Mr. Joseph Custodian Fernandez to revert as District and Sessions Judge, third grade.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur William Laughton Venkataramayya Garu to revert as District and Sessions Judge, fourth grade.

(With effect from the 3rd February 1917.)

Mr. Ewan Moore Gawne to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

(With effect from the 6th February 1917.)

Mr. George Malcolm Robertson to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.
Mr. Francis Harry Sennock to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

(With effect from the 7th February 1917.)

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur William Laughton Venkataramayya Garu to act as District and Sessions Judge, third grade.

(With effect from the 13th February 1917.)

Mr. Ernest Sampson Lloyd to act as Collector and District Magistrate, first grade.
Mr. Eric Alan Dawe to act as Collector and District Magistrate, second grade.

(With effect from the 16th February 1917.)

Mr. Ernest Sampson Lloyd to revert as Collector and District Magistrate, second grade.
Mr. Alexander Fotheringham (on privilege leave) to revert as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.

(With effect from the 18th February 1917.)

Mr. James Lysaght Smith to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.
Mr. Francis Harry Sennock to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

(With effect from the 23rd February 19[illegible]

Mr. Ewan Moore Gawne to act as Sub-Collector and Joint M[illegible] nd grade.

VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 1[illegible]

MALABAR VOLUNTEER[illegible]

No. 93.—Captain Arthur Willington Blake is grant[illegible] certificate from the 1st April 1917 or date of departure.[illegible]

NOTIFICATIO[illegible]

No. 92.—The following notifications of the Governme[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Delhi, the 16*th March*

No. 103-S[illegible]—In exercise of the powers conferred by (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to be made in the Registration of Enemy Property Rules p dated the 5th August 1915, namely :—

In clause (a) of sub-rule 1 of rule 2 of the said rules ing shall be substituted, namely :—

" 'Enemy' means a hostile foreigner or hostile firm carrying on business in the dominions of any State at war w[illegible]

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 9th March 1917.

No 1533-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Registration Ordinance, 1917 (I of 1917), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules —

Short title. 1 These rules may be called the Bangalore Registration Rules, 1917

Definitions. 2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, "the Ordinance" means the Registration Ordinance, 1917, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; "the competent military authority" means the General Officer Commanding 9th (Secunderabad) Division.

Period within which a person must register 3 For the purpose of section 3 of the Ordinance, the prescribed period shall be—

(*a*) in the case of persons resident in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore on the date on which the Ordinance was applied to the said Station—two months from the said date, and

(*b*) in the case of persons becoming subject to the provisions of the Ordinance after the said date—one month from the date on which they become so subject.

Registration authority to provide forms. 4. (1) The registration authority shall, as far as possible, cause to be delivered to every person to whom the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Ordinance apply a copy of Form A specified in Schedule I of the Ordinance:

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be construed as relieving any person of the obligation to register imposed on him by the Ordinance.

(2) The registration authority shall cause public notice to be given in such manner as it may think fit as to the places where copies of the form can be obtained.

Disposal of claims to non-liability 5. (1) For the purposes of section 4 of the Ordinance, the prescribed authority shall be such person as may be appointed by the competent military authority by order in writing in this behalf.

(2) Where a claim is lodged with the registration authority, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Ordinance, the registration authority shall forward the claim to the competent military authority.

(3) On receiving a claim under sub-rule (2), the competent military authority shall, unless he allows the same, direct the authority prescribed by sub-rule (1) to apply for the decision of the claim to the District Magistrate or other officer specially empowered in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Ordinance.

(4) If the competent military authority or an officer deciding a question under section 4 of the Ordinance allows a claim, he shall forward a copy of his order to the registration authority.

Notification of change of address. 6. (1) If any person registered under the Ordinance changes his place of residence, such person shall, unless the change is merely temporary, within seven days thereafter notify the registration authority of such change

(2) If any person refuses or, without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall be upon him), neglects to make the notification required by sub-rule (1), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Maintenance of register. 7. The registration authority shall maintain a register in Form I set out in the Schedule to these rules, and shall, from time to time, forward to the competent military authority copies of the register or of any alterations that may be made therein.

Certificates of registration. 8. The registration authority shall supply to every person registered under the Ordinance a certificate of registration in Form II set out in the Schedule to these rules.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

(See rule 7.)

Register.

Name. (1)	Place of residence. (2)	Date of birth. (3)	Whether single, married or widower. (4)	Number of dependents (if any) and whether wife dwelling with husband or otherwise and other dependents. (5)	Profession or occupation (if any), name of business, address of employer (if any) and nature of employer's business (6)	Whether the work on which he is employed (if any) is work for or in any Government Department. (7)	Whether he has undergone military or naval training (if any), description, if so, what and for what period (8)	Adjustment of dispute (if any) under section 4 and date of order (9)	Remarks. (10)

Signature of Registration Authority.

2

FORM II.

(See rule 2)

Certificate of Registration.

This is to certify that—

(a)_____

(b)_____

(c) of _____

has been registered under the Registration Ordinance, 1917, as applied.

(a) Name; (b) Occupation; (c) Postal address.

Signature of holder. *Signature of Registration Authority.*

Extract from the Bangalore Registration Rules, 1917.

Rule 5 (1) If any person registered under the Ordinance changes his place of residence, such person shall, unless the change is merely temporary, within seven days thereafter notify the registration authority of such change.

(2) If any person refuses or, without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon him), neglects to make the notification required by sub-rule (1), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

Delhi, the 9th March 1917.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 363.—Hugh Montmorency Huskoss to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st February 1917.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 365.—Second Lieutenant Ernest Roland Portous to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 21st October 1915.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1917

No. 93.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 8th March 1917

No. 1429-D.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title. 1. These rules may be called the Defence of India (Passport) Rules, 1917.

Definitions. 2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

"Passport" means a passport for the time being in force, issued or renewed not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which the person to whom it relates is a subject and, in the case of a person coming to India from any country other than the United Kingdom or a British possession issued or sised by the British Ambassador or British Consul in that country, to which passport there is attached a photograph of the person to whom it relates.

"Competent authority" means any person authorised by order in writing by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government to exercise the powers of a competent authority under these rules.

Landing or embarking in British India without passport prohibited. 3. No person coming from, or intending to proceed to, any place out of India shall, save as otherwise provided in these rules, land or embark at any port in British India unless he or she has in his or her possession a passport.

Power to exempt persons from the operation of the rules. 4. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may by order in writing exempt, either absolutely or on such conditions as may be specified in the order, any person or class of persons from any of the provisions of these rules, and a competent authority may by like order and under like conditions exempt any person or class of persons from any of the said provisions.

Penalties. 5. Any person who,

(a) lands or embarks at any port in British India in contravention of rule 3;

(b) having been conditionally exempted from any of the provisions of these rules does any act in contravention of any condition specified in the order of exemption;

(c) for the purpose of obtaining a passport or an order of exemption from any provision of these rules, or for the purpose of obtaining the renewal or variation of a passport or order, either for himself, herself or for any other person, makes a false statement or false representation,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for obstruction to authority acting under these rules.

6. Any person who voluntarily obstructs, or offers any resistance to, or impedes, or otherwise interferes with, a competent authority, or any officer or other person who is carrying out the orders of such authority or who is otherwise acting in accordance with his duty under any of the provisions of these rules, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine, or with both.

Attempts.

7. Any person who attempts to commit, or abets or attempts to abet the commission of, any act punishable under these rules shall be punishable in like manner as if he or she had committed the act.

Power of arrest.

8. (1) A competent authority or any officer of the Police or of the Customs Department empowered by general or special order by the Local Government in this behalf, may arrest without a warrant any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his or her being concerned in an offence punishable under these rules.

(2) Every authority or officer making an arrest under this rule shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

Exceptions.

9. Nothing in these rules shall apply to—

(*a*) any person whose age is, or appears to the competent authority to be, less than fifteen years;

(*b*) any member of His Majesty's naval or military forces or of the Indian Marine Service entering or leaving British India on duty;

(*c*) any member of the crew of any vessel who has been lawfully engaged as such in any country outside India and who leaves British India in continuation of the same voyage in the same vessel, or any member of the crew of any vessel who has been lawfully engaged in British India for an overseas voyage who satisfies a competent authority that he is by occupation a sea-faring man;

(*d*) any *bona fide* labourer proceeding to, or returning from, the Malay States or Ceylon; and

(*e*) any *bona fide* Mahomedan pilgrim proceeding to, or returning from, Jeddah or Basra.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1917.

No. 94.—With reference to notification 1310 of the Government of India, Army Department, dated the 24th December 1915, and in pursuance of clause (i) of rule 13 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) rules of 1915, the Government hereby empower the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, to make regulations as to the navigation and mooring of vessels in the territorial waters adjacent to British India and in rivers or channels connected therewith and to prohibit by such regulations any vessel or class of vessels from entering any such waters, rivers or channels which he may consider it necessary to keep clear of vessels or of vessels of that class in the interests of the public safety or the defence of British India.

Notification of the Government of India, Army Department, No. 1510, *dated the* 24*th December* 1915.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of rules 13 and 15 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, shall be in force in the areas specified in the schedule annexed hereto.

SCHEDULE

Presidency or Province.	Civil District.
Bombay	Karachi (Sind)
	Hyderabad (Sind).
	Ahmedabad.
	Broach.
	Surat
	Thana.
	Bombay City.
	Kolaba.
	Ratnagiri.
	North Kanara.
	South Kanara.
Madras	Malabar.
	Tinnevelly.
	Ramnad.
	Tanjore.
	South Arcot.
	Chingleput.
	Nellore.
	Guntur.
	Kistna.
	Gödâvari.
	Vizagapatam.
	Ganjam.
Bihar and Orissa.	Puri.
	Cuttack.
	Balasore.
Bengal	Midnapur.
	24 Parganas.
	Howrah.
	Hooghly.
	Khulna.
	Backergunge
	Faridpur.
	Dacca.
	Tippera.
	Noakhali.
	Chittagong.
Burma	Akyab.
	Kyaukpyu.
	Sandoway.
	Bassein.
	Myaungmya.
	Prapen
	Hanthawaddy.
	Pegu
	Thaton.
	Amherst.
	Tavoy.
	Mergui.
Andamans and Nicobars.	The whole.
Aden	The whole of the territory under the jurisdiction of the Resident.

Extract of rule 13 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915.

* * * * * *

13. (1) In any area in which the Governor General in Council may by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that the provisions of this rule shall be in force, the competent military authority or any other authority empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may make regulations as to the navigation and mooring of vessels in the territorial waters adjacent to British India and in rivers or channels connected therewith, and may by such regulations prohibit any vessel or class of vessels from entering any such waters, rivers or channels which such authority may consider it necessary to keep clear of vessels or of vessels of that class in the interests of the public safety or the defence of British India

(2) If any person disobeys or neglects to observe any regulation made in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary

(Political.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St George, March 20, 1917.

No. 7.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Notification.

Delhi, the 7th March 1917

No. 1477-O.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. L. Miles to be in charge of the Consulate for Denmark at Madras, during the absence of Mr. R. T. Menzies.

No. 8.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Lord Pentland, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, held an Investiture of the Order, as thereunto authorized by the Grand Master of the said Most Eminent Order, at the Banqueting Hall, Madras, at 9-30 p.m. on Thursday the 15th March 1917

At the Ceremony His Excellency Lord Pentland first invested, under the Grant of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India, the Honourable Mr. Robert Bailey Clegg with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

His Excellency then decorated, under the Grant of His Imperial Majesty, the Honourable Colonel William Montague Ellis, R.E., Raja Vengarad Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valia Nambidi of Kollengode, and Khan Bahadur Muhammad Amanud-din Hussain Sahib Bahadur, I.S.O., with the Badge of the Third Class of the Order. He also presented to Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Phayre, K.C.B., the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Military Division); to the Reverend William Skinner, D.D., and Sir Frederick Augustus Nicholson, K.C.I.E. Kaisar-i-Hind Medals of the First Class for Public Service in India; to Miss Louisa Hart, the Ear to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India; and to the Reverend Frederick Lionel Marler and Mr. Josiah Waters Coombes, Kaisar-i-Hind Medals of the Second Class for Public Service in India.

The following members of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire attended the Investiture:—

Maharaja Sri Rao Sir Venkatanarasimhaiapati Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E. of Bobbili.
The Honourable Sir Ghulam Muhammad Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Prince of Arcot.
The Honourable Sir Francis Spring, K.C.I.E.
H. Irwin, Esquire, C.I.E.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao Avargal, C.I.E.
Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
M.R.Ry. the Honourable Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal, C.I.E.
A. Y. G. Campbell, Esquire, C.I.E.
H. G. Stokes, Esquire, C.I.E.
A. Murchead, Esquire, C.I.E.
Major F. F. Fawcus, C.I.E. I.M.S.
P. L. Moore, Esquire, C.I.E.
The Honourable Mr. J. D. Stone, C.I.E.

(By Command of His Excellency the Governor)

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Marine.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1917.

No. 13.—The Governor in Council directs that the regulations under the Paris Sanitary Convention be imposed at all the uninfected ports of the Madras Presidency against vessels arriving from the port of Karachi, intimation having been received that the port has been plague-infected.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1917.

No. 14.—In supersession of the rates prescribed in the notification of Government in the Marine Department No 98, dated 5th November 1909, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th November 1909, Part I, page 1313, and in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 (2) of the Madras Coast Lights Act (IX of 1904), the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to direct that, on and after the 1st day of April 1917, coast light dues shall be levied at the rates specified in the following schedule in respect of every vessel of the burden of 30 tons or upwards making any such voyage as is described in the schedule.

Provided that, when coast light dues have been paid in the case of any vessel on account of the lights in the eastern or western group, no further coast light dues on account of lights in the same group shall be payable in respect of that vessel for a period of thirty days from the date on which such dues were paid.

SCHEDULE.

Vessels.	Rate per net registered ton.
CLASS I.	
Steam-vessels departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay, or from any port on the west coast of the South of India, and bound for calling at any port on the east coast of the South of India; or vice versa.	7 pies on account of the western, and 7 pies on account of the eastern, group of coast lights.
CLASS II.	
Steam-vessels departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay or from any port on the west coast of the South of India, bound for or calling at any port in India, east of the eighty-sixth meridian of Longitude E., and not calling at any port on the east coast of the South of India, or vice versa.	7 pies on account of the western group of coast lights.
CLASS III.	
Steam-vessels departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay, or from any port on the west coast of the South of India, and bound for or calling at any port outside India, east of the seventy-eighth meridian of Longitude E.; or vice versa.	7 pies on account of the western group of coast lights.
CLASS IV.	
Steam-vessels calling at or departing from any port on the east coast of the South of India and not included in any other class.	7 pies on account of the eastern group of coast lights.
CLASS V.	
Steam-vessels departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay and bound for the port of Tellicherry or for any port in the Presidency of Madras north of the port of Tellicherry; or vice versa.	5 pies on account of the western group of coast lights.
CLASS VI.	
Steam-vessels, not included in any other class, departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay and bound for, or calling at, any port on the west coast of the South of India south of the port of Tellicherry; or vice versa.	7 pies on account of the western group of coast lights.
CLASS VII.	
Steam-vessels, not included in any other class, calling at more than one port on the west coast of the South of India, or at more than one port on the east coast of the South of India.	7 pies on account of the western or eastern group of coast lights, as the case may be.
CLASS VIII.	
Sailing vessels	Half the rate which would be chargeable as aforesaid if they were steam-vessels.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this schedule, the expression "South of India" means any part of India south of a line drawn from Baidar on the west, to Ganjam on the east, coast of India, and the expression "Presidency of Bombay" does not include Aden.

2

Fort St. George, February 22, 1917.

No. 15.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 5 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (Act XV of 1908), as amended by the Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 1916 (Act VI of 1916), the Governor of Fort St. George in Council alters the limits of the Port of Baindur in the South Canara district and declares that the limits shall in future be as follows:—

To the north.—A line drawn due westwards from Addakodla Bhumi in the village of Sirur to Kirulve bar and on to 9 fathoms of water seawards.

To the south.—A line drawn across the Baindur river from the road near the old Salt Depot on the eastern bank to Duggeppa Shetti's garden on the western bank and across the seashore to 9 fathoms of water.

To the east.—A line running due southwards from Addakodla Bhumi on the north to Kesarkodi mosque on the northern bank of the Sankada Gundi river and across it onwards to Hadavinakone Venkat Rao's fields on the northern bank of the Kumbar Hole, thence turning west across the Kumbar Hole on to the sea coast up to 50 yards above the high water mark, and thence southwards along the sea coast as far as the garden "Koti Itta" on the right bank of the Baindur river including Dombey backwater for a distance of 50 yards from high water mark, thence running due eastward as far as the garden called "Kotchilla" under the Baindur Hill and thence again southward as far as the easternmost limit of the southern boundary.

To the west.—A line running from north to south and connecting the westernmost points of the two limits above-mentioned lines to a depth of 9 fathoms.

2. That portion of the Marine Department notification No. 13 (A), dated the 18th June 1881, published at pages 302 *et seq.* of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 28th idem which relates to the description of the limits of the Port of Baindur is hereby cancelled.

No. 16.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 4 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (Act XV of 1908), as amended by Act VI of 1916, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council withdraws the provisions of the aforesaid Act from the Port of Sirur in the South Canara district in which it is now in force.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1917.

No. 196.—M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Pichuka Sanyasayya Nayudu Garu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in charge of Jammalamadugu sub division, Cuddapah district, privilege leave for six weeks from or after the 16th April 1917, under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1917.

No. 197.—Mr. Louis Aimé Commande, Bar.-at-Law, to be Third Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

No. 198.—M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib Singanallur Narayanachar Vadi Rajachar Avargal, Deputy Collector, fourth grade, to be Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

Fort St. George, March 26, 1917.

(With effect from 1st April 1917.)

No. 199.—M. R. Ry. Calamur Srinivasa Ayyar, Sub-Registrar, first grade, to be Registrar of Assurances, sixth grade, on probation for one year.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1917.

(With effect from 1st April 1917.)

No. 200.—Muhammad Sibgatholla Sahib Chuda, Inspector of Registration Offices, to be Registrar of Assurances, Madras-Chingleput district.

No. 201.—M. R. Ry. Appuswami Vyas Nagaraja Rao Garu, Registrar of Assurances, Coimbatore-Nilgiris district, to be Inspector of Registration Offices.

No. 202.—M. R. Ry. Calamur Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, sixth grade, on probation, is posted to the Coimbatore-Nilgiris district.

PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1917.

(With effect from 1st April 1917.)

No. 203.—Mudras Muhammad Husain Sahib, Registrar of Assurances, second grade, to be Registrar of Assurances, first grade.

No. 204.—M.R.Ry Tiruvathur Rajanga Rao Setu Rao Garu, Registrar of Assurances, third grade, to be Registrar of Assurances, second grade.

No. 205.—M.R.Ry. Tiruvadamaruthur Swaminatha Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, fourth grade, to be Registrar of Assurances, third grade.

No. 206.—M.R.Ry. Picha Srinivasa Vadhani Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, fifth grade, to be Registrar of Assurances fourth grade.

No. 207.—M.R.Sr. Tarakkad Krishna Pattar Venkateswara Ayyar, Registrar of Assurances, sixth grade, on probation, to be Registrar of Assurances, fifth grade.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1917.

No. 208.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the second class, and, under section 37, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R.Ry. Chodalavada Dorniswamayya, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Chittoor, in the district of Chittoor.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1917.

M.R.Ry. Vennesonni Arokiaswamy Sami Pillai, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Mannargudi, Chidambaram taluk, in the district of South Arcot.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1917.

No. 209.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Appadurai Mianabissoodaram Ayyar, Sub-Registrar of Tiruchuli, Aruppukottai taluk, in the district of Ramnad, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Tiruchuli, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the town of Tiruchuli, Aruppukottai taluk, in the district of Ramnad :—

I.—Ordinary powers.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section I.—Items 1 to 9, 14, 16 and 17 to 20.

II.—Additional powers.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 :—Items 1 and 3 of the powers conferable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1917.

No. 210.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

Mr. Albert Leo Pinto, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Tanjore.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1917.

M.R.Ry. Arcot Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Salem.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1917.

No. 211.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. William Oswald Newsam, I.C.S., Assistant Magistrate, in the district of Ganjam, is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class except the power to try offences summarily under section 260.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1917.

No. 212.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower M.R.Sr. Venkatarama Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar, Sub Registrar and Special Magistrate, Perumkulam in the Tinnevelly district, to try offences punishable under sub-section (2) of section 142 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, which may be committed within the limits of the village of Sawyerpuram in the Srivaikuntam taluk of the Tinnevelly district.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1917.

No. 213.—In continuation of notification No. 242, dated the 18th March 1916, published at page 323 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 21st March 1916, relating to the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Madura, the Governor in Council directs under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, that the said Court shall continue to hold its sittings at Madura for a further period of one year with effect from the 12th April 1917.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1917.

No. 214.—The Government are pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen as non-official visitors of the sub-jail at Nellore :—

M.R.Ry. Kasibala Satapati Rao Pantulu Garu.

Muhammad Khaja Sahib Bahadur.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1917.

No. 215.—The following name of an auditor whose certificate granted by the Madras Government in accordance with the rules made under section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, has been renewed, is published for general information:—

Name—Mr. Francis Stephen Goodenough Bayly.
Address—Auditor, Kaity, the Nilgiris.
Restricted or unrestricted—Restricted.
Permanent or temporary—Temporary.
Date of expiry after renewal—31st December 1918.
Language accounts in which the holder is entitled to audit—English.

No. 216.—In partial modification of Notification No. 58, dated the 11th January 1917, published at page 64 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 16th January 1917, the Governor in Council is pleased to postpone to the 1st May 1917 the extension of the provisions of the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911 (V of 1911) to the municipality of Cuddapah in the Cuddapah district.

No. 217.—In continuation of notification No. 240, dated the 13th March 1916, published at page 321 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 21st March 1916, relating to the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Vizagapatam, the Governor in Council directs, under sections 4, 5 and 10 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, that the said Court shall continue to hold its sittings at Vizagapatam for a further period of one year from the 1st April 1917 and that it shall continue to exercise during that period the jurisdiction conferred on it by the said notification.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1917.

No. 218.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

No. 366-C.

Delhi, the 27th February 1917.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30, sub-section (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 61) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for item 3 in Part C of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department Nos. 713-734 (Judicial), dated the 2nd June 1913, as subsequently amended, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council:—

3. (a) Contracts and other instruments connected with forests, leases for grazing cattle on places other than canal banks, fisheries, canal buildings, spontaneous products and minerals, execution of minor works not under the Public Works Department, and the supply of necessaries for depots.	By Collectors and Deputy Commissioners.
(b) Deeds other than leases affecting immovable property of an estimated value not exceeding rupees two thousand.	
(c) Contracts relating to any matter falling within their ordinary jurisdiction.	

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1917.

Under section 6, Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing post-mortem shed for the Sendamangalam hospital; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Namakkal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Namakkal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or puramboke with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Namakkal taluk, Sowrasamudram village.			
Mela puramboke ..	M. S. Ry. K. Venkata Subba Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., munsiff of Sowrasamudram.	North, Sendamangalam-Pallipalayam road; east, path leading to hollowmen's temple; south, mela puramboke; west, Namakkal-Sendamangalam road.	Cents. 5

Fort St. George, March 19, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 71 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a boatshed; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar, Viravilli, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land in kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Viravilli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, huts or parambokes, with survey or patmah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Vizagapatam district, Viravilli taluk, Gantheswaram village			
Sirayali, dry ..	Pusarla Ramayya and Pusarla Padamma and the trustee of the Vittalagram Estate.	North, east and south, S No 98-3; west, Local Fund road.	0a. 1m. 71

E. A. HARVEY,
Acting Secretary to Government

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1917.

No. 35.—Under sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licences granted under the said sections to the Rev. James Alexander Kerr Walker of the Canadian Baptist Mission in the district of Vizagapatam, on the 27th November 1915, are hereby revoked.

No. 36.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a licence to the Rev. George F. Eryes of the Young Men's Christian Association, residing at Sandapet, Madura town in the taluk of Madura in the district of Madura to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

No. 37.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a licence to the Rev. V. Joseph Raj Amirtham of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, residing at Madras to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1917.

No. 38.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 1*st March* 1917.

No. 1005-C.—The following rules are published for general information, in supersession of rules IV, XI (7) and XII of the rules for the submission, receipt and transmission of memorials and other papers of the same class to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, or to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, as published with the Home Department Notification No. 536, dated the 30th June 1916.

RULE IV.

Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India presented through the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal should be forwarded direct by the local Government with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, except in the case of a memorial which—

(a) relates to:—
  (i) any rule or standing order of the Government of India; or
  (ii) any Legislative Proceedings of the Governor General in Council or an Act to which the Governor General has assented; or
  (iii) a case which has been previously under the consideration of the Government of India, whether on appeal or otherwise; or
(b) if granted, would cause expenditure for which the Imperial and not the local Government would be primarily responsible; or

(c) contains a prayer for the exercise of the Royal prerogative of pardon.

Every such memorial should be forwarded with a covering letter containing a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion to the Government of India in the proper department for transmission to the Secretary of State for India.

Note.—If the memorial contains an application for the suspension or remission of a sentence under chapter XXIX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), of which the local Government is not competent to dispose on its own responsibility under the orders contained in rule VI in paragraph 1 of the Home Department letter No. 1228-37, dated the 10th September 1915, it should be transmitted to the Government of India and not to the Secretary of State direct.

RULE XI (7).

When a memorial is a mere appeal from a Judicial decision.

Note.—If the memorial is practically an application for the suspension or remission of a sentence under chapter XXIX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), or contains such an application, it must be transmitted unless it falls under rule XII, or unless the case is one of which the local Government or the Government of India are competent to dispose on their own responsibility under the orders contained in the Home Department letter No. 1126-37, dated the 10th September 1915.

RULE XII.

XII. The Government of India may withhold the transmission of a memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India, if the memorialist has not previously memorialised the Government of India and the local Government concerned on the same subject; provided that when a memorial contains a prayer for the exercise of the Royal prerogative of pardon and is addressed to His Majesty, it must be transmitted to the Secretary of State for India, unless His Excellency the Viceroy thinks fit to grant the prayer in virtue of his authority to exercise this prerogative on His Majesty's behalf, or unless the memorial is from a convict under sentence of death in which case it may be dealt with in the same way as a memorial falling under the provisions of the note to rule XI (7).

The Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal may withhold the transmission of a memorial which under rule IV they are authorized to forward direct if the memorialist has not previously memorialised the local Government concerned on the same subject.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 14th March 1917.

No. 1227 E. D.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, IV of 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, namely:—

After rule 18-A the following rule shall be inserted, *namely*:—

"16-B. No Native of India shall depart by sea out of British India for the purpose of, or, with "the intention of, labouring for hire in any country beyond the limits of India.

"Provided that the prohibition imposed by this rule shall not extend to any person or class "of persons permitted so to depart by general or special license granted by such authority as the "Governor General may appoint in this behalf.

"*Explanation.*—"Labour" in this rule means unskilled labour, and does not include any work or "other occupation of the nature referred to in Chapter XI of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908."

E. A. HARVEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Financial.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1917.

No. 9.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

Delhi, the 7th March 1917.

No. 241-F. E.—Mr. T. R. Panchapagesa, Assistant Accountant-General, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for three weeks with effect from the 15th February 1917.

Mr. T. Rangaswami Mudaliyar, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant-General, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent Class II, in that office, with effect from the 15th February 1917 and during the absence on leave of Mr. T. R. Panchapagesan.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Separate Revenue.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St George, March 20, 1917.

No. 21.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Delhi, the 10*th March* 1917.

No. 2140-C. W. D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Schedule appended to this Department's Notification No 7133-W.-IX, dated the 12th August 1916, as subsequently amended :—

Insert as a new entry after item 14 the following :—

Articles.	Destinations.	Exceptions and exemptions
14 (a) Machinery and millwork of all kinds.	All destinations	....

No. 2581-S.—The following Order in Council is published for general information, in continuation of the Notification in this Department No. 1076, dated the 24th April 1915 :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE 10TH DAY OF JANUARY 1917.

Present:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas on the 11th day of March 1915, an Order was issued by His Majesty in Council directing that all ships which sailed from their ports of departure after the 1st day of March 1915, might be required to discharge in a British or Allied port goods which were of enemy origin or of enemy destination or which were enemy property :

And whereas such Order in Council was consequent upon certain Orders issued by the German Government purporting to declare, in violation of the usages of war, the waters surrounding the United Kingdom a military area, in which all British and Allied merchant vessels would be destroyed, irrespective of the lives of passengers and crew, and in which neutral shipping would be exposed to similar danger, in view of the uncertainties of naval warfare :

And whereas the sinking of British, Allied, and neutral merchant ships, irrespective of the lives of passengers and crews, and in violation of the usages of war, has not been confined to the waters surrounding the United Kingdom, but has taken place in a large portion of the area of naval operations :

And whereas such illegal acts have been committed not only by German warships but by warships flying the flag of such of the enemy countries :

And whereas on account of the extension of the scope of the illegal operations carried out under the said German Orders, and in retaliation therefor, vessels have been required under the provisions of the Order in Council aforementioned to discharge in a British or Allied port goods which were of enemy origin or of enemy destination or which were enemy property, irrespective of the enemy country from or to which such goods were going or of the enemy country in which was domiciled the person whose property they were :

And whereas doubts have arisen as to whether the term "enemy" in articles 3 and 4 of the said Order in Council includes enemy countries other than Germany.

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. In articles 3 and 4 of the said Order in Council of the 11th March, 1915, aforementioned, the terms "enemy destination" and "enemy origin" shall be deemed to apply and shall apply to goods destined for or originating in any enemy country and the term "enemy property" shall be deemed to apply and shall apply to goods belonging to any person domiciled in any enemy country.

2. Effect shall be given to this Order in the application of the said Order in Council of the 11th March, 1915, to goods which previous to the date of this Order have been discharged at a British or Allied port, being goods of destination or origin or property which was enemy though not German, and all such goods shall be detained and dealt with in all respects as is provided in the said Order in Council of the 11th March 1915.

Delhi, the 10*th March* 1917.

No. 2330-C. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in this Department Notification No. 86-C. W. D., dated the 13th January 1917, as subsequently amended, viz :—

Additions.

Ault and Wiborg Company.
Canton Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company.
China Trading Company (Yin Fah Hong).
Confiance (La) Insurance Company.
Dick, Bellamy and Company, Shanghai.

Eastern and Australian Import and Export Company.
Far East Oxygen and Acetylene Company.
Horst, M., and Company, Limited.
Judah and Meyers
Kuang Li Ho, Shanghai.
Lewis Berger and Sons, Limited.
Russian Internal and Export Trading Company.
Shimin, I. Shimin's Russian Provision Store.
Tai Feng Kung Sze.
Teplitzky, M. L., Import and Export.
Teller, L. T. (Liquidator of the Austrian Export and Import Company, Limited), Shanghai.
Tin Fah Hong (China Trading Company).
Urbaine (L') Fire Insurance Company of Paris.
Wells Fargo and Company.

Alterations.

Brandt and Company should read Brandt, A., and Company, Hankow.
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited, should read British Traders' Insurance Company, Limited, Shanghai.
Fukui and Company should read Fukui and Company, Shanghai.
Gadai Yoko should read Gidai Yoko, Shanghai
Handa Menko should read Handa Menko and Company, Shanghai.
Hattori Yoko should read Hattori, K., Shanghai
Heimun and Company should read Heimun, S., and Company.
Hsin-li and Company (Chungking) should read Hsing-li and Company, Chungking and Shanghai.
Kakiage, Yoko, should read Kakiage, B., and Company, Shanghai.
Nishin Yakuko should read Nishin Yakuho, Shanghai
Osaka Kobayashi Shiten should read Osaka Kobayashi Shoten, Shanghai.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Canton) should read Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Canton and Shanghai.
Sowa should read Sowa, K., and Company, Shanghai
Tos and Company should read Tos and Company, Limited, Tientsin.
Tos Tobacco Company, Newchwang, should read Tos Tobacco Company, Newchwang and Shanghai.

Removals.

London Ladies' Tailors. | Sasanikan.

No. 2406-C. W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL

THE 2ND DAY OF FEBRUARY 1917

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1916, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited;

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:—
(*d*) Bones in any form and bone ash;
Chemicals, etc.:—
(*e*) Anthracene oil and mixtures and preparations containing anthracene oil
(*i*) Creosote and creosote oils (except wood tar oil) and mixtures and preparations containing such creosote or creosote oils;
(*s*) Green oil and mixtures and preparations containing green oil;
(*t*) Potash salts (except potassium, chlorate, cyanide, nitrate (saltpetre), perchlorate, and permanganate) and mixtures containing such potash salts;
(*d*) Fishing gear (except tackle for fishing by rod and line);
(*l*) Guano;
Insulating materials, the following:—
(*r*) Zinc barium pigments made from zinc salts and barium sulphate;

(b) Manures, compound, containing nitrate or phosphate;

(c) Phosphate rock, namely :—
Apatites;
Phosphates of lime and alumina;'
Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—
(a) Peas (except tinned and bottled peas, and peas packed in cardboard boxes or similar receptacles).

(2) That the following headings should be added :—
(a) Bones in any form and bone ash;
Chemicals, viz. :—
(a) Anthracene oil, and mixtures and preparations containing anthracene oil;
(b) Creosote, and creosote oils (except wood tar oil) and mixtures and preparations containing such creosote or creosote oils;
(c) Green oil, and mixtures and preparations containing green oil;
(d) Potash, muriate of;
(e) Potash salts (except potassium chlorate, cyanide, muriate, nitrate (saltpetre), perchlorate, permanganate, and sulphate), and mixtures containing such potash salts;
(f) Potassium sulphate;
(g) Zinc oxide;
(c) Fishing gear including tackle for fishing by rod and line;
(d) Guanos;
Insulating materials, the following :—
(a) Zinc barium pigments made from zinc salts and barium sulphate (except zinc oxide);
(e) Manures, compound;
(f) Manures, organic;
(g) Phosphate rock, namely :—
Apatites;
Phosphate of lime and alumina;
Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—
(c) Ginger, preserved;
(d) Peas of all kinds;
(e) Sausages;
(h) Rubies and sapphires, natural or synthetic;
Woods, the following :—
(a) Cherry, wild;
(f) Cotton;
(g) Gum;
(c) Ebony;
(d) Maple;
(f) Palm;
(h) Quebracho;
(c) Rose;
(a) Zinc dust.

Now, therefore, their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 2645-C.W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in the schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 1595-C. W., dated the 17th February 1917, as subsequently amended, viz. :—

SCHEDULE.

ADDITIONS.

Argentina and Uruguay.

Arst, Alfonso, Calle San Martin 546 and Calle Suarez 1021, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Carriguy, E. R., Casilla 51; Defensa 542; and P. Mendoza 2457, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Cruz Alto, Ingenio Azucarero Garmendia Argentino, Tucuman, Argentina.
Estrader, Pedro, Calle Salsipuedes 231, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Hansa Mining Company ("Hansa" Sociedad Anonima de Minas), Calle Murpu 463, Buenos Aires, and Concarau, San Luis, Argentina.
Lindwedel, Schroyer & Company, Calle Venezuela 131 and Calle Alsina 467, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Lubeck, Serres & Company, Calle Uruguay 749 and Calle Rincon 523, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Stavenagen, Alfredo & Jorge, Calle Sarandi 364, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Sands & Roedler, Calle Florida 1430, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Torrico, Ricarl, & Company, Calle General Mitre 643, Rosario, Argentina.

Bolivia.

Diaz Bijos, y Cia. Sucre and Potosi.
Lazcano, Alejandro, Sucre.
Moerch, Bauer & Company, Sucre and Potosi.
Schutte (Partner of Morales, Bertram & Company), Sucre.
Villalobos, Moises J., La Paz

Brazil.

Behrens-Iorff (Viuva de F.) & Company, Rua Voluntarinos de Patria, Porto Alegre, and Pelotas.
Boschen Carlos, & Company, Rio de Janeiro.
Costa, Rua da Alfandega 60, Rio de Janeiro
Gins, Adolf, Porto Alegre.
Haupt & Company, Rua da Alfandega 60 and Rua Boa Vista 23, Rio de Janeiro.
Hoffmeister, Witte and Company, Rua das Princezas 20, Bahia,
Kaufmann, J., Rua P. de Abreu 19, Sao Paulo.
Krieger, Emilio P. Rua dos Andradas 443, Porto Alegre.
Lesnaki & Company, Rua Voluntarios da Patria 401, Porto Alegre.
Mueller, E. Theo., Rua Voluntarios da Patria 32, Porto Alegre.
Moll, Francisco, Rio Grande do Sul.
Ohl, Paul (Partner of Seligmann & Company), Para.
Reinhardt, Cesar, Banco do Rosario, Porto Alegre.
Schmidt & Company, Rua Sao Bento 30, Sao Paulo.
Schneider, Carl, Rua do Principe, Joinville, Sta. Catharina.
Schroeder & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro, Porto Alegre.
Sergenicht, Conrado, Rua Triumpho 19, Sao Paulo.
Sperb, Carlos Albino, & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro, 159, Porto Alegre
Sticky, Jorge F., Rua Christovao Colombo 38, Rio de Janeiro
Wiedeman & Gins, Rua do Commercio, Porto Alegre.
Wöbcken (Adolpho) & Krebs, Rua da Quitanda 147, Rio de Janeiro.

Chile.

Cuberas, A., & Company, Antofagasta.
Compania Maritima Alemana, Valparaiso,
Schmidt & Wehrhahn, Valparaiso.
Sorsa, Isidoro, Santiago.
Stanke, Alberto, San Antonio 186, Santiago; and Talca, Concepcion and Valparaiso.
Sylvester, Hirsch, Huerfanos 476, Santiago.

Colombia.

Muñoz, Cab.

Denmark.

Danske Artieselskab Continentale, Amaliegade 23, Copenhagen.
Danske Fellimport Kompagni, Vestergade 11, Copenhagen
Krebs, Carl, Kongens Nytorv 6, Copenhagen.
Norstrand, Carl, Kongens Nytorv 6, Copenhagen.
Reimers, Gebbert & Schall, A/S, Nybrogade 32, Copenhagen.
Voigt, Hans, Amaliegade 25 and Peder Skramsg. 19, Copenhagen.

Japan.

Arai Tatsuji, 7 Nakayamate-dori, 3 Chome, Kobe
Etuzo Yamasaki, P. O. Box 235, Kobe.
Haba & Company, Kobe.
Kramm, H., 373 Shimo Shibaya, Tokyo.
Shobei Hirai, P. O. Box 926, Kobe.
Takeo Yamaguchi, 834 Nishi Tobenacho, Yokohama.

Morocco.

Dukali, Nokhtar ben el Mati, Larache.
Kuhlmann, Alfred, Larache.
Nolting, Fritz, Larache.

Netherlands.

Heil, H. Van der, Beompjes 106, Rotterdam.
Hollandsche Verbandstoffenfabriek, Vaals, near Maastricht.

Netherland East Indies.

Advies Bureau Voor Landbouw en Industrieele Ondernemingen, Soerabaya.
Pangsaman, Java.
Spiegel (H.), Handel Maatschappy, Samarang.
Thesing, Leo, Soerabaya.

Norway.

Fosns Canning Company, Christiansand N.
Norske Salgskontor i Hamburg, Det, A/S., Christiansand.
Salgskontor i Hamburg, Det Norske, A/S., Christiansand.
Sandt, Brodrene, Verktoymaskinfabrik, A/S., Lakkegt. 55/59, Christiania.

Peru.

Arana, Eduardo, Mollendo.
Bates Inglesa (O Wagner y Cie), Calle Espaderos, Lima.
Bustamente, Manuel J., Mollendo
Portugal, Eduardo, E., Mollendo.
Bathjens, Guillermo, Arequipa.
Vela, Daniel.
Wagner, O., y Cia. (Bates Inglesa), Calle Espaderos, Lima.

Spain.

Alonso (nee Gonzalez Alonso, Julia).
Cano, Luis (nee San José Cano, Luis).
Cobreros José, Bilbao.
Dalmau, Guadalupe, Tarragona.
Heyser, (nee Mond y Heyser, Julia).
Industrias Ferb, Sociedad Anonima, Calle Lauria 104 and Calle Valencia 293, Barcelona.
Jemiske, Alejandro, Calle Santa Rosa 4, Gijon.
Lafuente, Francisco, Malaga.
Lafuente, Ricardo, Malaga.
Mond y Heyser, Julia, (late Mond & Werner), Ancsto Sanz II, Arrayan 35 and San Luis 42, Saville.
Moritz, E. H., Calle Consejo de Ciento 326, Barcelona.
Pallaros, Enriquieta Plaza Urquinaona 3, Barcelona.
Perez, Vidua & Hijos de Luis, Redondela, Maros and Villanueva de Arosa.
Prats, Alberto, Carrera de la Estacion, Caseres.
Ramirez y Compania, Calle Aragon, Barcelona.
Riesmano, Federico C. Calle Lauria 104 and Calle Valencia 293, Barcelona.
San José Cano. (Luis) S. en C., Rambla, Santa Monica 14, Barcelona.
Schutte, Alfred H., & Company, Calle Lauria 18, Barcelona; and Calle Luchana 1, Bilbao.
Weinstein, Martin, Calle Mantalbán 7, Madrid.

Sweden.

Klingenar, E., Packhusgl. 2, Gothenburg.
Malmo Kylvarubolag Aktiebolag, St. Nyg 63, Malmo.
Moritz, Julius, A/B., S., Humngatan 10, Gothenburg.
Schumacherlpong (W.) Aktiebolag, Fredsgatan 2, Stockholm.
Wennerstrom, August, Kungsgatan 56, Stockholm.
Wennerstrom & Ehngerberg, Kungsgatan 53, Stockholm.

Venezuela.

Radler (Otto) Succesr & Company, Puerto Cabello and Ezequielmate.

REMOVALS.

Argentina and Uruguay.

Benino, José A., Calle Rincon 456, Montavideo, Uruguay.
Brito, Enrique, Soudsan 2128, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Muzá, Carlos de la, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Penzera, Reinaldo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Brazil.

O'Day, D. Tyne.
Studer, J., & Company, Rua dut Princezas 20, Bahia.

Japan.

Lesener, S. D., 36 Nakamachi, Kobe; 6 Megazaki, Nagasaki.

Morocco.

Amir, Taher Ben, Larache.
Obadiah, Joseph Brahim, Larache.
Soudry (Esoudry), Samuel (Soudry Mordchai & Elias), Larache.

Netherlands.

Verhoeven, H. J. L., Ragulierzgracht 28, Amsterdam.

Netherland East Indies.

Kats, S., & Company, Medan and Palembang.
Rembler & Company, Medan and Palembang.
Zeitlin, A., Palembang.

Portuguese East Africa.

Ferraira, Joaquim, Quelimane.

Spain.

Iturriagagoitia, Viuda & Hijo de J., Bilbao.
Lluch y Vinals, Salvador, Paseo de Gracia 61, Barcelona.
Oliver, Ludislau, Barcelona.
Postigo, Manuel, Trinidad Grand 21, Malaga.
Postigo, Salvador, Trinidad Grand 21, Malaga.

VARIATIONS.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses in the persons or firms whose names have been already published.

Argentina and Uruguay.

Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft (Compania Sudamericana de Electricidad), Calle Alsina 434, Buenos Aires, and all Branches in Argentina and Uruguay.
Pintos, Domingo Manuel, Avenida de Mayo 1492–1500, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Brazil.

Brando, Viuva Carlos, & Company, Florianopolis, should read Brandã & Company, Florianopolis.
Viera de Mello, Francisco, Bahia.

Ecuador

Tagua Handels Gesellschaft, M.B.H., all Branches,
Esmeraldas Branch should also read Esmeraldas Handels Gesellschaft.

Morocco.

Lerdjman, Haim (Jaime) V., Tangier, should read Terdjman, Haim (Jaime) V., Tangier.

Netherlands.

Dunkel, J., Weteringschans 171, Amsterdam.
Schwedersky's Nachf. Meincl, A. H., Gravendijkwal 190, Rotterdam.

Netherland East Indies.

Emmerick, Van, Soerabaya. (No connection with Voorheen Van Emmerik & Company, Soerabaya).

Norway.

Wasl, Jacob, Neubergpt. 2, Christiania.

Portugal.

Cresbe, E. Madeira, should read Gresbe, E, Madeira.
Sociedade Insulana de Transportes Maritimos Ltda., Travessa da Ribeira Nova 26, Lisbon; and Funchal, Madeira.

Spain.

Gonzalez Alonso, Julio, Alameda de Mazarredo 1, Bilbao.
Hartmann, Pablo, Calle Cortes 591, Barcelona, Madrid, Valencia and Seville.
Maximo. Otto Carrera San Jeronimo, Madrid, should read Otto, Maximo, Carrera San Jeronimo, Madrid.

Delhi, the 7th March 1917.

No. 1082-C, W. D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alteration shall be made in the schedule appended to this Department's Notification No. 7133-W.-II, dated the 17th August 1916, as subsequently amended, viz.:—

(I) *Delete* item 41.

(II) *Insert* as item 12 (c) the following, viz:—

Articles.	Destinations.	Exceptions and Exemptions.
12 (c) Hides (raw)	All destinations.	....

No. 1083-C, W. D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department's Notification No. 7133-W.-II, dated the 17th August 1916, as subsequently amended, viz:—

Insert as a new entry after item 31 the following:—

Articles.	Destinations.	Exceptions and exemptions.
31 (a) Corundum of all kinds (including rubies and sapphires).	All destinations except the United Kingdom.	....

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Legislative.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1917.

No. 12.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will meet in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 2nd April 1917.

2 Under rule 61 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council persons desirous of admission to the Council Chamber during the sitting should make application to the Secretary to the Council through a member of the Council and such application should reach the Secretary not later than Friday, the 30th March 1917.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1917.

No. 136.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. M. Venkatesa Nayudu Garu, from general duty, Vizagapatam, to special duty, Bellary, for the investigation of the discrepancies in the demarcation of the Bellary-Chitaldrug boundary.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1917.

Muhammad Karim-ul-lah Farukki Sahib Bahadur, on completion of training in treasury work at Tinnevelly, to general duty, Tanjore.

M.R.Ry. Parovakattil Narayana Menon Avargal, on relief from the post of Presidency Magistrate, to general duty, South Canara.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1917.

No. 139.—The following posting of a forest officer is ordered with effect from 1st April 1917 :—

Mr. Alfred Berkeley Myers, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, *to be* District Forest Officer, West Vellore (new).

This cancels postings Nos. (3) and (4) published in notification No. 82, dated 2nd February 1917, appearing on page 178 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th February 1917.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1917.

No. 148.—Javad Hussain Khan Sahib, probationary deputy collector, from the Godavari district to the Vizagapatam district.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1917.

No. 141.—The following draft rules which His Excellency the Governor in Council proposes to make under section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, in respect of the waters specified below are published for general information. They will be taken into consideration after one month from the date of publication. Any representations regarding the same should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department :—

RULES.

No person shall take any fish from the following waters for a period of two years from the 15th of June 1917 :—

(1) Karnool-Cuddapah canal and the following tanks connected therewith, viz., the Nandyal tank, the Ayyavarikodur tank the Kanala tank, the Tangadancha tank and the Pata Cuddapah tank.

(2) the Markapur tank and its supply channel	
(3) the Peddamanchala tank	
(4) the Venkatapuram tank	Karnool district.
(5) the Badukhan tank	
(6) the Pehenal tank	
(7) the Kocherum tank	
(8) the Dargi tank	Bellary district.
(9) the Kamalapuram tank	
(10) the Sarur tank	Salem district.
(11) the Penukondapuram tank	
(12) the Moramrahalli tank, the Anabattankattai and the Nagarkattai connected with the Sarur system.	
(13) the Peddinayudu tank	Guntur district.

2. Any person who takes fish from any of the said waters in contravention of these rules shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine which may extend to Rs. 100 and if after such conviction he repeats the offence he shall be liable to a further fine which may extend to Rs. 10 for every day in which the offence is committed after the date of the first conviction.

3. A Magistrate may, on conviction, order the seizure forfeiture and removal of fixed engines, erected, or used, or nets used, in the commission of the offence and also order the forfeiture of any fish taken by means of any such fixed engine or net.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1917.

No. 142.—Under section 2 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act of 1894, the operation of the Act was extended to the undermentioned inam villages in the Tiruppattur taluk of the North Arcot district by means of notification No. 339, dated 10th August 1909, published on page 826 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th August 1909. His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that this notification is withdrawn so far as it relates to those villages and that the provisions of the Act shall cease to apply thereto with effect from 1st July 1917.

Paiyanapalli. | Virupakshipuram. | Nayakkanur.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1917.

NILGIRI FISHING RULES.

No. 143.—

Preamble.

Whereas it is necessary to take steps to protect the trout, carp and other non-indigenous fish, introduced with a view to their acclimatisation into certain waters on the Nilgiri plateau and to regulate fishing generally within the Nilgiri district and in the adjoining portions of the Malabar and Coimbatore districts, the Governor in Council is pleased under the powers vested in him by sections 4 and 5 of Madras Act II of 1878, sections 21, 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act IV of 1882, and section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act IV of 1897, to make the following rules which shall remain in force for twelve months from the date of this notification.

Rules.

Area covered by the preamble.

The area referred to in the above preamble wherein fishing is regulated by the rules hereinafter noted is that included within the following boundaries :—

(1) The south bank of the Bhavani river from Attipadi in the valley of that name, to its junction with the Moyar river;

(2) from that point the north bank of the Moyar river as far as the boundary of the Nilgiri District, and thence the boundary of the said district, as determined for ordinary administrative purposes in the Nilgiri peak ;

(3) from that point the western crest of the Nilgiri hills to its termination below Sispara ;

(4) thence along the northern, western and southern crests of the Silent valley range to its southernmost point ; and

(5) from that point to Attipadi.

NOTE.—The whole of the Silent valley reserved forest and the Mudumalai and Kumbarakolli leased forests are included in this area.

2. Under section 33, Madras Forest Act V of 1882, the Mudumalai and Kumbarakalli leased forests are declared for the purposes of these rules to be a reserved forest within the meaning of section 21 of the said Act.

The boundaries of the above forests are as follows:—

The Mudumalai leased forests—

North.—The boundary of Mysore State.

East.—The boundary of Mysore State and of Todanad firka of the Ootacamund taluk.

South.—The boundaries of the Gudalur desam, the Moyar river, the boundaries of the Sri Madurai desam and of the Cherumoli desam.

West.—The boundaries of the Munnad sirkar and of the North Malabar district, the boundaries of the Wynaad taluk and of the Nanjapathi-vattam amsam.

The Kumbarakolli leased forests—

North.—The Bethurahalla.

East and south.—The Moyar river.

West.—Survey Nos. 4 to 12 of the Gudalur desam.

3. The following rules apply to all waters within the area defined in rule 1 above with the addition of the Siruvani and the Gopalpuri rivers and their tributaries which flow into the Bhavani from the south.

4. *Definition.*—In these rules "fishing" includes the capture of, or the attempt to capture, fish by any means including fixed engines, arrows, weirs or nets or by the drumming or baling of any water.

5. *Exception.*—Nothing in these rules applies to fishing conducted by or under the orders of the Piscicultural expert to the Government of Madras.

6. *General prohibition.*—The poisoning of water or dynamiting of fish is absolutely forbidden in all waters.

7. *Waters in which fishing is entirely prohibited.*—The Parson's valley stream, Thiashola stream, Peermund stream, Bangi Tappal stream, Yemmakal stream, and the Upper Billithadahalla above the Bangi Tappal crossing to its source are closed to all fishing.

8. *Waters in which fishing is permitted without a licence.*—In the following waters fishing is permitted without a licence throughout the year, provided that the Collector may by notification in the District Gazette from time to time declare such waters or any portion thereof closed to all fishing, or may prohibit fishing for any particular species of fish in all or any such waters during any year or part of a year.

(1) The Bhavani river and its tributaries below the inflow of the Talmalai stream below Nirakal.

(2) The Moyar river and its tributaries below the Gazzalhatti chattram.

9. In the following waters fishing for trout is permitted, subject to the special rules noted hereunder :—

(1) The Pykara and its tributaries above the Pykara falls including the Krurmond stream, the Mekod stream below the Mekod waterfall, and the Mukurti stream;

(2) the Kurda river and its tributaries including the Avalanche and Emerald valley streams;

(3) the Billithadahalla and its tributaries; and

(4) the Tiger hill reservoirs.

Rules.—(a) No fishing for trout shall be permitted in any of the above waters except under licence to be issued by the Collector of the Nilgiris.

(b) Fishing for trout shall be permitted only between such dates in each year as the Collector may notify in the District Gazette.

(c) No fishing for trout shall be permitted before 8 a.m. and later than 7 p.m.

(d) All fishing under such licence shall be with artificial fly and on a single hook. Fishing with live or dead bait (including worms) and with artificial spinning bait is prohibited.

(e) Every licence-holder shall carry a disgorger.

(f) Every licence-holder shall, after each occasion on which he fishes, send to the District Forest Officer, Ootacamund, a post-card of which a supply can be obtained from that officer, on application, giving a list of the trout killed and their weight, together with a note of the size of any trout under eight inches in length caught and returned to the water.

(*c*) No licence-holder may take trout for the purpose of stocking private waters. All fish retained must be killed at the water side.

10. *Waters in which fishing for fish other than trout is permitted.*—In the following waters fishing for fish other than trout is permitted subject to the special rules hereinafter noted after each group of waters :—

(*a*) (i) the Pykara river between the inflow of the Kruramond stream and the Pykara falls.

(ii) The Getacamund lake.

Rules.—Fishing in the above waters of the Pykara river is permitted only with artificial fly, spoon, frog or paste on a single rod and line and on licence to be obtained from the Collector of the Nilgiris.

Fishing in the Getacamund lake with rod and line but not otherwise is permitted throughout the year without licence.

(*b*) (i) The Bhavani river with its tributaries (other than the Kunda river and its tributaries including the Avalanche and the Emerald valley streams and the Billithadahalla and its tributaries) from its source down to the inflow of the Talmalai stream below Niralai.

(ii) The Muyar river with such tributaries as are in the Nilgiri or the Coimbatore district between the Pykara falls and the Garrulhatti chattram.

(iii) The Siruvani and the Gopanari rivers and their tributaries lying in the Malabar and the Coimbatore districts.

Rules.—(1) Fishing in the above waters is permitted only on a licence issued by the Collector of the Nilgiris.

(2) The use of nets with a mesh less than 3-inch square, the measurement being from knot to knot when the net is wet is prohibited.

(*c*) The following rules apply to all waters included within the area defined in rule 1 supra other than those included in rules 7 to 10 (*b*) supra :—

(1) All fishing is prohibited except under a licence issued by the Collector of the Nilgiris.

(2) The use of nets with a mesh less than 1½ inches square is prohibited, the measurement being from knot to knot when the net is wet.

(3) The Collector may by notification in the District Gazette declare from time to time such waters or any portion of such waters closed to fishing, or may prohibit fishing for any particular species of fish in all or any such waters during any year or part of a year.

Licences.

11. (1) Licences issued under the above rules shall not be transferable and shall be shown on demand to any forest officer, any revenue officer not below the rank of revenue inspector or to any Police officer not below the rank of head constable, or to the inspector of fisheries or any officer authorized by him in this behalf.

(2) The fee for a licence to fish for fish other than trout in the waters specified in rule 10 (*a*) (i) shall be Re 10 and in the waters specified in rule 10 (*b*) Rs. 25 for each season or part of a season Provided that (*a*) when no close time is prescribed the season shall be held to run from the 16th September to the 15th of the following September, both dates being inclusive, and (*b*) that the holder of a season licence to hunt and shoot under the Nilgiri game rules shall be entitled to the grant free of charge of such a licence to fish on application to the District Forest Officer. Such licence will remain in force for the unexpired period of the applicant's game licence.

(3) (*a*) The fee for a licence for fishing for trout in the waters specified in rule 9 and the number of fish which a licencee is entitled to kill shall be as follows :—

For the season, Rs. 100 to cover 250 fish.
For one month, Rs. 45 to cover 100 fish.
For one week, Rs. 15 to cover 36 fish.
For the week end (Friday evening to Monday morning) Rs 10 to cover 26 fish.
For one day, Rs. 5 to cover 10 fish.

These rates are subject to alterations as Government may direct by notification from time to time.

(*b*) There shall be no limit to the number of licences issued to any individual provided that the maximum of 250 trout be not exceeded. No licence shall be issued for less than its full face value and every time-expired licence shall be deemed to be exhausted whether the number of fish specified therein shall have been killed or not.

(4) The season during which the licences permit fishing shall be clearly endorsed thereon.

(5) Daily licences for fishing for trout will be issued at the Post offices at Ootacamund, Aravankadu, Wellington, Coonoor and Pykara or through any other agency which the Collector may notify from time to time on prepayment of the prescribed fees. Trout fishing licences for longer periods and licences to fish for fish other than trout will, as hitherto, be issued, at the District Forest office only on production of a treasury receipt from any Government treasury in the Nilgiri district for the fees payable therefor.

(6) The Collector may refuse to grant a licence under these rules to any applicant if the latter has been convicted of an offence against these rules or against the Nilgiri Game Rules or of offences against the provisions of Madras Act II of 1879 or the Indian Fisheries Act IV of 1897 or for any other reason to be stated in writing and may cancel any licence already granted for like reason. If the licence is cancelled the licencee shall not be entitled to the refund of any fee he has paid for such licence.

(7) No refund of daily trout fishing licence fee is permissible unless the licence is sent to the District Forest Officer by registered post on a day prior to that for which the licence was issued or unless it is presented to the head clerk of the District Forest office before midday on the date on which it is current or unless it is posted so as to bear the Ootacamund 11-10 a.m., delivery post mark on the day for which it is correct. In the case of licences presented to the head clerk of the District Forest office unused licences can be accepted except on working office days. All applications for refund must be accompanied by a certificate from the person to whom the licence was issued that he or she has not made use of the licence.

Penalties.

12. (*a*) Any infringement of rules 8 (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) and 10 (*a*), 10 (*b*) and 10 (*c*) (1) and (2) and of any notification issued under rules 8 and 10 (*c*) (3) within any area reserved under section 18

of Act V of 1882 or in the Madumalai and Kumbarakolli leased forests as already defined shall render the offender liable on conviction before a magistrate to a fine which may extend to Rs 500 or imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or both as provided by section 21 of the said Act, and any such breach within any area at the disposal of Government but not so reserved as defined by sections 25 and 34 of the said Act shall render the offender liable on such conviction to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or to fine which may extend to Rs 200 or both, under section 26 of the said Act V of 1882.

(*b*) Except in cases falling under rule (*a*) supra any person convicted before a magistrate of a breach of rules 10 (*a*) or of 9 (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) shall be liable to the penalties and forfeiture prescribed by section 7 of Act IX of 1879.

(*c*) Except in cases falling under rule (*a*) supra any person convicted before a magistrate of a breach of the rules 10 (*b*), 10 (*c*) (1) and (2) and of any notification under rules 8 and 10 (*e*), (3) shall be liable to fine which may extend to Rs 100 and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 10 for every day after the date of the first conviction during which the breach is proved to have been persisted in

(*d*) Except in cases falling under rule (*a*) supra any fixed engines erected or used, or nets used in contravention of rules 10 (*b*) and 10 (*c*) (1) and (2) or of any notification issued under rules 8 or 10 (*e*) (3) shall be liable to seizure and removal by any police officer or other person specially empowered by the Local Government under section 7 of the Indian Fisheries Act IV of 1897 to make arrest without an order from a magistrate and without a warrant and any magistrate trying any breach of these rules or any offence punishable under the Indian Fisheries Act may declare that any fixed engine erected or used or nets used in contravention of these rules and any fish taken in contravention of the said rules by means of any fixed engine so set shall be forfeited

19 Every person appointed by the District Forest officer for the purpose of enforcing these rules shall be deemed to be a Forest officer under Act V of 1882.

Fort St. George, March 17, 1917.

No. 144.—Under the powers vested in him by sections 35 and 64 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the following amendments be made in "the Rules to regulate the transport of sandalwood in the Coimbatore district" published in notification No. 128, dated 28th February 1897, on pages 314–323 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th March 1897 :—

Sandal.

For the list of stations published under schedule C *substitute* the following :—

SCHEDULE C.

Taluk.	Checking station.	Taluk.	Checking station.
Kollegal ..	The Range office.	Andiyur ..	The tannah station.
Sivasamudram ..	The River Bridge.	Satyamangalam ..	The Range office.
Ammapet ..	The tannah station.		

No. 145.—Under the powers vested in him by sections 35 and 64 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the following amendments be made in "the Rules to regulate the transport of timber in the North Coimbatore division" published in notification No 257, dated 16th April 1910, on pages 534–535 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th May 1910, and notification No 221, dated 22nd April 1911, on page 478 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th May 1911 :—

Timber.

For the list of checking stations published under schedule D, *substitute* the following :—

SCHEDULE D.

Checking stations.

(1) Kanakampalaiyam | (2) Poojur. | (3) Attani. | (4) Talavadi.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1917.

No 146.—It is hereby notified that Sahib Jaha, late peon of the office of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, was dismissed from service and that he is ineligible for re-employment in any department of Government service.

No. 147.—Under section 2 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act of 1894, the operation the Act was extended to the undermentioned inam villages in the Srivilliputtur taluk of the Ramnad district by means of notification No 331, dated 10th August 1909, published on page 825 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th August 1909. His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that this notification is withdrawn so far as it relates to these villages and that the provisions of the Act shall cease to apply thereto with effect from 1st May 1917 :—

1. Seshalam.
2. Kammapatti
3. Nallagapperi and its hamlets

Fort St. George, March 13, 1917.

No. 148.—Under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act, II of 1866, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall be put in force in the town of Pithapur for a period of one year with effect from the date of publication of this notification.

Fort St. George, February 28, 1917.

No. 149 —

CENTRAL BANKS

Quarterly finance statements (for the quarter ending 31st December 1916).

PART I

LIABILITIES and quasi-liabilities

Name of bank.	Outside the movement.				Within the movement.								Outside the movement.		
	Deposits, fixed current or savings, bank, by individuals in an individual capacity.	Debentures.	Overdrafts from outside banks, firms, &c., drawn or Joint Stock	Other items.	Fixed deposits or loans received from Scheduled Banks or Provincial Bank	Drawing portion of cash credit with Provincial Bank	Savings Bank or current accounts held in favour of Societies or Central Banks.	Reserve fund of bank itself.	Paid-up share capital.	Other Funds.	Undrawn liabilities, e.g., cash credit accounts guaranteed by the Provincial Banks to Central Banks or to Societies, and by Central Banks to other Central Banks or Societies		Cash in hand and outside banks.	Government paper.	Post office savings bank deposits
											To cover deposits.	For loans immediate.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Madura Central Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 18.	27,18,030	..	68,780	44,804	3,20,651	..	26,700	81,000	6,00,000	.	..	..	10,023	2,08,254	..
2. Salem District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 161.	1,69,901	..	60,000	94	70,000	..	12,380	6,201	51,000	34,000	..	..	10,115	..	135
3. Trichinopoly District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 178.	6,76,656	..	83,761	1,887	82,310	..	6	10,510	80,000	884	..	..	10,115	..	..
4. Ishalatang District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 197.	3,28,140	..	36,036	13,894	49,545	..	6,125	6,050	70,200	30,400	..	21,370	5,176	..	..
5. Guntur District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 220.	21,180	..	..	301	1,00,000	..	..	1,234	7,130	10,325	..	..	11,729	..	4
6. Madura Limited Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 275.	4,01,387	..	10,000	10,000	3,33,624	..	267	4,310	62,173	10,340	..	35,240	20,329	..	..
7. Tanjore District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1023.	2,66,000	..		400	30,186	..	..	1,851	20,700	..	..	..	10,185	..	..
8. South Canara Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1210.	8,04,132	..	..	.	28,614	..	12	1,718	14,140	21,640	.	..	8,791	..	6
9. Kistna District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1424.	17,480	..	..	..	2,07,100	..	..	744	43,924	..	.	..	10,245	..	..
10. Chingleput District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1950.	8,095	..	..	92,600	3,87,169	..	..	104	6,000	..	..	9,167	..	..	50
11. Chittoor Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1954.	20,034	..	..	..	[illegible]	.	..	..	8,114	..	..	.	..	..	..
12. The Ganjam District Co-operative Banking Union, No. 1958.	5,645	..	..	..	2,005	..	..	..	5,402	..	..	..	5,142	..	.
13. The Vizagapatam District Co-operative Banking Union, No. 1964.	16,190	..	..	600	30,170	..	..	..	5,100	105	..	..	5,023	..	..
Total Central Banks ..	81,40,552	..	1,99,088	1,85,189	19,91,503	..	46,490	1,05,000	9,91,724	1,70,094	..	66,107	1,17,944	2,08,254	245

PART I—*cont.*

Assets and Quasi-Assets

Name of Bank.	Outside the movement—cont.			Within the movement.								Net profit of past year.	Rates of interest on which money is usually		Last dividend declared
	Other investments of a liquid nature or easily realisable.	Unknown balance of current cash credit.		Loans to Agriculturist Societies.	Loans to Non-Agricultural Societies.	Loans or deposits due to the Central Bank by the Provincial Bank or other Central Banks.	Loans and deposits due to Provincial or Central Banks.	Uncalled share capital.	Guaranteed share capital.	Other investments inside the movement.		Borrowed.	Lent.	
		With salary or joint Bank.	With Provincial Bank.											
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	PER CENT	PER CENT.	P. CENT.
1. Madras Central Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 19	..	3,04,193	..	40,04,017	2,010	2,12,243	..	..	..	..	60,304	6, 6½ and 8	7 and 7½	6
2. Salem District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 151	..	18,660	..	4,57,833	2,310	..	..	43,100	60,000	..	7,810	6, 6½, 6½ and 7	7½	6
3 Trichinopoly District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 170.	..	60,232	..	9,10,776	37,606	3,04,125	..	..	..	1,105	15,780	6, 6½ and 4	6, 6½, 6½, 7 and 7½	6
4 Coimbatore District Urban Bank, Ltd., 427	..	43,467	..	4,02,167	24,630	60,000	..	23,500	..	6,056	10,366	6, 6½, 6½, 6, 6½, 6½, 6½ and 7	7 and 7½	6
5. Guntur District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 850.	..	..	..	46,080	5,300	.	..	40,470	..	183	693	4 to 7	7½	6
6. Madura-Ramnad Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 975.	2,253	40,000	.	6,09,091	12,574	80,000	..	31,627	..	1,000	3,723	6, 6½ and 7	7½	6
7. Tanjore District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1023	..	10,000	..	1,87,218	16,294	1,45,000	..	25,200	..	30	2,060	6	7½	7½
8. South Canara Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1113	..	..	..	1,66,182	.	1,02,500	..	.	..	2,220	5,897	6, 6½, 6 and 6½	6½ and 7½	7
9. Kistna District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1422	.	.	.	5,84,735	3,500	..	..	35,573	..	..	2,414	6 to 7	7½	7
10. Chingleput District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1500.	..	..	.	4,54,333	11,105	1,766	..	1,32,414	..	.	607	6½, 6½, 6½ and 7	7½	..
11. Chittoor Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1674.	..	..	..	1,660	1,600	26,000	..	13,735	..	..	..	6 to 8	7½ to 8½	..
12. The Ganjam District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1926	..	..	..	6,600	500	..	..	..	..	..	.	6 to 8	8	..
13. The Vizagapatam District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1784.	..	..	..	32 450	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	6 to 7	8	..
Total Central Banks ..	2,253	4,75,441	.	83 44,180	1,37,727	16,85,671	..	3,56,221	60,000	12,734	77,421	..	..	..

PART II.

Name of Bank.	Deposits or debentures of the kind dealt with in columns 2 and 3 of Part I.						Repayment of loans by societies.		
			Other deposits and debentures falling due				Estimated.		Actual, in twelve months preceding present quarter.
	On current or saving banks account.	Deposits for not more than three months.	In twelve months from commencement of present quarter (i.e., of quarter in which the return is submitted).	In next twelve months.	In twelve months following.	In subsequent years.	In twelve months from commencement of present quarter.	In next twelve months.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Madras Central Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 18	9,13,273	..	13,00,662	9,14,948	1,18,857	81,802	8,00,000	6,00,000	6,71,127
2 Salem District Urban Bank, Ltd., No 151		..	1,48,602	32,012	40,747	15,000	2,20,000	30,000	92,847
3 Trichinopoly District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 178 .. .	39,729	..	3,20,038	1,000	..	17,500	4,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
4 Coimbatore District Urban Bank, Ltd., No 427 ..	1,215	15,171	2,55,217	..	..	84,541	80,000	71,000	1,45,987
5 Gantur District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No 836 ..		..	29,158	6,450	..	..	42,000	50,000	84,550
6 Madura-Ramnad Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 976 ..	30,533	..	4,01,876	20,000	..	..	1,68,420	70,000	1,02,702
7. Tanjore District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. No. 1025 .	400	..	1,23,780	1,16,577	601	898	97,936	40,740	78,103
8. South Canara Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No 1313 ..	1,272	..	94,150	67,292	81,383	8,860	1,06,470	11,850	53,181
9. Kistna District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No 1422	..	..	90,856	600	700	..	1,68,370	80,000	86,010
10. Chingleput District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No 1668.	..	..	..	8,784	..	..	8,625	35,000	21 474
11. Chittoor Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No 1676	15	..	10,010	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
12 The Ganjam District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No 1929.	..	..	1,705	6,000	1,500	3,616	..	2,500	..
13. The Vizagapatam District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1764.	..	..	5,804	5,000	..	..	33,270	..	..
Total Central Banks ..	9,82,257	15,171	24,80,280	13,60,010	2,49 847	1,02,044	19,85,702	11,75,891	16,05,972

PART III.

Name of bank.	Portion of deposits and debentures of the kind dealt with in columns 2 and 3 of Part I falling due in each quarter in twelve months from commencement of present quarter (4th column of part II).				Repayment of loans by societies estimated in each quarter in twelve months from commencement of present quarter (column 6 of part II).			
(1)	I quarter. (2)	II quarter. (3)	III quarter. (4)	IV quarter (5)	I quarter. (6)	II quarter. (7)	III quarter (8)	IV quarter (9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Madras Central Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 18	2,80,160	3,40,731	4,89,182	2,23,800	1,17,000	1,85,000	1,02,000	1,26,000
2. Salem District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 161	49,761	36,333	40,178	70,300	65,000	60,000	65,000	40,000
3. Trichinopoly District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 178	2,02,755	2,02,229	2,72,838	1,48,914	87,440	97,492	1,04,130	1,16,192
4. Coimbatore District Urban Bank Ltd., No. 427	1,20,497	30,548	58,215	49,844	18,400	18,800	21,500	18,000
5. Guntur District Co-operative Marketing Union, Ltd., No. 630 ..	6,450	1,050	2,350	18,220	10,650	15,150	6,350	6,650
6. Madura-Ramnad Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 975 ..	1,34,012	1,64,173	76,013	86,927	1,03,491	41,982	52,490	38,525
7. Tanjore District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1023 ..	35,970	25,035	38,907	22,921	20,433	6,750	12,313	7,475
8. South Canara Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., No. 1115 ..	17,432	52,100	11,104	34,933	49,200	44,062	25,529	55,182
9. Nilgiris District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1422 ..	12,451	20,880	26,270	94,300	27,000	69,490	26,760	32,610
10. Chingleput District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1559 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,240	3,295
11. Christian Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1874 ..	4,000	..	16,010	..	..	..	..	..
12. The Ganjam District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1998 ..	..	..	..	2,160	..	..	..	..
13. The Vizagapatam District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1764.	..	5,000	..	..	..	22,370	..	..
Total Central Banks ..	8,61,505	8,63,079	10,07,122	7,39,932	6,21,320	6,15,093	5 04,401	4,91,529

Fort St. George, March 18, 1917

No 150.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares, under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the area described in the schedule below, a "reserved forest" under the Act :—

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluk.	Village.	Name of proposed block	Area.
The Nilgiris ..	Ootacamund ..	Ootacamund ..	Aramby No. 1 addition reserved forest ..	ACS. 77·20

BOUNDARIES.

North.—Starting from the north-east corner of S. No. A. 143 I the line runs along the southern boundary of S. No. A 143 A to its north-west corner ; thence in a straight line across S. No. A. 134 A (the Havelock Road) to the north-west corner of S No A 134 B , thence along the southern boundary of S No. A. 134 A (the Havelock Road) to the north-east corner of S No A 134 B

East.—Thence the line runs along the western boundary of S No. A. 134 A (the Havelock Road) the western boundaries of S Nos. A. 140 D-1, A. 142 B-2 and A. 134 A , to the southern point of the last-named field ; thence in a straight line across S No. A. 143 F to the north-east corner of S. No. C. 150 C ; thence along the western boundary of S. No. C. 150 C to the north-east corner of S No. C. 383.

South.—Thence the line runs along the northern boundary of S, No C. 383 to the north-east corner ; thence along the eastern and northern boundaries of S. No. B 662 A, the northern boundaries of S. Nos B. 662 A-1, B 662 A-2 and B 666 to the north-west corner of the last-named field , thence along the western boundary of S. No B 665 to the southern point of S No B. 666

West.—Thence the line runs along the western boundary of S. No B 665 up to its north-west corner; thence along the western boundary of S. No B 667 to its north-west corner ; thence in a straight lines across S Nos B 667-1 and B. 667 A to the south-east corner of S. No. A. 140 A ; thence along the eastern boundaries of S. Nos. A. 140 A. A. 140 A-1, A 140 A-2, A. 135 A. 139 and A. 143-I to the starting point.

The following fields are included :—

			ACS.	
Toda Patta lands S No.	A. 134, ...		6·06	
	A. 134 B		8 57	
	A. 134		25 03	
	A. 139		7·79	
	B. 667 .. .		9 03	
	B. 667-1		1 91	
	C. 151 .. .		1 30	
				47·33
Patta land	B 666		3·17	3·17
Government land ..	B 666 A		0·15	
	B. 666 A		0·48	
	B. 667-1		1 42	
	B 667 A .. .		1·21	
	A. 143 F		0·82	
	A. 134 A. part ..		2·86	
				6 84
				77 20

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council under clause (*c*) of section 4 of the same Act, appoints the Sub-Collector, Coonoor, for the time being, to be the Forest Settlement Officer, (1) to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the lands comprised within the boundaries mentioned above or of any alleged right in regard to any forest produce on such lands and (2) to deal with such claims in the manner provided in chapter II of the Act The Governor in Council, under section 4 of the Act, appoints the District Forest Officer, Nilgiris, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the inquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the Act, appoints the Collector of the Nilgiris, for the time being, to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the same Act

Fort St. George, March 19, 1917.

No 151.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares, under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882, that the areas specified below, which were declared to be reserved forests under section 16 of the Act in the notification noted in column (1) of the schedule below, shall cease to be reserved forests with effect from 1st May 1917 :—

SCHEDULE.

Name of reserve or portion of reserve disafforested. (1)	District. (2)	Taluk. (3)	Village. (4)	Area in acres. (5)
Portion of Talagam reserved forest block No. IV—notification No. 43, dated 30th January 1885, published on pages 93 and 94 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th February 1885, as amended by notification No. 283, dated 30th April 1914, published on pages 802 and 803 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd June 1914.	Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	(1) No. 24 Vinayandu. (2) No. 22 Nanjundapuram (3) No. 21 Pantimadai	366

Boundaries.

North and east.—Starting from the south-west corner of survey No. 331 of Pera Thalagam, a hamlet of Virapandi village, first bn. the line runs along the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 331, 333, 352, 347, 346, 344, 343, 340, 342, 347, 324, 323, 327, 318 and 309 (all appertaining to Pera Thalagam, hamlet of Virapandi village) to the south-east corner of the last named field at the junction of the said hamlet with Somayyanur which is a hamlet of Ranjandiparam village, thence along the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 307, 303, 302, 301, 312, 304 and 305 (all of the Somayyanur hamlet) to the south-east corner of the last-named field at the junction of Somayyanur and Pappanayakkanpalayam, hamlets of Ranjandiparam village; thence along the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 320, 327/A, 329/B and 330 (all of Pappanayakkanpalayam, hamlet of Ranjandiparam village) to the south-east corner of the last-named field at the junction of Pappanayakkanpalayam with Kanavaipalyam, a hamlet of Panvandi village; thence along the southern boundary of survey No. 303 of Kanavaipalayam to its junction with Kalappannankanpalayam, a hamlet of Somayanpalayam village.

East.—Thence the line runs along the watershed (part of the northern boundary of Kalappatti block No. III reserved forest) to a cornered split rock bearing 140° from the starting point.

West.—Thence the line runs in a direct line to the starting point.

Name of reserve or portion of reserve disafforested (1)	District. (2)	Taluk. (3)	Village. (4)	Area in acres. (5)
Portion of Kalappatti valley reserved block No. III—notification No. 227, dated 19th November 1884, published on pages 780 and 781 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd December 1884, as amended by notification No. 385, dated 2 1th June 1913, published on pages 1209 to 1210 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd July 1913).	Coimbatore .	Coimbatore ..	No 28 Somayanpalayam	350

Boundaries.

North and east.—Starting from a conical split rock on the watershed bearing 140° from the south-west corner of survey No. 384 of Pera Thalagam, a hamlet of Virapandi village, the line runs along the watershed and the southern side of the Thalagam reserve (portion disafforested) to the survey stone at the junction of Kanavaipalayam and Kalappannankanpalayam hamlets of Ranjandiparam and Somayanpalayam villages, respectively.

South.—Thence the line runs along the northern boundaries of survey Nos. 390, 431, 456, 478, 510, 468, 153, 464, 469, 490, 493 and 490 (all of Kalappannankanpalayam, hamlet of Somayanpalayam village), thence along the northern boundaries of survey Nos. 298, 295, 303 and 304 (all of Somayanpalayam, hamlet of the same village) to the junction of Somayanpalayam and Sellappanam, hamlets of Somayanpalayam; thence along the northern boundaries of survey Nos. 101 and 110, the eastern, northern and the western boundaries of survey No. 119, the northern boundaries of survey Nos. 111, 115 and 116, the western, northern and western boundaries of survey No. 132, the northern boundaries of survey Nos. 131, 133, 142, 143 172 171, 166 and 168 (all of Sellappanam hamlet) to the north-west corner of the last-mentioned field.

West.—Thence a straight line bearing 104° up the hill to the starting point.

Brief description.—The areas contain a little scrub and some prickly-pear and are full of boulders and rocks.

Reasons for disafforestation.—The areas have been placed in class VI and their disafforestation is in accordance with the recommendations of the Forest Committee.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 63·58 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for an experimental potato seed farm; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patta-holding, with survey or patta-hish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
The Nilgiri District, Coonoor taluk, Ketti village.			
Dry No. 804 A ..	General Agent and Manager, Basel German Mission.	North, stream reserve No. 72 1-6; east, stream R S. No. 739-2, south, No 8 C& D, west, stream R S. No. 739-2	1·78
Do. No. 807 B ..	Do. do.	Do. do.	0·29
Do No. 808 C ..	Do. do.	Do. do.	0·52
Do. No. 806 E ..	Do. do.	Do. do.	0·52
Do. No. 609 F ..	Do. do.	North, stream R.S No. 739-5 and R.S. Nos. 805 B and 807, east, stream R S. No. 738-5 and part of No 805 F, south, R h. Nos. 798 and 804, west, stream R.S. No 738 5.	61·06
		Total ..	64·65

A. R. KNAPP,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, March 7, 1917

With effect from the 2nd February 1917, vice Mr. Alfred Cecil Langston, Superintending Engineer, first class, retired—

Mr. William John Joseph Howley, from Superintending Engineer, first class, sub. *pro tem.*, to Superintending Engineer, first class, permanent.

Mr. Dalrymple Marshall, from Superintending Engineer, first class, temporary rank, to Superintending Engineer first class, sub. *pro tem*

Mr. William Hutton, from Superintending Engineer, second class, sub. *pro tem.*, to Superintending Engineer, second class, permanent.

Mr. Joseph Melville Lunay, from Superintending Engineer, second class, temporary rank, to Superintending Engineer, second class, sub. *pro tem.*

James Matthew Marimadukin Parker (on military duty), from Executive Engineer, to Superintending Engineer, third class, permanent

Mr. John Bloss Latman, from Superintending Engineer, third class, temporary rank, to Superintending Engineer, third class, sub. *pro tem*

Fort St George, March 17, 1917.

M.R.Ry. A. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Supervisor, second grade, and Sub-Divisional Officer, Nannilam subdivision, Cauvery division (headquarters, Nannilam), to be Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, officiating, for 7th and 8th February 1917, during the joining time of M.R.Ry. Arunachalsha Ayyar Sivaswami Ayyar, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank, and to be temporary Sub-Engineer from the 9th February 1917 and for so long as he holds charge of a subdivision or its equivalent.

G. B MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1917.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·77 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, in connection with the excavation of the main supply channel, Tolcdar project; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, from or poramboke, with survey or poramboke number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Bridhachalam taluk, Peruvalam village			acres.
Ryotwari, dry, S No. 204-1.	Govinda Mooppan	North, Nos. 179 and 180, east, No. 203; south, No. 204-2 to 7; west, No. 176.	0·02
Do.	Ayyaperuma Mooppan ..	Do. do.	0·01
Do.	Perumal Mooppan ..	Do. do.	0·01
Do.	Tiruvengada Mooppan ..	Do. do.	0·02
Do.	Venkatachala Mooppan ..	Do. do.	0·05
Do.	Minors Muthukrishnan, Kannammal and Govindan by mother and guardian Alamammal	Do. do.	0·09
Ryotwari, dry, new S. No. 211, part, No. 190 C 2	Muniyammal	North, Nos. 190 3 and 191, east, No. 209, south, Nos. 190-1 and 191-1 & 7, west, Nos. 189, part and 193, part.	0·03
Do. No. 190 C-2 a.	Chuppal Padayachi	Do. do.	0·01
Do. No. 191 A 3 a	Shanmuga Padayachi ..	Do. do.	0·13
Do. No. 191 B-2 a.	Ayyaperuma Mooppan and Perumal Mooppan	Do. do.	0·17
Ryotwari, dry, new S. No 210, part, No 67 F	Irusa Padayachi, 2 Ramasami Padayachi.	North No. 210, part, east, Adangal, south No. 171, part; west, No. 212.	0·17
Do. No. 214 E-2 b.	Arunachala Padayachi ..	Do. do.	0·
		Total ..	0·77

Fort St. George, March 10, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·93 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the high level channel connected with Tiruvallur Project works; and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector on land acquisition duty, Tiruvallur Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tittagudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			acs.
	South Arcot District, Tindivanam taluk, Valiyam village		
New S.F. No. 216 comprising ryotwari, dry, part of No. 211	Ilia Nattan, Seena Nattan and Vira Konan.	North, Nos. 211 A, 207 A, 204 A and 203; east, No. 216; south, Nos. 211 B, 207 B and 204 B; west, Karungudi.	5·93
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 207.	Kanna Reddi	Do. do.	0·14
Do ryotwari, dry, part of No. 204.	Do.	Do do.	0·64
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 204	Do	Do. do.	0·17
Do. ryotwari dry, part of No 205.	Ayyaneyerama Padayachi	Do. do.	0·01
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 203 A	Kappayi Ammal and Arumuga Asari (mortgagee).	Do do.	0·04
New S.F. No. 216 comprising ryotwari, dry, part of No. 203 A.	Do. do.	North, Nos. 203 A, 86 B, 83, 88 A and 101; east, No 217; south, Nos. 203 B, 194, 193 and 192; west, No. 215	0·31
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 203 B.	Paria Sellai Ammal	Do. do.	0·21
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No 83.	Kanna Reddi	Do. do.	0·11
Do ryotwari, dry, part of No 194 A	Kappayi Ammal and Arumuga Asari (mortgagee)	Do. do.	0·02
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No 193.	Paria Sellai Ammal	Do do.	0·13
Do.	Vythilingam Pillai	Do. do.	0·41
New S.F. No 217, comprising ryotwari, dry, part of No 85.	Selvirtan Reddi	North, Nos 190, 88 and 86; east, No. 218, south, No. 190, west, No. 215.	0·04
Do ryotwari, dry, part of No 89.	Appanami Reddi	Do. do.	0·01
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No 91.	Mahalakshmi Ammal	Do. do	0·03
New S.F. No. 218, comprising ryotwari, dry, part of No. 91.	Do	North, Nos. 91, 92, 144, 145, 146 and 142 B; east, No. 219; south, Nos. 189 and 142 A; west, No. 217.	0·96
Do ryotwari, dry, part of No 144	Perumal Nayakan	Do. do.	0·35
Do ryotwari, dry, part of No 146	Gopal Nayakan	Do. do.	0·18
Do ryotwari, dry, part of No 146.	Gopal Nayakan, Manny Nayakan and Perumal Nayakan.	Do. do.	0·08
Do ryotwari, dry, No 144 A.	Do do	North, No. 92; east, No 144 B; south, No 228; west, No 91.	0·12
New S.F. No. 219 comprising ryotwari, dry, part of No 189 A	Subramania Asari and Gopal Nayakan (mortgagee).	North, Nos. 193 A and 189 A; east, No. 220; south, Nos. 181 B and 189 B; west, No. 218.	0·17
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No 189 B.	Krishna Padayachi and Gopala Reddi (mortgagee).	Do. do.	0·18
Do ryotwari, dry, part of No 181 A.	Chinna Nattan, Mittai and Gopal Nayakan (mortgagee).	Do. do.	0·76
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 181 B	Perumal Nayakan	Do. do.	0·22
New S.F. No. 220 comprising ryotwari, dry, part of No 154	Andia Pillai and Kumarasami Pillai.	North, No 156; east, Malapalayur; south, No. 155; west, No. 219	0·17
Do ryotwari, dry, part of No 155	Do do.	Do. do.	0·58
Do. ryotwari, dry, No. 154 A.	Do. do	North, No. 220; east, Malapalayur; south, No. 156 B; west, No. 155 B.	0·18
Do. ryotwari, dry, No 156 B.	Do. do.	North, No. 156 A; east, Malapalayur; south and west, No. 156 A.	0·09
Do. inam, dry, No. 172 A.	Mallikarjuna Asari and Perumal Pillai (mortgagee)	North, No. 170; east, No. 172 B; south, No. 174; west, No. 171.	0·02

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Tirukkoyilur taluk, Pallipuram village—cont.			
			acs.
New S. F. No. 139 comprising ryotwari, dry, No. 140 A.	A. Subba Reddi and Mahalakshmi Ammal.	North, No. 140; east, No. 151; south, No. 140 B; west, No. 144.	0·06
Do. ryotwari, dry, No. 143 A-1	Gopal Nayaken	North, No. 111; east, Nos. 142 and 143 A-2; south, No. 143 A-2; west, No. 92.	0·05
Do. ryotwari, dry, No. 143 B-1	Gopal Nayaken, Munnar Nayakan and Perumal Nayaken	North, No. 143 A-1; east, No. 141 B-2; south, No. 144; west, No. 92.	0·02
Do. ryotwari, dry, No. 137 A.	Thiruvengada Padayachi ..	North, No. 138; east, No. 136; south, No. 137 B; west, No. 134.	0·06
Do. ryotwari, dry, No. 136 B-1.	Sivangai Ashi	North, No. 139; east, Nellaiyappar; south, No. 136 B-2; west, No. 137.	0·03
Do. ryotwari, dry, No. 131 B.	Kuppusami Padayachi ..	North, No. 134 A; east, No. 137; south, No. 134 C; west, No. 145.	0·04
Do. ryotwari, dry, No. 137 A-1	Appasami Reddi	North, No. 137 B-1; east, No. 137 A-2; south, No. 139; west, No. 140.	0·12
Do. ryotwari, dry, No. 137 B-1.	Do.	North, No. 138, east, No. 137 B-2; south, No. 137 A-1; west, No. 136.	0·03
Do. ryotwari, dry, No. 179 A.	Deosami Padayachi	North, No. 107; east, No. 170 B; south, No. 172; west, No. 169.	0·07
Do. ryotwari, dry, No. 173 A-1.	Perumal Amri and Arumuha-vam Ashi (mortgagee).	North, No. 185; east, G. Kiranur; south, No. 173 A-2; west, No. 173 B-1.	2·03
Do. ryotwari, dry, No. 173 B-1.	Subba Reddi	North, No. 186; east, No. 174 A-1; south, No. 173 B-2; west, No. 174.	0·02
Do. ryotwari, dry, No. 174 A-1.	Do.	North, No. 172; east, No. 173; south, No. 174 A-2; west, No. 174 B-1.	0·07
Do. ryotwari, dry, No. 174 B-1	Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 172; east, No. 174 A-1; south and west, No. 174 B-2.	0·02
Do. ryotwari, dry, No. 147 B.	Gopala Nayaken, Perumal Nayaken and Munnai Nayaken.	North, Nos. 147 A and 142; east, No. 148; south, No. 147 C; west, No. 143.	2·11
Do. ryotwari, dry, No. 148 B	Gopal Nayaker	North, Nos. 150 and 148 A; east, No. 148; south No. 148 C; west, No. 147.	0·06
		Total ..	3·93

Fort St. George, March 12, 1917.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·10 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of an irrigation channel; and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional officer, Tirukkoyilur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Tirukkoyilur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Kallakurchi taluk, Sankarapuram village			
			acs.
Ryotwari, dry, No. 107 D-2.	Chinna Narayana Pillai ..	North, No. 107 D-1; east, No. 93; south and west, No. 107 D-1.	0·01
Do. No. 90 B-2	Qadir Batcha Sahib	North, No. 90 B C D; east, No. 84; south No. 90 B-3; west, No. 90 B-1, B.	0 b3
Do. No. 88 C-2	Venkatachala Pillai	North, No. 89 E-1; east, Nos. 90 D, 90 E-2; south No. 88; west, No. 90 E-1, E-2.	0 01
Do. No. 89 F-2	Gulu Sahib	North, No. 90 A-1, and No. 90 C-2; south, No. 88; west, No. 107 D-1.	0 01
Do No. 84-B	T. Venkatarabba Amri and T. Kandaswami Amri	North, No. 84 A; east, Nos. 82, 85 and 86; south, No. 90; west, No. 90 A.	0 02
Do No. 83-A.	Ko. Ramaswami Chetti ..	North No. 82 B; east, No. 36; south, Nos. 83 and 84; west, No. 84 A-2.	0 01
		Total ..	0·10

Fort St. George, March 16, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·50 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the low level channel connected with Tuladur Project;

and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector on land acquisition duty, Teludar Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tittagudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, name or paramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot District, Tittakudi taluk, Thelur village.		A. acs.
New S.F. No. 510, comprising ryotwari, dry, part of S. 52 B	Nalla Padayachi	North, Nos. 52 A and 53 A; east, No. 531; south, Nos. 52 B and 53 B; west, Adamangalam.	0·41
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No 52-C	Ramanuni Padayachi	Do. do.	0·22
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No 52-B.	Do.	Do. do.	0·21
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 52-D.	Sellamuthu Nalavanayar	Do. do.	0·40
New S.F. No. 531, comprising ryotwari, dry, part of No 42 A-2	Muthu Pillai, Nalla Padayachi and Sella Karan.	North, Nos. 42 A, 42 A and 39 A; east, No. 532; south, Nos. 43 B, 42 B and 39 B; west, No. 530	3·70
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 42 C.	Nalla Padayachi and Munia Padayachi (mortgagee).	Do. do.	0·18
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No 42 B.	Nallamuthu Padayachi and Sella Karan.	Do. do.	0·19
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No 39 A.	Nalla Padayachi and Munia Padayachi (mortgagee)	Do. do.	0·69
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 39 B.	Do. do.	Do. do.	0·23
New S.F. No. 532, comprising ryotwari, dry, part of No 35 C	Loganathi, Velayuda Padayachi and Nalla Padayachi.	North, Nos. 35 A and 34 A; east, No. 533, south, Nos. 35 B and 34 B; west, 531.	0·74
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 34.	Nalla Padayachi, Munia Padayachi and Munia Pillai (mortgagee).	Do. do.	0·87
New S.F. No. 533 comprising ryotwari, dry, part of No 28	Pavadai Kavundan and Chandra Kavundan	North, Nos. 30 A and 28 A; east, Maruthathiri; south, Nos. 28 B and 26 B; west, No. 532.	0·94
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of S-6 27 B	Nalla Padayachi, Muthu Padayachi and Muthu Pillai (mortgagee).	Do. do.	0·02
		Total ..	8·50

Fort St. George, March 15, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·11 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extra land required for the main channel of Mopad Project; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, name or paramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Nellore district, Kanuti taluk, Chintalatlani village.		Acres.
Garb., dry, S. No. 752-1 A 2.	Gruganti Subbiah ..	North, No. 752-1; east and south, No. 752-2 B; west, No. 750.	0·02
Do. No. 752-1 G 1.	Do. ..	Do. Do.	0·06
Do. No. 752-2-2.	Medapalli and Panchapala	North, No. 752 A 1; east, No. 752-2 B-1; south, No. 753; west, No. 752-1 G 1.	0·03
		Total ..	0·11

Fort St. George, March 10, 1917.

Under section 9, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 11·07 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the high level channel connected with Toludor project works; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector on land acquisition duty, Toludor project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tittagudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Virdachalam taluk, Kurumpadi village.		acs.
New S.F. No. 524 comprising inam, dry, part of No. 509.	Perathambi Ammi	North, Vellium; east, Nos. 503 B, 510 and 508 B; south, No. 526; west, Nos. 507 A and 508 A.	0 19
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 510 A.	Marutbai Nattan and Thangavelu Padayachi (mortgagee)	Do. do.	0 37
Do inam, dry, part of No. 508 A	Sundar, Ambujam Ammal, (i) Jagannadam Pillai and Govinda Pillai	Do do.	0 28
	(ii) Lokanadam Pillai ..	Do. do.	0 27
	(iii) Chokkanadam Pillai and Venkatachalam Pillai	Do do.	0 26
New S.F. No. 526 comprising ryotwari, dry, part of No. 507.	Nallan and Appa Pillai (mortgagee).	North, Nos. 493 A, 488 A, 494 and 507 A; east, No. 514; south, Nos. 507 B, 525 B and 493 B; west, No. 528.	0 24
Do ryotwari, dry, part of No 486	Muttusami Pillai .. .	Do. do.	0 01
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No 495.	Do. .. .	Do. do.	0 29
Do ryotwari, dry, part of No. 493	(i) Murugan	Do. do.	0 14
	(ii) Pichai Pillai and Ranganami Pillai.	Do. do.	0 14
New S.F. No 528 comprising ryotwari dry, part of No. 491.	(i) Vythinatha Pillai ..	North, Nos 492 A and 491 A; east, No 526 south, Nos 491 B and 493 B; west, No. 527.	0 01
	(ii) Narayanan Pillai ..	Do. do.	0 17
Do. inam, dry, part of No 492	Trustee for the time being of Varadaraja Perumal.	Do. do.	0 31
New S F. No. 527 comprising ryotwari, dry, part of No. 447	Sivagurunadha Pillai.. ..	North, Nos. 447 A, 452, 453 and 492 A, east, No 526; south, Nos. 445, 446 and 447 B, west, No. 528.	0 45
Do ryotwari, dry, part of No. 446.	Arumuga Padayachi	Do. do.	0 24
De. ryotwari, dry, part of No 445	Salla Pillai	Do. do.	0 06
Do. ryotwari, dry part of No. 493 A	Muthusami Pillai	Do. do.	0 02
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 483 B	Minor Rumalingam Pillai, guardian father Vadivelu Pillai	Do. do.	0 24
New S F. No. 529 comprising ryotwari, dry, part of No 449 B	Alathu Velayudam Pillai ..	North, Nos 344 and 449 A; east, No. 527; south, Nos 449 B, 345, 346 and 349; west, Nos. 529 and 362 B	0 01
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No 449 A.	Salla Pillai	Do. do.	0 01
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 449 C	Anaimalai	Do do.	0 03
Do ryotwari dry, part of No 346 A.	Muthusami Dikshi'a .	Do. do.	0 03
Do. inam, dry, part of No 345 B.	Do. ..	Do do.	0 03
Do ryotwari dry, part of No. 348.	(i) Kunjan Konan .. .	Do. do.	0 04
Do.	(ii) Subbaraya Pillai	Do. do.	0 04
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 344 B	(i) Arumuga Padayachi ..	Do. do.	0 17
Do.	(ii) Veerasami Padayachi and Kanna Padayachi.	Do. do	0 16
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 344 C.	Salla Pillai	Do. do.	0 13
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No 344 D.	Nataraja Pillai and Muthuvelu Pillai (mortgagee).	Do. do.	0 16
New S F No 525 comprising ryotwari, dry, part of No. 353.	Boologanathan Pillai .	North, Nos 349 A, 353 A and 352 A; east, No. 529; south, Nos. 351 B, 351, 352 B and 530 B; west, No. 530	0 55
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of 352 A.	Ranganami Pillai . ..	Do. do	0 10
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No 351.	Vythilinga Pathar and Sivagurunadha Pillai (mortgagee).	Do. do.	0 11

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		South Arcot District, Tirukkoyilur taluk, Karunguzhi village—cont.	Acs.
New, S.F. No. 330, comprising ryotwari dry, part of No. 284.	Sundaram Pillai	North, Nos. 354 A, 358, 379 A and 373 A; east, No. 279; south, Nos. 278 B, 370 B and 365 B; west, No. 332.	0·22
Do. ryotwari dry, part of No. 279 A.	Krishna Pillai	Do. do.	0·04
Do. ryotwari dry, part of No. 279 B.	Muruga Pillai	Do. do.	0·39
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 279 C.	Do.	Do. do.	0·10
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 279 D.	Nataraja Pillai and Muthuvelu Pillai (mortgagee).	Do. do.	0·19
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 283 C.	Santhana Pillai	Do. do.	0·07
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 279 A.	Rangaswami Pillai, Manickam Pillai, Muthusami Pillai and Pulve Pillai.	Do. do.	0·24
New S.F. No. 331, comprising ryotwari, dry part of No. 282 B.	Muthusami Pillai	North, Nos. 332 A, 367 A and 358 A; east No. 330, south, Nos. 323 B, 367 B and 363 B, west, No. 335.	0·07
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 322 A.	Managers for the time being of Thirumoolanadha Iyenr koil, Lakshmiam Pillai, Sambasivam Pillai and Manickam Pillai.	Do. do.	0·15
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 368 B.	Kuppayan Padayachi and Sivagurunadha Pillai (mortgagee)	Do. do.	0·10
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 368 C.	Sivagurunadha Pillai and Doddiganadham Pillai	Do. do.	0·38
New, S.F. No. 332, comprising ryotwari, dry, part of No. 318 A.	Arumugam Pillai ..	North, Nos. 316 A, 316 and 340 A; east, No. 336; south, Nos. 340 B and 368; west, No. 333.	0·39
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 340 B.	(i) Rangasami Padayachi ..	Do. do.	0·11
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 341 B.	(ii) Thiruvengada Padayachi ..	Do do.	0·46
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 342 A.	Ranga Konan	Do. do.	0·27
New, S.F. No. 333, comprising ryotwari, dry part of No. 344 A-2	Minor Virayagam Pillai, guardian father Venkatachalam Pillai.	Do. do.	0·05
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 344 A-1	Muttia Pillai	North, Nos 340 A, 368 A and 344 A; east, No. 332, south, Nos 340 B, 345 B and 344 B; west, No. 334.	0·33
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 344 B.	Thaivani Ammal and Sivagurunadha Pillai (mortgagee)	Do. do.	0·38
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 344 A.	Kuppayee Padayachi and Sivagurunadha Pillai (mortgagee)	Do. do.	0·39
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 345 B.	Muttusami Pillai ..	Do. do.	0·05
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 345 A	Krishna Konan, Thothi Konan and Nallai Konan.	Do. do.	0·12
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 216 B.	Managers for the time being of Thirumoolanadha Iyenar koil, Loganatham Pillai, Perumadia Pillai and Manickam Pillai.	Do. do.	0·35
New S.F. No. 334, comprising ryotwari, dry, part of No. 347 A.	Muruga Padayachi and Sivagurunadha Pillai (mortgagee).	Do. do.	0·07
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 345 B-1	Sivagnani Ammal and Muthavelu Pillai (mortgagee)	North, Nos. 335 A, 333 B43 and 347 A; east No. 333, south, Nos 347 B and 360 B, west, No.340.	0·55
Do. ryotwari, dry, part of No. 347 B-2	Sambadha Pillai	Do. do.	0·13
	Muthusami Padayachi and Palanivel Manegar Gounda Padayachi (mortgagee).	Do. do.	0·60
		Total ..	11·07

Fort St. George, March 10, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·47 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the main channel connected with Toludur Project Works; and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector on land acquisition duty, Toludur Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tittagudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, Vanchinapuram village.			ACRE.
New S.F. No. 427 comprising Government wet, part of No. 104 A	Muthusami Pathan	North, No. 100 A ; west, Nos. 103 A, 104 A, 126 A and Kollyar ; south, No. 174 ; west, Nos. 475, 99 B, 101, 102, 126 and 127.	0·16
Do. part of No. 101 B.	(i) Lakshmana Padayachi ..	Do. do.	0·06
	(ii) Nirore Kuppusami and two others ; guardian mother Sowbagam.	Do. do.	0·05
	(iii) Perudai Padayachi ..	Do. do.	0·03
Do. part of No. 102 A	(i) Chidambaram Pillai and Ponnambala Pillai.	Do. do.	0·05
	(ii) Sitha Pillai *alias* Srinivasam Pillai.	Do. do.	0·03
Do. part of No. 126.	(i) Sitha Pillai *alias* Srinivasam Pillai	Do. do.	0·01½
	(ii) Chidambaram Pillai and Ponnambala Pillai.	Do. do.	0·01½
		Total ..	0·40

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·01 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a field channel to irrigate S F No 230-a of Dumpur, Kovur taluk ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kavali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kavali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Sellore district, Kovur taluk, Venlla village.			ACRE.
Govt., wet, No. 12-2 B.	Pattadar, Chala Chinnavadu ; occupier and enjoyer, Chala Narayanulu.	North, No. 12-2 B-1 ; east, S. No. 7 ; south, S. No. 12-1 ; west, S. No. 178-4.	0·01

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D (Irrigation Branch).

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·33 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a road in the race course in the Coimbatore municipality ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, Puliyakulam village, lying within the Chamberi race course as per plan.			ACRE.
Dry, T.S. No. 812 ..	all Govt.'s channel	North, T.S. No. 811 ; east T.S. No. 811 ; south, T.S. No. 810 ; west, T.S. No. 811.	0·33

Fort St. George, March 10, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 8·29 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Vaniar road; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or permishk, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Salem District, Salem (the Shevaroys) taluk, Sangadu village.		
C.E. No. 35 ..	Mr. V. L. Travelle Drayen ..	North, green No. 24 and C.E. No. 33; east, south and west, C.E. No. 35.	0·28
Do. No. 37 ..	Mr. D. S. Robinson	North, east, south and west, No. 37 ..	0·75
Do. No. 305 ..	Mr. W. Rahim	North, C.E. No. 259; east, south and west, No. 305.	3·04
Green, No. 3-1 ..	Vellan, son of Andi	North, Sangadu green No. 2, east, green No. 3-1; south, green No. 3-2; west, green No. 3-1.	0·32
Do. No. 3-2 ..	Vellan, son of Arumai ..	North, green No. 3-1; east, green No. 3-2; south, green No. 8; west, green No. 3-2.	0·07
	Potter village.		
C.E. No. 259 A ..	Mr. C. Rahim	North, C.E. Nos. 316 A and 316 A; east, C.E. No. 259 A, south, C.E. No. 259 B; west, C.E. No. 259 A.	1·85
Do. No. 259 B ..	Mr. W. Rahim	North, C.E. No. 259 A; east, C.E. No. 259 B; south, C.E. No. 306; west, C.E. No. 259 B.	0·76
Do. No. 316 A ..	Mr. C. Rahim	North Puttar green No. 20-1; east, C.E. No. 316 A, south, C.E. No. 259 A; west, C.E. No. 316 A.	0·27
Do. No. 317 ..	Major T. B. Nicholson ..	North, Kurukkadu green No. 6; east, south and west, C.E. No. 317.	0·23
Green, No. 20-1 ..	Chinna Gounden and others ..	North, Puttar green No. 20-1; east, green No. 21; south, C.E. No. 316 A and green No. 20-1; west, green No. 20-1.	0·23
Do. No. 21-1 ..	Do. ..	North, Puttar green No. 21-1; east, green No. 22; south, green No. 21-1 & 2; west, green No. 20-1.	0·07
Do. No. 21-2 ..	Do. ..	North, Puttar green No. 21-1; east, green No. 21-2; south, C.E. No. 316 A; west, green No. 20-1.	0·21
Do. No. 22 ..	Vellayan	North, east and south, green No. 22; west, green No. 21-1.	0·36
Do. No. 23 ..	Andi and others	North, east, south and west, green No. 24 ..	0·43
	Kurukkadu village.		
Green, No. 7 ..	Andi Gounden and others ..	North, green No. 7; east, green No. 6-1; south, green No. 7 and C.E. No. 317; west, green no. 7.	0·25
Do. No. 6-1 ..	Perin Kappan	North, green No. 6-1; east, green No. 6-2; south, green No. 6-1, west, green No. 7.	0·30
Do. No. 6-2 ..	Manikkavasan	North, green No. 6-2; east and south, green C.E. No. 317; west, green No. 6-1.	0·01
Do. No. 9-1 ..	Andi Gounden	North, green No. 12, east, green No. 9-1; south, C.E. No. 317; west, green No. 9-1.	0·10
Do. No. 17 ..	Major T. B. Nicholson	North, green No. 17, east, C.E. No. 317; south, green No. 17; west, green No. 16.	0·12
		Total ..	8·29

Fort St. George, March 12, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·34 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing causeway across Tattapalli rage; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Bhadrachalam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Bhadrachalam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari District, Bhadrachalam taluk, Rachapavuluh village.			
Zamindari dry, S. No. 31	Dasagiri Soomiah and M.R.Ry. Mattapaga Gutchiramayya Garu, inferior proprietor, Nandigama estate.	North, S. No. 31; east, S. No. 31 and old Kothavatta-Parnasala road; south and west, S. No. 31.	ACRE. 0·04
Do.	Gottamukkala Venkatarmanaju and M.R.Ry. Mattapaga Gutchi Ramaiah Garu, inferior proprietor, Nandigama estate.	North, east and south, S. No. 31; west, Thotapalli vagu.	0·15
Thotapalli village.			
Zamindari dry, S. No. 2.	Boppaddi Chandra and Sri Raja Parthasarathi Apparaj Bahadur Garu, superior proprietor, Bhadrachalam taluk.	North, S. No. 2; east, Thotapalli vagu; south and west S. No. 2.	0·12
		Total ..	0·31

Fort St. George, March 17, 1917.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·43 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing a cart-stand at 9/3 miles in Kodaikanal Ghat road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar of Kodaikanal is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar of Kodaikanal and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura District, Kodaikanal taluk, Pannikkudu village.			
Dry land, S. No. 23-A-2	Kav. s Kuppuswami Chetti and Kav. s Thanikaya thapani Chetti	North and east S. No. 18 A 1; south, S. No. 18; west, S. No. 23 B.	ACRE. 0·03
Do. S. No. 26 B-1.	Out s. Palaniandi Chetti ..	North S. No. 26 A-1, A; east S. No. 26 B-2; south S. No. 26 A-1, B; west, S. No. 26 A-1, A.	0·16
Do. S. No. 26 A-1-B.	M rr Peraman Chetti (minor) [Parambi Annual mother and guardian.]	North S. No. 25 B-1 east, S. No. 26 A-2; south and west, S. No. 26 A-1, A.	0·25
		Total ..	0·43

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

BETWEEN 13TH AND 20TH MARCH 1917.

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FINAL ACCOUNTS OF PROVINCIAL SERVICES FOR 1915-16.—Recording the —.

G. O. No. 148, Fin., February 27, 1917. [1 s.]

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.—Consolidating the revised estimates for 1916-17 and the budget estimates for 1917-18 of — under Provincial, Local, Municipal and Cantonment funds

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J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1917. [Price, 1 anna.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Financial.)

പ ര സ്യ ം.

ഫൊർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 1917 മച്ച് 1ന.

നമ്പർ 6.—ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർൺമെൻറിനെ ഭാവിച്ച് പുറയുന്ന പരസ്യം പിന്നെയും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ഫൈനാൻസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്.

നമ്പർ 880-F

ലണ്ടൻ, 1917 മച്ച് 1ന.

യുദ്ധ സംബന്ധമായി ഇന്ത്യയിൽ വാങ്ങുന്ന കടം

(ഇന്ത്യൻ വാർ ലോൺ).

പിരിഞ്ഞു കിട്ടുന്ന പണമെല്ലാം യുദ്ധം നടത്തുന്നതിനാവശ്യമായി ചെലവാക്കിയതിനാൽ ഗവർൺമെൻറിലേക്ക കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും,

1929 നും 1947 നും ഉള്ളിൽ തിരിച്ചാവുന്ന നൂറിന്മേലുള്ള പലിശയുള്ള യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടം.

1920 ൽ തിരിക്കുന്ന നൂറിന്മേലുള്ള പലിശയുള്ള യുദ്ധ സംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾ ;

1922 ൽ തിരിക്കുന്ന നൂറിന്മേലുള്ള പലിശയുള്ള യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾ.

തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സുകൾ മുഖേന കൊല്ലുന്നതിനുള്ള കാ ഷ് (cash) സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റുകൾ

(1917-18 ൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു).

ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പരിഷ്കാരം വഴി ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർൺമെൻറിനെ ആശ്രയിച്ചും ഇരിക്കുന്നു എന്നതു.

I. 1929 നും 1947 നും ഉള്ളിൽ തിരിച്ചാവുന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടം

(വാർ ലോൺ)

കൊടുക്കുന്ന വില : നൂറിനു തൊണ്ണൂറുറുപ്പികപ്രകാരം താഴെ പറയുംപോലെ അടച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നതു :—

നീക്കിവെക്കപ്പെട്ട സംഖ്യകം (allotments) ഉറപ്പാൻ താമസം കൂടാതെ.

അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ നൂറിനു തൊണ്ണൂറുറുപ്പിക.

നീക്കിവെക്കപ്പെട്ട സംഖ്യകൾ ഗഡുക്കളായി അടക്കേണ്ടതിന്നു:

അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ നൂറിന്നു പതിനഞ്ചുറുപ്പികയും ബാക്കി സംഖ്യ അപേക്ഷ ഏതു മാസത്തിൽ ചെയ്യുന്നുവൊ അതിനെ തുടർന്നുള്ള ഒന്നാം രണ്ടാം മൂന്നാം നാലാം മാസങ്ങളിലെ 15 - ാം തീയതിയൊ അതു മിദ്വസം ഒരു ഞായറാഴ്ചയാണെങ്കിൽ 16 - ാം തീയതിയൊ ഓരോ ഗഡുവിന്നു നൂറിന്നു 28 രൂപ്പികപ്രകാരം നാലു മാസങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടുമിടും.

ചലിശ: കെട്ടത്തിൽ നൂറിന്നഞ്ചുറുപ്പികവീതം ഫിബ്രുവരി 15 - ാം തീയതിയും ആഗസ്റ്റ് 15 - ാം തീയതിയും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

കടം വീട്ടുന്ന തീയതി: ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ വീട്ടീടിലുകളിൽ 1929 നും 1947 നുള്ളതിൽ തീർക്കാവുന്ന യൂപ്പുസംബന്ധമായ കടം 1947 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 15 - ാം തീയതി ഇല്ലുവിലക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ കടമൊ അതിന്റെ വല്ല ഭാഗമൊ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർന്മെന്റിന്റെ മുന്നാം മാസത്തെ അറിയിച്ചുകൊടുത്തശേഷം 1929 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 15 - ാം തീയതിയൊ അതിനുശേഷമൊ ഇല്ലുവിലക്കു വീട്ടുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർന്മെന്റുതന്നെക്കു കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

കടംവീട്ടാൻ വെക്കുന്ന ദ്രവ്യം.—1929 നും 1947 നുള്ളതിൽ തീർക്കാവുന്ന യൂപ്പു സംബന്ധമായ കടത്തിന്റെ തുടാടി വിലയിൽ ഇടിച്ചിൽവന്നാൽ നിവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിന്നായി കടപ്പുറുത്തിന്നു കൊടുത്ത വിലയിൽ അധോഗതിവില താഴുന്നവസരങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം ആ കടത്തിന്റെ ഉറപ്പുപത്രങ്ങൾ വായ്പ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിന്നുപയോഗിപ്പാനായി ഒരു തുക ഉണ്ടാക്കിവെപ്പാൻ 1929 നും 1947 നുള്ളതിൽ തീർക്കാവുന്ന യൂപ്പുസംബന്ധമായ കടസംഖ്യയുടെ നൂറിന്നൊന്നരകണ്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യക ഇല്ലുമായ ഒരു സംഖ്യ കൊല്ലന്തോറും നീക്കിവെപ്പാനായി ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർന്മെന്റു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

II. 1920 ൽ തീർന്ന യൂപ്പുസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പുറുത്തും 1922 ൽ തീർന്ന യൂപ്പുസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പുറുത്തും.

(ആദ്യത്തെതിന്റെ കൂടാതെ.)

കൊടുക്കുന്ന വില: നൂറിന്നു നൂറുറുപ്പികയെന്ന തോതിൽ പറയുന്നതിലധികമായിട്ടു കൊടുക്കുന്നു:—

നീക്കിവെക്കപ്പെട്ട സംഖ്യകൾ ഒറ്റവൻ അടക്കുന്നതിന്നു:

അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ നൂറിന്നു നൂറുറുപ്പിക.

നീക്കിവെക്കപ്പെട്ട സംഖ്യകൾ ഗഡുക്കളായിട്ടടക്കുന്നതിന്നു:

അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ നൂറിന്നിരുപത്തഞ്ചു രൂപ്പികയും ബാക്കി സംഖ്യ അപേക്ഷ ഏതുമാസത്തിൽ ചെയ്യുന്നുവൊ അതിനെ തുടർന്നുള്ള ഒന്നാം രണ്ടാം മൂന്നാം നാലാം മാസങ്ങളിലെ 15-ാം തീയതിയൊ അതു മിദ്വസം ഒരു ഞായറാഴ്ചയാണെങ്കിൽ 16-ാം തീയതിയൊ ഓരോ ഗഡുവിന്നു നൂറിന്നിരുപത്തഞ്ചുറുപ്പിക പ്രകാരം നാലു മാസങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടുമിടും.

ചലിശ: കൊടുത്തിത നൂറിന്നഞ്ചുറുപ്പിക വീതം ഫിബ്രുവരി 15 - ാം തീയതിയും ആഗസ്റ്റ് 15 - ാം തീയതിയും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

കാലപരിധി തീയതി: 1920 ൽ തീർന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾപ്രകാരമുള്ള സംഖ്യ 1920 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 15 - ാം തീയതിയും 1922 ൽ തീർന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾപ്രകാരമുള്ള സംഖ്യ 1922 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 15 - ാം തീയതിയും മുതലിങ്ങോട്ടുണ്ടായതാകണം.

III. സ്റ്റാമ്പുവിലയായി അടച്ചു കൊല്ലേണ്ടതായുള്ള കാശ് സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റുകൾ.

(ആകെയുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതു)

10 രൂ. 20 രൂ. 50 രൂ. 100 രൂ. എന്നു രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളവ.

കൊടുത്ത അന്നു മുതൽ കൊല്ലം കഴിയുമ്പോൾ മുടങ്ങിപ്പോകുന്നവ.

കൊടുക്കേണ്ട വില:

7 രൂ. 12 അണയും, 15 രൂ. 8 അണയും, 38 രൂ. 12 അണയും, 77 രൂ. 8 അണയും.

ഈ സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റുകൾ കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തിയ ചിലസ്ഥലത്ത് വിട്ടുപിരിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള നിരക്കുകൾക്കുവേണ്ടി 5 രൂപയും അതിലധികവും എഴുപ്പമായിട്ടും ജാമ്യമായ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള കച്ചവടപ്പിരിതികളിലെ അന്നന്നു ചന്തവില നടപ്പുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

1. ഉടമ്പടിപ്രകാരമുള്ള മാതിരി.—1920 നും 1947 നുമുള്ളിൽ തീർക്കാവുന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടത്തിന്റെയും 1920 ൽ തീർന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളുടെയും 1922 ൽ തീർന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളുടെയും കാര്യത്തിലുള്ള മുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന താല്പര്യക്കാരന്റെ ഇഷ്ടപ്രകാരം (അതിനുതെറ്റ് അയാളുടെ താല്പര്യത്തിൽ കാണിക്കണം) താഴെ പറയുന്ന മാതിരികളിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു:—

(1) ഇൻസ്ക്രൈബ്ഡ് (ഉടമസ്ഥന്റെ പേരു രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയ) സ്റ്റോക്ക് സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റ്. ഇതു ഉടമസ്ഥന്റെ അപേക്ഷയനുസരിച്ചു മാറ്റിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതാണ്.

(2) ബ്രാഞ്ചിസർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റ് (ചാർജ്ജുള്ള പുറത്തെഴുത്തുകളുടെ കൈമാറ്റം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ളതു).

(3) ബെയർർ ബോണ്ട്സ് (കൊണ്ടു ചെല്ലുന്നവന്നു പണം കൊടുക്കാവുന്ന കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾ). ഇതു എഴുതിവച്ചുകൊടുത്തു കൈമാറ്റം ചെയ്യുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

ഇങ്ങിനെയാണെന്നു വിവരിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം മുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞ പ്രകാരമായി ഇൻസ്ക്രൈബ്ഡ് സ്റ്റോക്ക് സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റുകളുടെ മാതിരിയിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

2. ആകെയുള്ള നികതി.—1920 ൽ തീർന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളിന്മേലും 1922 ൽ തീർന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളിന്മേലുള്ള പലിശ ആകെയുള്ള നികതിയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെടുന്നതല്ല എന്നാൽ 'സൂപ്പർടാക്സിൽ' (വലിയ ആകെയുള്ളതിനുമേലുള്ള പ്രത്യേക നികതിയിൽ) നിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെടാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.

1929 നും 1947 നുമുള്ളിൽ തീർക്കാവുന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടത്തിനുമുള്ള പലിശ ആകെയുള്ള നികതിയിൽനിന്നോ സൂപ്പർടാക്സിൽനിന്നോ ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെടുന്നതല്ല. ആകെയുള്ള നികതി ആക്ട് 2 - ാം പട്ടികയിലെ 3 - ാം ഭാഗത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ അനുസരിച്ചു ആകെയുള്ള നികതി വസൂൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു.

3. മാറ്റുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം.—ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെന്റുവക നൂറിന്നു മുന്നു പലിശയുള്ള മുദ്രിക്കടത്തിലെയും മുന്നരശ്രേലിയുള്ള മുദ്രിക്കടപ്പാട്ടിൽ വല്ലതിലെയും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ 1915-17 ലെ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെന്റുവക നാലു പലിശയായി മാറാവുന്ന കടത്തിലെയും (താക്കീതാധ്രകാരമുള്ള) നൂറിനു തീയുറപ്പിക 1929 നും 1947 നു

ള്ളിൽ തീർക്കുന്ന യൂണി സംബന്ധമായ കടത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള (അക്കൗണ്ടാന്റ്പ്രകാരം ഉള്ള) സ്റ്റാറ്റിയൂട്ടറിയായി മാറ്റി അവകാശം ഉണ്ട്—

മാറ്റിയ സ്റ്റാറിന്റെ ഉള്ള ചലിക്കയുള്ള കടത്തിലെ (അക്കൗണ്ടാന്റ്പ്രകാരമുള്ള) സ്റ്റാറ്റിയൂട്ടറികളുടെ യൂണി സംബന്ധമായ കടത്തിലെ (അക്കൗണ്ടാന്റ്പ്രകാരമുള്ള) 55 ക പ്രകാരവും,

മാറ്റിയ സ്റ്റാറിന്റെ ഉള്ളതല്ലാത്തിരിക്കുള്ള കടത്തിലെ (അക്കൗണ്ടാന്റ്പ്രകാരമുള്ള) സ്റ്റാറ്റിയൂട്ടിക്കുള്ള യൂണി സംബന്ധമായ കടത്തിലെ (അക്കൗണ്ടാന്റ്പ്രകാരമുള്ള) 76 ക പ്രകാരവും,

മാറ്റിയ സ്റ്റാറിന്റെ നാലു ചലിക്കയായി മാറാവുന്ന കടത്തിലെ (അക്കൗണ്ടാന്റ്പ്രകാരമുള്ള) സ്റ്റാറ്റിയൂട്ടിക്കുള്ള യൂണി സംബന്ധമായ കടത്തിലെ (അക്കൗണ്ടാന്റ്പ്രകാരമുള്ള) 92 ക പ്രകാരവും,

സ്റ്റാറ്റിയൂട്ടിന്റെ ശിയായ പൊതുക്കാര്യങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമായിവരുന്നതും ഉദ്ദിഷ്ടകാര്യം കിട്ടിച്ചു നൈയ്യായി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതുമായ യൂണി സംബന്ധമായ കടത്തിലെ ഒരു അധിക സംഖ്യയോടുകൂടി 1929 സൻ 1947 സൻ്റുള്ളിൽ തീർക്കുന്ന യൂണി സംബന്ധമായ കടം വാങ്ങുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

4. മാറ്റുവാനുള്ള അവകാശം 1917 നവമ്പർ 1 - ാം തീയതിക്കുശേഷമല്ലാതെ ഒരിക്കലും നടത്തുവാനും 1918 ജനുവരി 15 - ാം തീയതിക്കുശേഷം നടത്തിക്കൂടാത്തതും ആകുന്നു. മാറ്റുവാനുള്ള അധികാര പത്രത്തിൽ കൈമാറം ചെയ്യുവാനും കൊണ്ടു ചെല്ലുന്നവന്നു പണം കൊടുക്കുവാനും കടപ്പത്രത്തിന്മേൽ മായിരിയിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

5. മാറിക്കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള 1929 സൻ 1947 സൻ്റുള്ളിൽ തീർക്കുന്ന യൂണി സംബന്ധമായ കടത്തിനുള്ള ഉറപ്പു പത്രങ്ങൾക്കു 1917 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 15 - ാം തീയതി ഉള്ളതു പലിശയെഴുതുകയുന്നതാകുന്നു. വേണ്ടപ്പോലെ 3 - ാം വകുപ്രകാരം മൊത്തം കൊടുത്ത സംഖ്യകളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ പലിശ യെഴുതി കൊടുക്കുന്നതല്ല.

6. 1929 സൻ 1947 സൻ്റുള്ളിൽ തീർക്കുന്ന യൂണി സംബന്ധമായ കടത്തിനുള്ള പത്രങ്ങളുടെയും 1920 ൽ തീർന്ന യൂണി സംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളുടെയും 1922 ൽ തീർന്ന യൂണി സംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളുടെയും ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് ഉചിതം വാങ്ങുന്ന വല്ല കടമുണ്ടായി മാറ്റം ചെയ്യുവാൻ യാതൊരവകാശവും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

7. (അപ്പോഷ്യിന്റ് ചെയ്യുന്ന അപേക്ഷകളല്ലാതെ) 1929 സൻ 1947 സൻ്റുള്ളിൽ തീർക്കുന്ന യൂണി സംബന്ധമായ കടത്തിനും 1920 ൽ തീർന്ന യൂണി സംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾക്കും 1922 ൽ തീർന്ന യൂണി സംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾക്കും മേലെ പറയുന്ന വല്ല ഉദ്ദേശ്യങ്ങളുമുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതുകൊണ്ടോ അല്ലാതെയോ അടുത്ത 1917 മാർച്ച് 15 - ാം തീയതി പ്രാബല്യമുള്ള 1917 ജൂൺ 15 - ാം തീയതി വരെയുള്ള വല്ല ദിവസവും ബോധിപ്പിക്കുവാനുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു :—

(1) കല്പനയിലെ കൗൺസിൽ മെമ്പർമാരുടെ വല്ല സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെയും അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ് ജനറലോ കമ്മീഷണറോ;

(2) ബോംബെ, മദിരാശി എന്നീ രാജ്യങ്ങളുടെ ഫൈനാൻസ് സെക്രട്ടറിമാരോ ട്രഷറർമാരോ അല്ലാതെ ഈ രാജ്യങ്ങളുടെ വല്ല ഇന്ത്യൻ ഗ്രൂപ്പിലേയും എക്സൽ മെമ്പറോ;

(3) ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡ് കാര്യത്തിലെ വല്ല ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് ഓഫീസറോടും കൂടിയും കാണുന്നതിനുള്ള അപ്പീൽ.

" 8. അപേക്ഷകൻ നൂറുരൂപ്പികയോ ആ സംഖ്യയുടെ പൈതലെങ്കിലോ ആയിരിക്കണം.

9. നൂറുരൂപ്പികയ്ക്കു മാത്രമുള്ള അപേക്ഷകളോടുകൂടി എല്ലാ സംഗതികളിലും മുഴുവൻ സംഖ്യ അടച്ചിരിക്കണം.—അതായതു 1924 നും 1947 നുമുള്ളിൽ തീർക്കാവുന്ന യാതൊരു സംബന്ധമായ കണ്ടിനൻറ കായ്ത്തിൽ 95 കയ്യും 1920 ൽ തീർന്ന യാതൊരു സംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളുടെയും, 1922 ൽ തീർന്ന യാതൊരു സംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളുടെയും കായ്ത്തിൽ നൂറുരൂപ്പികയും.

10. 1929 നും 1947 നും മുള്ളിൽ തീർക്കാവുന്ന യാതൊരു സംബന്ധമായ കടത്തിലോ 1920 ൽ തീർന്ന യാതൊരു സംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളിലോ 1922 ൽ തീർന്ന യാതൊരു സംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളിലോ 200 രൂപ്പികയോ അതിലധികമായ സംഖ്യയോ ഉള്ള അപേക്ഷകൻ—

(a) നിക്ഷേപിക്കപ്പെട്ട സംഖ്യ മുഴുവനും കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടോ,

(b) നിക്ഷേപിക്കപ്പെട്ട സംഖ്യ ഗഡുക്കളായി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടോ,

ആവാം.

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12. തരം.—ഓരോ പണത്തോടുകൂടിയതും തങ്ങളുടെ മുദ്രയുള്ളതുമായ അപേക്ഷകളുടെ കായ്ത്തിൽ നിക്ഷേപിക്കപ്പെട്ട സംഖ്യകൾക്കു നൂറിനു താഴെയോ അതിലധികമോ ഉള്ള കമ്മീഷൻ സഹിതമപ്പെട്ട ബാങ്കാജ്ഞ തരകാര്യം നടത്തിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ കമ്മീഷൻ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സുവക തണ്ടു കൊല്ലത്തേക്കുള്ള കാഷ് സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റുകൾക്കുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ മുഖാന്തരം തപാലാപ്പീസ്സ് മുഖാന്തരം കിട്ടുന്ന അപേക്ഷകളുടെ കായ്ത്തിലോ മാറിക്കിട്ടുവാനുള്ള അപേക്ഷകളുടെ കായ്ത്തിലോ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതല്ല.

അപേക്ഷകളുടെ മാനിദിക്കം എങ്ങനെയെന്നു് അതാതു് കടക്കൽനിന്നോ വല്ല ബാങ്കിൽനിന്നോ തരകാര്യത്തെ അടുക്കൽനിന്നോ വല്ല ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോയർനിന്നോ കിട്ടുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

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തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് വകുപ്പു

(തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് മുഖാന്തരം ചെയ്യുന്ന അപേക്ഷകൾക്കുള്ള പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകൾ.)

20. 1929 നും 1947 നുമുള്ളിൽ തീർക്കാവുന്ന യാതൊരു സംബന്ധമായകടത്തിനും 1920 ൽ തീർന്ന യാതൊരു സംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾക്കും 1922 ൽ തീർന്ന യാതൊരു സംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾക്കുമുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സിൽ സേവിങ്ങ്സ് ബാങ്കിന്റെ മുമ്പെ തന്നെ പണമിട്ടിരുന്നാലും ഇട്ടിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും വല്ല ആളിന്നിന്നോ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഫാറങ്ങളിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നിബ്ബന്ധങ്ങളെ അനുസരിച്ചു സേവിങ്ങ്സ് ബാങ്ക് പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുവാൻ അധികാരപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സിലും 1917 മാർച്ച് 15 - നാംതീ വ്യാഴാഴ്ച മുതൽ 1917 ഒക്ടോബർ 15 - നാംതീ തിങ്കളാഴ്ചവരെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

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22. ഏറ്റവും കവിഞ്ഞതും ഏറ്റവും കുറഞ്ഞതുമായ സംഖ്യ.—തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് മുഖാന്തരം ചെയ്യുന്ന അപേക്ഷകൾ 25 രൂപ്പികയോ അതിൽനിന്നു വല്ല പൈതലത്തിനോ ആയിരിക്കണം. മേൽ തരം ഈ പണസ്സൂക്കാരം തരകാര്യത്തെ 22,500 കവിയാത്ത സംഖ്യക്കു തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് മുഖാന്തരം അപേക്ഷിക്കയാകട്ടെ കൈവശം വെക്കുകയാകട്ടെ

ചെയ്യാവുന്നതല്ല. ആ സംഖ്യയിൽ 7,500 കയിൽ കവിയാത്ത സംഖ്യ 1929 നും 1947 നുമുള്ളിൽ തിരിക്കുന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളിലും 1922 ൽ തിരിക്കുന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളിലും ഒന്നിൽ തന്നെയോ രണ്ടിലും കൂടിയോ ആയിരിക്കുന്നതും 7,500 കയിൽ കവിയാത്ത സംഖ്യ തപാലാപ്പീസ്സ്വക തണ്ടു കൊല്ലത്തെക്കുള്ള കാല സ്റ്റിഫിക്കെറ്റുകളിലൊ ആയിരിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.—37 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം നോക്കുക.

കുറിപ്പു.—(1) തപാലാപ്പീസ്സ് ഉടമസ്ഥം ഉടമ്പടിയനുസരിച്ചു കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നുള്ള മറ്റു ധനം മുതൽ പലിശയും ആയതിലേയ്ക്കായി ചെയ്യുന്ന മറ്റു പോസ്റ്റുപ്രകാരം തപാലാപ്പീസ്സ് ഉടമസ്ഥം അടയ്ക്കുക ചെയ്യാൻ അധികാരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) ഈ ചട്ടത്തിലുള്ള 1929 നും 1947 നുള്ളിൽ തിരിക്കുന്ന കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഫോറിൻ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ അനുവാദത്തോടുകൂടിയല്ലാതെ ഈ ചട്ടത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു ഭേദഗതിയും ചെയ്യുന്നതല്ല.

23. അടക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യകൾ.—അപേക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ട സംഖ്യകൾ അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടിയുള്ള ധനം അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും ഗവർമെണ്ടിലേയ്ക്കായി അടക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതും ആകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഒരു തുക ചെയ്യുന്ന മൊത്തത്തിലുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ 22 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ നിഷ്കർഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പരിധികളെ കവിയാത്തപക്ഷം ആയാൾ തനിക്കധികം അപേക്ഷകൾ ബോധിപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

24. അടയ്ക്കേണ്ട വിധം.—മേല്പറഞ്ഞ ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടതായ സംഖ്യകൾ അടയ്പെടുന്ന വിധങ്ങളിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലുമൊന്നിലൊ രണ്ടോ അതിലധികമോ വിധമായി അടക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു :—

(a) അപേക്ഷകന്റെ സേവിങ്ങ്സ ബാങ്ക് കണക്കുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അയാളുടെ പേരിൽ ആ കണക്കിലുള്ള പണത്തിന്റെ ബാക്കിയിൽനിന്നു കൈമാറിക്കൊടുത്തിട്ടൊ ;

(b) നാണ്യമായോ കറൻസി നോട്ടുകളായോ കൊടുത്തിട്ടൊ സമ്മതിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ബാങ്ക സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടതായ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തെ ഹെഡ് പോസ്റ്റ്മാസ്റ്റരുടെ പേരിൽ ആ ബാങ്കിൽനിന്നു കൊടുപ്പാനായി എഴുതിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ക്രോസ്സ് ചെക്കായിട്ടൊ.

25. തപാലാപ്പീസ്സ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ചെയ്യുന്ന അപേക്ഷകന്റെ കായ്ത്തിലുള്ള മറ്റു പത്രങ്ങൾ സ്റ്റോമിസനി നോട്ടുകളായോ സ്റ്റോക്ക സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റുകളായോ കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള മറ്റു പത്രങ്ങൾ പോസ്റ്റാഫീസ് ടെലഗ്രാഫ് വകുപ്പുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ ഉത്തരവുകൂടെ ബോബാബസ്സിൽ വെക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

26. ആദായനികുതി.—1920 ൽ തിരിക്കുന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളിന്മേലും 1922 ൽ തിരിക്കുന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളിന്മേലും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ പലിശ ആദായനികുതിയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു. 1929 നും 1947 നുമുള്ളിൽ തിരിക്കുന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടത്തിനുള്ള മറ്റു പത്രങ്ങളും പോസ്റ്റാഫീസ് ടെലഗ്രാഫ് വകുപ്പുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ ഉത്തരവുകൂടെ അടുക്കത്തെന്റ് ജനറലുടെ അടുക്കൽ റെ പ്രസിദനായി വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തോളം ആദായനികുതിയിൽനിന്നു സ്വതന്ത്രമായി ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

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28. മാറൽ.—1929 നും 1947 നുമുള്ളിൽ തിരിക്കുന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടത്തിനുള്ള തപാലാപ്പീസ്സ് ഉപഗ്രഹം അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരാൾക്കുമേൽ 3-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ട അവകാശങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാൻ അയാൾക്കു കഴിവുകൊടുക്കുന്നതായ കൈമാറലുചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള മാറ്റുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു അധികാരപത്രം (മാറ്റുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷയുടെ മാതിരിയിലോട്ടുള്ള) കിട്ടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

29. ഉന്ന പലിശയുള്ള ഉറ്റുപിക്കടത്തിനും ഉന്ന പലിശയുള്ള ഉറുപ്പികടപ്പത്രത്തിൽ വല്ലതിനും തരപ്പെടുകിൽ 1916-17 ലെ നാലു പലിശയായി മാറാവുന്ന കടത്തിനുള്ള ഉറുപ്പുചീട്ടുകൾ മാറുന്നതു മാറേണ്ടതിനു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഉറുപ്പുചീട്ടുകളും പോസ്റ്റാഫീസ് ടെലഗ്രാഫ് വക അക്കൌണ്ടെൻറ് ജനറലുടെ അടുക്കൽ ഉപൈതലായ ഡെപ്പോസിറ്റായി കൊടുക്കുകയോ ഈവക അക്കൌണ്ടെൻറ് ജനറൽ ഉപൈതലം മാറുന്നവൻ ഉപൈതലെ വാങ്ങുകയോ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ സംഗതികളിലും 1917 നവമ്പർ 1 - നക്കുശേഷവും 1918 ജനവരി 15 - നക്ക മുമ്പായും വല്ല തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് സെവിങ്ങ്സ്സ് ബാങ്കപ്പീസ്സിലും,

(a) (തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സു മുഖാന്തരം കിട്ടീട്ടുള്ളതായാലും അല്ലെങ്കിലും) മാറുവാനുള്ള ഒരു വശ്യമായ അധികാരപത്രങ്ങളും മറേണ്ടതിനു ക്രമപ്രകാരം എഴുതിച്ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള അപേക്ഷയുടെ മാതിരിയും,

(b) പോസ്റ്റാഫീസ് ടെലഗ്രാഫ് വക അക്കൌണ്ടെൻറ് ജനറൽ പുറപ്പെടുവിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല ഉറുപ്പുചീട്ടുകളും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവയും,

ഹാജരാക്കിയാൽ 3 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വല്ല പണവും കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടു തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സിൽനിന്നു ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു.

അപേക്ഷക്കുള്ള മാതിരികൾ എല്ലാ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് വക 5 കൊല്ലത്തേക്കുള്ള രസീത് സ്റ്റാമ്പിടുകയും.

കൊടുത്ത 5 കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞശേഷം മടക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്ന 10 ക, 20 ക, 50 ക, 100 ക രൂപയുള്ള സ്റ്റാമ്പിടുകയും.

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32. 5 കൊല്ലത്തേക്കുള്ള തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് വക രസീത് സ്റ്റാമ്പിടുകയും സേവിങ്ങ്സ്സ് ബാങ്ക പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുന്ന എല്ലാ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സിൽനിന്നും 1917 ഏപ്രിൽ 1 - ാം തിയതിയും അതിനുശേഷവും എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും കിട്ടാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

33. രസം സ്റ്റാമ്പിടുകയും,

7 ക 12 ണ അടച്ചാൽ കിട്ടാവുന്ന		10 ക.
15 ക 8 ണ	ടി.	20 ക.
38 ക 12 ണ	ടി.	50 ക.
78 ക 8 ണ	ടി.	100 ക.

എന്നീ നാലു സലകളിലുള്ളവയായിരിക്കും.

34. സ്റ്റാമ്പിക്കാനായി കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മുഴുവൻ സംഖ്യ അല്ല കൊടുത്ത തിയതിക്കു ശേഷം 6 കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതുകൊണ്ടുണ്ടാകുന്ന ലാഭത്തെങ്കിലും സ്റ്റാമ്പിക്കാനായി കൈവശമുള്ളവരുടെ കടത്തിനുള്ള പരസ്യത്തിൽ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിരക്കനുസരിച്ചുള്ള പണമായി കിട്ടുവാൻ അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കും.

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37. ഒരു ദിവസത്തെ സ്റ്റാമ്പിടുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി എടുക്കാവുന്ന ഏറ്റവും കുറഞ്ഞ സംഖ്യ 7,500 രൂപയിൽ അധികമായിരുന്നുകൂടുന്നതല്ല. എന്നാൽ ഒരു സംഖ്യ ഉന്ന പലിശയുള്ളതോ ഉന്നര പലിശയുള്ളതോ നാലു പലിശയുള്ളതോ ആയ ഉറുപ്പികടത്തിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷയിൽ 1929 നും 1947 നുമുള്ളിൽ തീർക്കാവുന്ന യുദ്ധ സംബന്ധമായ കടത്തിനോ 1920 ൽ തീർന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രത്തിനോ 1922 ൽ തീർന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രത്തിനോ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് മുഖാന്തരം അയാൾക്കു കിട്ടീട്ടുള്ള ഉറുപ്പുചീട്ടുകൾ പുറമെയായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

38. ഈ സട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റുകൾ തന്നു കൊടുത്ത അപ്പോത്തിക്കിരിസ്സിനിന്നു സർക്കിളെ പോസ്റ്റുമാസ്റ്റർ ജനറലുടെ അനുവാദമെടുക്കാതെ ഒരെഴുത്തും ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ളതല്ല.

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40. ഈ സട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റുകൾക്കുള്ള അപേക്ഷകളുടെ ഒന്നിനിടയിൽ ഏതു അപ്പോത്തിക്കിരിസ്സിനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(ആലോചന സഭയിലെ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ കല്പനപ്രകാരം.)

ജെ. ബി. ഗ്രന്ഥിയാറ്,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർന്മെണ്ടിലെ കൂടി.

(ആലോചന സഭയിലെ ഗവർണ്ണരുടെ കല്പനപ്രകാരം വീണ്ടും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.)

ഡബ്ല്യു. സി. മെഡ്ഡൊൽസ്,
കൂടിയ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടരി.

(A true translation.)

KERALA VARMA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1917. [Price, 6 pies.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Miscellaneous.)

പരസ്യം.

ഫോർട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോർജ്, 1917 മിയ്യുമി 13-ം.

നമ്പർ 31.—നീലഗിരി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ഗ്രഡല്ലൂർ താലൂക്ക പന്തല്ലൂരിലെ ഗൂഡല്ലൂർ ഗ്രൂപ്പ് എസ്റ്റേറ്റുകളിലെ മാനേജർ മിസ്റ്റർ റൊവൻ ഹോക് എന്നവരെ കുലിവേല ഏറ്റാകളിൽ പ്പെടുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളവനായി 1903 ലെ മദിരാശി തോട്ടപ്പണി ക്കാരുടെ കുലിവേല ആക്ട് 4-ം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ട് അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഇ. എം. ഗാർഡ്നെ,
സെക്രട്ടറി സ്റ്റേറ്റ് കൌൺസിൽ.

(A true translation.)

KERALA VARMA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1917. [Price, 1 anna

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Financial.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St George, March 1, 1917.

No. 6.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 330 F.

Delhi, the 1st March 1917.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War.

5 per cent War Loan 1929—1947.

5½ per cent War Bonds 1920, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates (Issue of 1917-18).

Principal and interest secured on the assets and revenues of the Government of India.

I. WAR LOAN 1929—1947.

Issue Price: Rs. 95 per cent payable as follows :

For fully paid allotments : Rs 95 per cent on application.

For instalment allotments: Rs 15 per cent on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent each on the 15th day, or if that be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

Interest : Rs. 5 per cent per annum payable on the 15th February and the 16th August.

Date of Redemption.—If not previously redeemed, the War Loan 1929—1947 will be repaid at par on the 15th August 1947 ; but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to redeem the Loan or any part of it at par, on or after the 15th August 1929, on giving three calendar months' notice in the *Gazette of India*.

Sinking Fund.—For the purpose of providing against depreciation in the market price of the War Loan 1929—1947, the Government of India undertake to set aside annually a sum equal to one and one-half per cent of the amount of the War Loan 1929—1947 to form a fund to be used for the purchase of securities of that loan for cancellation, whenever the market price falls below the issue price.

II. WAR BONDS 1920 AND WAR BONDS 1922.

(Free of Income Tax.)

Issue Price: Rs. 100 per cent payable as follows:—
For fully paid allotments: Rs. 100 per cent on application
For instalment allotments: Rs. 20 per cent on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent each on the 15th day, or if that day be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

Interest: Rs. 5½ per cent per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

Date of Redemption: War Bonds 1920 are repayable on the 15th August 1920, War Bonds 1922 on the 15th August 1942.

III. POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES.

(Free of income-tax)

For

Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, and Rs. 100,

Payable 5 years after issue.

Issue Price:

Rs. 7—12, Rs. 15 8, Rs. 38-12 and Rs. 77-8.

These certificates may also be cashed at the Post Office of issue at any time during the five-year period at the rates prescribed in Annexure D to this Notification.

Form of securities.—1. Securities in respect of War Loan 1929-1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922, will be issued at the option of the applicant (to be stated in his application) in the following forms:—

(1) Inscribed Stock Certificate .. .. transferable by deed;
(2) Promissory Notes .. .. .. transferable by endorsement;
(3) Bearer Bonds .. .. .. transferable by delivery

In the absence of any specified option, securities will, in the first instance, be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificates.

2. *Income-tax.*—Interest on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 will be exempt from income-tax but not from super-tax.

Interest on War Loan 1929—1947 is not exempt from income-tax or super-tax. Income-tax will be levied in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the Second Schedule of the Income-tax Act.

3. *Conversion rights.*—For every Rs. 100 (nominal) of War Loan 1929—1947 taken up, the subscriber may convert Rs. 150 (nominal) of the 3 per cent of any of the 3½ per cent Rupee Loans, or of the 4 per cent Conversion Loan, 1916-17, of the Government of India, and receive in lieu thereof War Loan 1929—1947 at the rate of—

Rs. 65 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 3 per cent loan converted.
„ 79 „ „ „ „ „ „ of 3½ „ „ „ „
„ 82 „ „ „ „ „ „ of 4 „ „ Conversion Loan converted

together with such further amount of War Loan as may be required to make up an exact multiple of Rs. 100, subject to the payment in cash of the further amount less than one rupee.

4. Conversion rights may be exercised at any time after the 1st November 1917 but not later than the 15th January 1918. Conversion warrants will be negotiable and will be issued in Bearer form.

5. Securities of War Loan 1929—1947 issued by conversion will bear interest from the 15th August 1917. No interest will be paid separately in respect of the cash payments made under clause 3 above.

6. Holdings of War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922, do not carry any right of conversion into any future issue that may be made by the Government of India.

7. *Applications.*—Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 (other than applications through the Post Office under the procedure described in clauses 20 to 23 of this Notification) should be in the form appended (Annexure A), and may be presented any day from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Friday, the 15th June 1917, to any of the following officers or persons:—

(1) The Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Provincial Accountant-General or Comptroller.
(2) The Secretaries and Treasurers, Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, at their Head Offices, or the Agents of these Banks at any Indian Branch, and
(3) Officers in charge of Government treasuries at district headquarters.

8. Applications must be for sums of Rs. 100 or multiples of that sum.

9. Applications for the sum of Rs. 100 only must in all cases be accompanied by full payment, namely, Rs. 95 in the case of War Loan 1929—1947, and Rs. 100 in the case of War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922.

10. Applications for sums of Rs. 200 or more in War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922 may be either for:—

(a) Fully paid allotments, or
(b) Instalment allotments.

11. Applications for Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates will be regulated by the procedure described in clauses 39 to 46 of this Notification.

12. *Brokerage.*—A commission of one-eighth per cent will be allowed to recognised bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of cash applications bearing their stamp, but this commission will not be allowed in respect of applications received through the Post Office, including applications for Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates, or in respect of applications for conversion.

Supplementary provisions.

13. *Fully paid allotments.*—Applications for fully paid allotments must in all cases be accompanied by payment of the full amount payable. Fully paid Allotment Letters, exchangeable in due course for Securities, viz., Stock Certificates, Promissory Notes, or Bearer Bonds, will be issued in respect of such allotments. Interest due from the date of payment to the 14th August 1917 will be payable by warrant at the time of the issue of Securities, which will bear interest payable half-yearly commencing from the 15th August 1917.

14. *Instalment allotments.*—Applications for instalment allotments must in all cases be accompanied by payment of the first amount of the instalment stated above to be payable in respect of such applications. In the case of default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date, any instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture. Allotment Certificates exchangeable in due course for Securities, viz., Stock Certificates, Promissory Notes, or Bearer Bonds, will be issued in respect of such allotments.

In the case of instalment allotments paid in full on or before the 15th August 1917, the interest due on the instalments from the date of actual payment to the 14th August 1917 will be payable by warrant at the time of issue of Securities, which will bear interest payable half-yearly commencing from the 15th August 1917.

In the case of instalment allotments paid in full after the 15th August 1917, the interest due on the instalments from the date of actual payment to the 14th February 1918 will be payable by warrant at the time of issue of Securities, which will bear interest payable half-yearly commencing from the 15th February 1918.

15. *Methods of payment.*—Applications must be accompanied either—

(1) By a receipt, for the amount payable thereon, from the Head Office, or any Indian Branch Office, of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, or from an officer in charge of a Government Treasury at district headquarters, or

(2) By a cheque, for the amount payable thereon, drawn in favour of the officer to whom, and on a Bank in the place at which, the application is presented, or

(3) By whole currency notes for the amount payable thereon.

Subsequent instalments may be paid into the Head Office, or any Indian Branch Office of the Bank of Bengal, Bombay or Madras, or into any Government Treasury at district headquarters to be named by the applicant in his application.

16. *Conversion procedure.*—Conversion warrants will be issued by the Public Debt Office, which in this connection means the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, respectively, at their Head Offices, on presentation of the Allotment Letters or of the Allotment Certificates (after these latter have been fully paid up) referred to in clauses 13 and 14 above.

17. Applications for conversion duly completed should be made within the dates prescribed in clause 4 to—

(1) The Public Debt Office, as above defined, or any Indian Branch Office of a Presidency Bank; or

(2) A Government Treasury at district headquarters, for transmission to the Public Debt Office,

and should be accompanied—

(1) By the necessary Conversion warrants,

(2) By the securities (duly receipted) tendered for conversion and

(3) By the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 3.

18. The same warrant may be used partly for the conversion of securities of the 4 per cent Conversion Loan and partly for the conversion of securities of the 3½ per cent or the 3 per cent Rupee Loans. Where the securities thus converted do not exhaust the full amount of conversion rights allowed by the Conversion Warrant, the holder may apply to, and will then receive from, the Public Debt Office a fresh warrant for the difference.

19. On application by the holder a warrant will be sub-divided by the Public Debt Office into two or more warrants on payment of a fee of 4 annas in respect of each of the warrants issued in exchange.

POST OFFICE SECTION.

(SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.)

20. Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922 will also be received at any Post Office authorised to transact savings bank business from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Monday, the 15th October 1917, from any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office savings bank or not, subject to the conditions stated in the following clauses.

21. *Form of application.*—Applications must be made in the special form prescribed in Annexure D.

22. *Maximum and minimum amounts.*—Applications through the Post Office must be for sums of Rs 25 or any multiple thereof. The same person may not apply for or hold through the Post Office more than Rs. 22,500 in all under this Notification, of which not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Loan 1929—1947; not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 singly or together; and not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates—see clause 37.

NOTES.—(1) Applications through the Post Office under this Notification will be permitted irrespective of any holdings of other securities previously obtained through the Post Office.

(2) Amounts of War Loan 1929—47 obtained by conversion will not be taken into account in applying the above limits.

23. *Amounts payable.*—Amounts applied for must be paid in full with the application and are not payable in instalments. But the same person may present more than one application, provided his aggregate applications do not exceed the limits prescribed in clause 22.

24. *Method of payment.*—The payments due as in the preceding clause may be made in either of the following ways or partly in each :—

(a) By transfer from any balance in cash standing at the credit of the applicant's savings bank account if he has one;

(b) By a payment in coin or currency notes, or by a crossed cheque drawn on a recognised Bank in favour of the Head Postmaster of the place at which such Bank is established.

25. *Securities.*—Securities in respect of applications made through the Post Office will be issued either in the form of Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates. Securities thus issued may be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

26. *Income-tax.*—Interest payable on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 is exempt from income-tax. Securities of the War Loan 1929—1947 are specially exempted from income-tax if deposited with the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and for so long as they are so deposited.

27. *Interest.*—Interest due from the date of payment of the amount applied for to the next regular date of half-yearly payment of interest (15th August 1917 or 15th February 1918 as the case may be) will be paid in cash at the time of issue of the Securities. Future interest will begin to accrue

from the 15th August 1917 when payment of the amount applied for is made on or before the 15th August 1917 and

from the 15th February 1918 when payment of the amount applied for is made after the 15th August 1917.

28. *Conversion.*—An applicant for War Loan 1929—1947 through the Post Office will receive a negotiable Conversion warrant (together with forms of application for conversion) enabling him to exercise the rights specified in clause 3 above either in the manner stated in clause 27, or through the agency of the Post Office as in clause 29.

29. Conversion of securities of the 3 per cent, of any of the 3½ per cent Rupee Loans or of the 4 per cent Conversion Loan, 1916-17, will, subject to the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 3, be effected by the Post Office in all cases in which the securities tendered for conversion are already in deposit with, or were originally purchased by the converter through, the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on presentation at any Post Office savings bank office, after the 1st November 1917 and before the 15th January 1918.

(a) Of the necessary Conversion warrants (whether obtained through the Post Office or not) and the form of application for conversion duly filled up; and

(b) Of the securities (if any) endorsed to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

30. If the securities thus converted do not exhaust the full amount of conversion rights covered by the Conversion warrant, the holder will receive from the Post Office a fresh warrant for the difference, unless the unutilised amount is less than Rs. 500, in which case the warrant for the difference will be issued only on special application being made.

31. A Conversion warrant issued through the Post Office may be sub-divided on application by the holder to the Public Debt Office, in the manner stated in clause 19

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates.

CERTIFICATES FOR RS. 10, RS. 20, RS. 50 AND RS. 100 PAYABLE FIVE YEARS AFTER ISSUE

32. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be obtained at any time on and after the *1st April* 1917 at all Post Offices at which savings bank business is transacted.

33. These Certificates will be in the form shown in Annexure C attached, and will be in four denominations:—

Rs.	10 obtainable on payment of	Rs.	7-12
Rs.	20 " "	Rs.	15-8.
Rs.	50 " "	Rs.	39-12.
Rs.	100 " "	Rs.	77-8.

34. The full amount shown in the Certificate will be payable five years after the date of issue. But at any time within the five years period the holder will be entitled to payment in cash at the rates prescribed in the table attached as Annexure D.

35. Cash payment will ordinarily be made at the Post Office of issue and on presentation of the Certificate. But on application to the Postmaster of the office of issue and on cause being shown payment at any other Post Office conducting savings bank business may be permitted.

36. No income-tax will be levied on these Certificates.

37. The maximum holding of these Certificates by any single individual shall not exceed Rs. 7,500 irrespective of any holdings of securities obtained by him through the Post Office of 3 per cent, 3½ per cent or 4 per cent Rupee Loans, or of War Loan 1929—1947 or War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922

38. These Certificates may not be transferred except by permission of the Postmaster-General o the Circle in which the Post Office of issue is situated.

39. These Certificates will be kept, if so desired, in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

40. Forms of application for these Certificates may be obtained from any Post Office.

(By order of the Governor-General in Council)

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNEXURE A.

No._____

5 per cent. War Loan, 1929—1947.

APPLICATION FOR "FULLY PAID ALLOTMENT."

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917, I/We hereby apply for a *Fully-paid Allotment* of Rupees (*a*) _____ of the above-mentioned issue.

(*a*) *Figures and words should be written here.*

2. I enclose a receipt / a cheque / currency notes for rupees _____ being the amount of the required payment at the rate of Rs. 85 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

3. I/We request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Inscribed as Stock,
2. Issued in Promissory Notes of the denominations stated below,
3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below:

_____ Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

_____ Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

_____ Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

Note.—*Securities will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock certificate unless another form of security is specified in the application.*

Signature _____

Allotment Letter to be sent to _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

ANNEXURE A.

No._____

5 per cent. War Loan, 1929—1947.

APPLICATION FOR "INSTALMENT ALLOTMENT."

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917, I/We hereby apply for an *Instalment Allotment* of Rupees (*a*) _____ of the abovementioned issue.

(*a*) *Figures and words should be written here.*

2. I enclose a receipt / a cheque / currency notes for Rs. _____ being the amount of the first instalment at the rate of Rs. 15 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

3. I/We hereby engage to pay (*b*) at the Bank of _____ at the Branch of the Bank of _____ at _____ into the Public Treasury at _____ to the account of Government the instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the above notification, that is to say—

Rs. _____ being 20 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917 (*c*).
Rs. _____ being 20 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917 (*c*).
Rs. _____ being 20 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917 (*c*).
Rs. _____ being 20 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____ 1917 (*c*).

(*b*) *Here enter the name of the Presidency Bank or Branch of Presidency Bank or Treasury at which the instalments will be paid and leave out unnecessary words.*

(*c*) *Here fill in the first second, third and fourth months following that in which this application is made.*

4. I/We request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Inscribed as Stock,
2. Issued in Promissory Notes of the denominations stated below:
3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below.

_____ Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

_____ Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

_____ Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

Note.—*Securities will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock certificate unless another form of security is specified in the application.*

Signature _____

Allotment Certificate to be sent to _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

ANNEXURE A.

No._____

5½ per cent War Bonds 1920. | 5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.

APPLICATION FOR "FULLY-PAID ALLOTMENT."

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917,

(a) Figures and words should be written here.
(b) Strike out top or bottom line.

I / We hereby apply for a *fully-paid Allotment* of Rupees (a)_____ of (b) War Bonds 1920, / War Bonds 1922.

2. I / We enclose a receipt / a cheque / currency notes for Rs. _____ being the amount of the required payment at the rate of Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 in Bonds of the issue applied for.

Note.—Securities will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock certificate unless another form of security is specified in the application.

3. I / We request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Inscribed as Stock :
2. Issued in Promissory Notes of the denominations stated below :
3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below :

_____ Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.
_____ Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.
_____ Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

Signature_____

Allotment Letter to be sent to_____

Address_____

*Date*_____ 1917.

Note.—This form must be used for application of *ONE ONLY* of the issues of War Bonds. Applications for allotments of the two issues must be made on *separate forms.*

ANNEXURE A.

No._____

5½ per cent War Bonds 1920. | 5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.

APPLICATION FOR "INSTALMENT ALLOTMENT."

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India, No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917,

(a) Figures and words should be written here.
(b) Strike out top or bottom line.

I / We hereby apply for an *Instalment Allotment* of Rupees (a)_____ of (b) War Bonds 1920, / War Bonds 1922.

2. I / We enclose a receipt / a cheque / currency notes for Rs. _____ being the amount of the first instalment at the rate of Rs. 20 for every Rs. 100 of Bonds in the issue applied for.

(c) Here enter the Presidency Bank or Branch of Presidency Bank or Treasury at which the instalments will be paid and need not be necessary words.

3. I / We hereby engage to pay (c) at the Bank of / at the Bank of / into the Public Treasury at _____ at _____ to the account of Government the instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the above notification, that is to say—

(d) Here fill in the first, second, third and fourth months following that in which the application is made.

Rs._____being 20 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____1917. (d)
Rs._____being 20 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____1917. (d)
Rs._____being 20 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____1917. (d)
Rs._____being 20 per cent of the amount applied for due on the 15th day of _____1917. (d)

Note.—Securities will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock corresponding unless another form of security is specified.

4. I / We request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Inscribed as Stock :
2. Issued in Promissory Notes of the denominations stated below :
3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below :

Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.
Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.
Promissory Notes / Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

Signature_____

Allotment Certificate to be sent to _____

Address _____

Date _____ *1917.*

Note.—This form must be used for application of *ONE ONLY* of the issues of War Bonds. Applications for allotments of the two issues must be made on *separate forms.*

ANNEXURE B.

Form of application through the Post Office for 5 per cent War Loan 1929—1947.

(To be presented at any Post Office which does savings bank business not later than the 15th October 1917. This form may be detached and used if required.)

In terms of the Government of India Notification No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917, I (*a*) _____ hereby apply for an allotment of Rupees (*b*) _____ of the above-mentioned issue.

In payment (*c*) of the amount applied for by me

(1) I tender herewith { in cash Rs. _____ / by cheque Rs. _____

(2) I authorise withdrawal of Rs. _____ from the amount at my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank, and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total Rs. _____

(*a*) *Name in full legibly.*

(*b*) *Figures and words should be written here.*

(*c*) *Amounts paid in cash or by cheque and amounts, if any, paid by withdrawal from the savings bank balance should be shown separately in the space provided. The unnecessary clause, if any, should be scored out.*

(A) (*d*) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf, and the interest thereon credited to—

(*i*) my existing Savings Bank Account No _____ open at the _____ Post Office

(*ii*) a Savings Bank account to be opened for the purpose at the _____ Post Office.

(B) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

(*i*) Inscribed as Stock.

(*ii*) Issued in Promissory Notes of the following denominations enfaced for payment of interest at the _____ Treasury.

_____ Promissory Notes of Rs _____ each.

_____ Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.

(*d*) *Please fill up either A or B and score out the other Clause (A) to be scored through if the applicant has no account already open.*

I request that a warrant authorising the conversion of securities of the 3 per cent or of any of the 3½ per cent Rupee Loans or of the 4 per cent Conversion Loan, 1916-17, of the Government of India under the terms specified in clause 3 of the notification quoted above may also be delivered to me.

Signature _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

Date of presentation at the Post Office. _____

Head Office Stamp

Register No. _____

(To be noted by the receiving Post Master.)

(To be noted by the Head Post Master.)

ANNEXURE B.

Form of application through the Post Office for 5½ per cent War Bonds 1920-5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.

(To be presented at any Post Office which does savings bank business not later than the 15th October 1917. This form may be detached and used if required.)

In terms of the Government of India Notification No 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917, I (*a*) _____ hereby apply for an allotment of Rupees (*b*) _____ in (*c*) War Bonds 1920. War Bonds 1922.

In payment (*d*) of the amount applied for by me

(1) I tender herewith { in cash Rs. _____ / by cheque Rs. _____

(2) I authorise withdrawal of Rs. _____ from the amount at my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank, and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total Rs. _____

(*a*) *Name in full legibly.*

(*b*) *Figures and words should be written here.*

(*c*) *Strike out and initial between lines.*

(*d*) *Amounts paid in cash or by cheque and amounts, if any, paid by withdrawal from the savings bank balance should be shown separately in the space provided. The unnecessary clause of any, should be scored out.*

(e) *Here fill up either A or B and score out the other.*

Clause (i) is to be scored through if the applicant has no account already open

(A) (e) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf, and the interest thereon credited to—

(i) my existing Savings Bank Account No. —— open at the ———— Post Office.

(ii) a Savings Bank Account to be opened for the purpose at the ———— Post Office.

(B) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

(i) Inscribed as Stock,

(ii) Issued in Promissory Notes of the following denominations enfaced for payment of interest at the ———— Treasury.

———— Promissory Notes of Rs. ———— each.

———— " " of Rs ———— each.

Signature ————

Date ———— *1917.* Address ————

Date of presentation at the Post Office. ———— Head Office Stamp.

Register No. ————

(To be noted by the receiving Post Master.)

(To be noted by the Head Post Master.)

N.B.—This form must be used for application of *ONE ONLY* of the issues of War Bonds. Applications for allotments for the two issues must be made on *separate forms*.

ANNEXURE C.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate.

(Not transferable except with the permission of the Postmaster-General.)

No. ————

Amount due on maturity Rs. ————

This is to certify that ———— is registered at the ———— Post Office as the holder of a Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate, issued in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 350 F., dated the 1st March 1917. The Government of India undertake to pay to him, on presentation of this Certificate at the aforesaid Post Office on or after the ————, Rs. ————, or at any earlier date the sum not exceeding Rs. ———— specified on the reverse of this Certificate as due on such date.

Post Office ————

Date of Issue ————

(Head Postmaster.)

ANNEXURE D.

Table referred in clause 34 showing amounts due on Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates according to the dates on which payment is claimed.

If payment is claimed—	Amount due on certificate for			
	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Within one year from date of issue:— Amount originally paid, viz.	7 12 0	15 8 0	38 12 0	77 8 0
After 1 complete year from date of issue	8 1 0	16 2 0	40 5 0	80 10 0
" 15 complete months	8 3 3	16 6 6	40 16 6	81 13 0
" 18 " "	8 4 6	16 8 9	41 4 0	82 8 0
" 21 " "	8 5 9	16 11 3	41 11 3	83 7 3
" 2 complete years	8 7 0	16 14 0	42 3 0	84 6 0
" 27 complete months	8 8 9	17 1 6	42 11 6	85 7 3
" 30 " "	8 10 6	17 5 0	43 5 0	86 10 0
" 33 " "	8 12 3	17 8 6	43 13 6	87 13 0
" 3 complete years	8 14 0	17 12 0	44 8 0	88 12 0
" 39 complete months	9 0 0	18 0 0	45 0 0	90 0 0
" 42 " "	9 1 9	18 3 6	45 9 6	91 3 0
" 45 " "	9 4 3	18 8 6	46 6 6	92 8 0
" 4 complete years	9 6 0	18 12 0	46 14 0	93 12 0
" 51 complete months	9 11 6	19 3 0	47 10 0	95 5 0
" 54 " "	9 13 3	19 6 6	48 7 6	96 14 0
" 57 " "	9 15 0	19 10 0	48 15 0	97 10 0
" 5 complete years	10 0 0	20 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0

(By published by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1917. [Price, 2 annas.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Local and Municipal.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1917.

No. 305.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Sarvepalli Venkata Narasimha Rao Garu, H. M. D. Sayid Abdul Kazim Sahib Bahadur, H. M. D. A. Maram Sahib Bahadur and M.R.Ry. Bollavaram Tirupam Reddi Garu to be members of the District Board of Kurnool.

No. 306.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur Trichinopoly Ramaswami Lakshmanaperumal Pillai Avargal, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, North Arcot, as a member of the District Board of North Arcot.

No. 307.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Somasundara Rajaratna Mudaliyar Avargal to be a member of the District Board of Coimbatore.

No. 308.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Kompalli Kothagam Pantulu Garu as a member of the District Board of Guntur.

No. 309.—In exercise of the power vested in him by clause (*d*) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Mattayya David Devadoss Avargal to be a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras.

No. 310.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint M.R.Ry. Jagannobana Padhi Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Parlakimedi.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 311.—Under sections 6 and 122 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the villages of Chengam and Tukkapettai in the Tiruvannamalai taluk, North Arcot district, lying within the boundaries noted below shall be constituted into a union to be called the Chengam union for the purposes of the said Act and to direct that the provisions of the said Act regarding panchayats shall come into force in the said union with effect from 1st April 1917 and that the maximum number of members to be appointed on the panchayat shall, for the time being, be seven:—

North.—Cheyyar river; *East.*—Cheyyar river and dry land of Tukkapettai; *South.*—Tukkapettai dry lands; *West.*—Wet lands of Chengam.

No. 312.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (*a*) of sub section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the division into wards and distribution of elective seats shown in the schedule annexed to the rules for the election of municipal councillors published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 30th November 1915, the Governor in Council directs that the Vellore municipality shall be divided into five wards and that the elective seats shall be distributed among them as shown in the following schedule.

Number of ward.	Boundaries.	Number of elected councillors.
Ward No. II	*North.*—A line drawn from the westernmost corner of survey No. 1868 north-eastwards along the southern limits of the Palar river to the north-west corner of survey No 17. *East.*—Thence along the northern sides of survey Nos. 17 to 22 and 25 to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 28; thence along the southern sides of survey Nos. 28, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 38 up to the northernmost corner of survey No. 54; thence southwards along the eastern sides of survey Nos 54, 58 and 516 to the railway line; thence along the said direction crossing the railway to the south-east corner of Pentland town along the Govindappa mittah boundary. *South.*—From the last-named point south-westwards along the Govindappa mittah boundary to the south-eastern corner of survey No. 549; thence westwards along the southern sides of survey Nos. 549 to 551 and 554 to 556, 561 to 563, 565, 566 and 569, up to the south-western corner of survey No 569; thence southwards along the eastern sides of survey Nos. 590 and 608 to 612 and along the northern sides of survey Nos. 613 and 614 to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 614; thence southwards along the eastern sides of survey Nos. 614 to 619 to the south-eastern corner of survey No. 619; thence westwards along the southern sides of this field and survey Nos. 630 and 631 to the south-west corner of survey No. 631. *West.*—Thence north-westwards along the Veppambatta Hanar to the starting point at the westernmost corner of survey No. 1868.	3
Ward No. III	*North.*—A line drawn from the southern limits of the Palar river at the point known as Bangi Revu in a north-easterly direction along the northern side of the Bangi Revu street till it meets the Amburpet Bazaar street, then across it to its eastern side, then northwards along this side till it meets the northern side of the Fort Bazaar street, then eastwards along the same side of this street and Kaniyambadi street to the junction of the latter street with Cutcherry road. *East.*—Thence along the northern sides of the approach roads to the bridge over the Palar branch and along the bridge up to its southern end at the point where it joins the Railway Station road. *South.*—Thence south-westwards along the southern limits of the Palar branch to the north-western corner of survey No. 1927. *West.*—Thence in a straight line north-westwards across the Palar branch to its northern bank; thence along the southern limits of the Palar river to the starting point.	2
Ward No. IV	*North.*—A line drawn from the trijunction of the Vaniyambadi first bit and Udayendram on the north bank of the Palar, north-eastwards along the northern limits of the said river to the point of its junction with Vaniyambadi second bit, survey No 138. *East.*—Thence south-eastwards in a straight line across the river and along the western boundary of the Vaniyambadi second bit to the junction of Valayambat Joghir and Vaniyambadi second bit, thence southwards along the southern limits of the Palar branch to the north-western corner of survey No. 17. *South.*—From the last-named point along the southern limits of the Palar branch to the southern end of the Palar bridge at the point of its junction with the Railway Station road. *West.*—Thence along the eastern and northern limits of ward No. III to the point known as Bangi Revu; thence northwards along the eastern boundary of ward No I to the starting point.	2

No. 316.—Under section 33 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and with the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of Chittoor hereby notifies with effect from 1st April 1917, the changes in the location of the existing toll-gates as shown in schedule I, the establishment of new main and sub-gates as detailed in schedule II and the abolition of certain existing toll-gates as per schedule III. It is further notified that tolls at three-fourths of the maximum rates specified in schedule B of the said Act will be levied on all carriages, carts and animals at all the gates mentioned in schedules I and II.

SCHEDULE I.

Changes in the location of the existing toll-gates.

Present.		Proposed	
Name of the toll-gate.	Position of the toll-gate	Name of the toll-gate	Position of the toll-gate.
Pallur toll-gate.	2nd furlong of the 8th mile of the road from Katpadi Railway station to join the Madras-Bombay Trunk road.	Pallur toll-gate	4th furlong of the 8th mile of the road from Katpadi Railway station to join Madras-Bombay Trunk road about 469 feet from the district limit.
Yerpedu toll-gate.	8th furlong of the 1st mile of the Yerpedu-Venkatagiri road.	Yerpedu toll-gate.	8th furlong of the 1st mile of the Yerpedu-Venkatagiri road (E.S.) 150 feet from the 4th furlong stone.
Narayanavanam toll-gate	2nd furlong of the 4th mile of the Puttur-Nagalapuram road.	Narayanapuram toll-gate.	5th furlong of the 4th mile of the Puttur-Nagalapuram road.
Vayalpad toll-gate.	At the junction of the roads from Vayalpad to Gnadlur and from Vayalpad to Gurramkonda.	Vayalpad toll gate (to be subsidiary to Madanapalle toll-gate.)	1/8th mile on the right side at 195 feet south of the 6th furlong stone of the Vayalpad-Gurramkonda road
Pilar toll-gate.	4th furlong of the 36th mile of the Madanapalle-Bakarapet road about 150 feet to the west of the Pilar market entrance.	Pilar toll-gate.	Junction of Madras-Kurnool Trunk road and Pilar-Bakarapet road on the south-west corner at 165 feet from the 3rd furlong stone of the 151th mile of the Kurnool Trunk road and at a distance of 204 feet from the 8th furlong stone of the 36th mile of the Pilar-Bakarapet road.
Chowdepalle toll-gate	8th furlong of the 10th mile of the Punganur-Kallur road	Chowdepalle toll-gate.	1¼ furlongs beyond 7th milestone towards Chowdepalle on the Punganur-Kallur road.

SCHEDULE II.

Establishment of new main and sub-gates

Name of main or sub-gate.	Position.
1. Ramasamudram toll-gate ..	4th furlong of the 9th mile of the Punganur-Mysore frontier road near the old tank and at the junction of the cart-track to Chembakur.
2. Pilar (subsidiary to Pilar toll-gate).	In 34/8 mile of the Vayalpad-Pilar road in the right side in road poramboke at a distance of 20 feet from the 8th furlong stone.

SCHEDULE III.

Abolition of the existing toll-gates.

Name of toll-gate.	Position
1. Iruvaram toll-gate ..	At the 5th furlong of the 28th mile of the Madras-Bombay Trunk road
2. Sundravarapalli toll gate ..	150 feet to the north of the 142nd milestone of Madras-Kurnool Trunk road

With the sanction of the Governor in Council, it is further declared under the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 37 of the Madras Local Boards Act that payment at any time of tolls at any one of the gates included in either of the groups mentioned below shall clear carriages, carts and animals from liability to pay tolls at any other gate in the same group, within the same day of 24 hours reckoned from sunrise to sunrise.

Group I .. .. Main gate at Madanapalle; subsidiary gate at Vayalpad.
Group II. .. .. Main gate at Pilar; subsidiary gate at Pilar; main gate at Ramasamudram.

No. 317.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council withdraws from the acquisition of 2,381 square feet of land in survey numbers 1049-2, 1050-2, 1050-3 and 1052 in the Sennampatti village of the Erode taluk in the Coimbatore district specified in the schedule under notification No. 836, published on page 343 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th June 1916, as required for converting a blind lane into a regular lane in the Erode municipality.

No. 318.—Under sub section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of 22 cents of land in the village of Madgole in the Yarravilli taluk, Vizagapatam district, specified in the notification No. 1118, published on page 620 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th September 1915, as being required for the construction of a local fund primary school building for Harijanas at Madgole.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

No. 319.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring one cent, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a public lane; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Cocanada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Cocanada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Cocanada taluk, Zamindari Thondavaram village.			
Dry S. No. 178 ..	Kasagini Venkayya Guru ..	North, street; east, house of Reddi Ramayya; south, lane; west, vacant site of Kasagiri Venkayya Guru.	Cent. 1

No. 320.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·085 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose to wit, for a pathway; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Collector and Collector of Income-tax, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras district, Madras taluk, Purasawalkam village.			
Kuttcheri, dry . .	K. M. Pethayya Pillai	North, R S Nos. 3150 and 3151 part; east, R S Nos. 3151 part and 3260 J; south and west, R S No. 3151 part.	Acre. 0·085

No. 321.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 50 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Alamt road, Coonoor; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
The Nilgiri district, Coonoor taluk, Coonoor village.			
Cart., dry, part of R. No. 7, 180	Messrs. Siddiq Mouzji Saib & Sons	North, P. No. 180, east and south, Mount road, west, P. No. 180.	Cents 50

No. 322.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4,213 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a private scavenging lane between Kuviyarasuthaswami Kovil street and the Main Bazaar street in the Vellore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Vellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Vellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Vellore taluk, North Valaja Ward, No. III, Block No. 20.			
Village-site, poramboke (jari site), T.S. No. 732.	Mahamvala Ayyar	North, T.S. Nos. 764 and 765-1, east, T.S. No. 765, south, T.S. Nos. 762-1 and 763-2, west, T.S. No. 760-1.	sq. yds. 752
Jari site), T.S. No. 762-1.	Do.	North, T.S. No. 763; east, T.S. No. 762-2, south, T.S. No. 760, west, T.S. No. 760-2	120
Do. T.S. No. 760-1	Subrahmanya Ayyar	North and east T.S. No. 758; south, T.S. No. 758-2; west, T.S. No. 760-1.	120
Kuli poramboke, T.S. No. 714-1.	Sri Mahant of Tirupati ..	North, T.S. Nos. 715, 716 and 717; east, T.S. Nos. 761 and 758-2; south, T.S. No. 711-2, west, T.S. No. 719-1.	739
Choultry, poramboke, T.S. No. 719-2.	Munikka Chetti	North, T.S. Nos. 719-1, 720-2, 717 and 718; east, T.S. No. 754-1, south, T.S. Nos. 719-2 and 746, west, T.S. Nos. 746 and 720-2	1 363
Village-site, poramboke (jari site), T.S. No. 720-2.	Arunachala Gavarikal and Kaverimmal.	North, T.S. No. 720-3; east, T.S. No. 719-2; south, T.S. Nos. 719-2 and 746, west, T.S. No. 745-2	243
Mosque, poramboke, T.S. No. 721-2.	Kaverimmal	North, T.S. No. 724-1; east, T.S. No. 720-2, south, T.S. No. 746, west, T.S. No. 718-1	116
Village-site, poramboke (jari site), T.S. No. 723-2.	Asha Bi	North, T.S. No. 724-1; east T.S. Nos. 724-1 and 724-2; south and west, T.S. No. 723-1	431
		Total ..	3,213

No. 323.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·75 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Board school-building; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Adoni, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Adoni, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Bellary District, Adoni Taluk, Kodumuru village.			acres.
Unenfranchised religious service inam, dry, S. No. 43	Anjaneyaswami swathipper, Kangappa.	North and east, portion of the field S. No. 43; south, village-site and S. No. 51; west, road S. No. 40.	0·75

No. 324.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·08 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a well in Ramachandrunipeta; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bezwada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bezwada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna District, Kanikiruvu taluk, Ramachandrunipeta village.			acres.
Dry, S. No. 37 C-2 ..	Vasuri Sitaramayya ..	North, poramboke No. 35, east, poramboke No. 43; south and west No. 37 C-2.	0·08

No. 325.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·22 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose to wit, for a public latrine in the Adoni municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Adoni, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Adoni, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Bellary district, Adoni taluk, No. 2 Pengiliguram (comprised in the Adoni municipality)			
Paramboke, S. No. 12-2 (portion).	H. M. D. Syed Mahammad Hasim Sahib Bahadur.	North, S. Nos. 33-2 (portion) and 28; east, S. No. 27-2 (portion); south, S. Nos. 33-2 (portion, and 27; west, S. No. 27.	ACRE. 0·22

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 20, 1917.

No. 93-P.—In modification of notification No. 92-P., published on pages 179–183 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th March 1917, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of notification stations are published:—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlet(s) or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlet(s) or town.
Anantapur.	Hindupur ..	Chenlura.	Arcot, North —*cont.*	Walajapet—*cont.*	Ranipettai town.
		Hindupur.			Vishnama town.
	Madakasira ..	Gollumari.		Bellary ..	Bellary.
		Attampatta.			Virapur.
		Alampkuppam.		Hadagalli ..	The whole taluk.
		Chinna Damalacheruva.		Harpanahalli.	The whole taluk.
		Chivar.	Bellary.	Hospet ..	Chittawadgi.
		Gudiyattam.			Dhapedalalli.
		Kallapadi.		Kudligi ..	Hanseh.
		Kilpatti.			Kottara town.
	Gudiyattam.	Labbumankuppam.		Sandur State	Krishnanagar.
		Nariyambatta.			
		Natteri.	Chittoor.	Chittoor ..	Gnanapet.
		Rajakkal.		Palmaner ..	Palmaner.
		Sanankuppam.			
		Tandalam-Krishnapuram.		Avanashi ..	Chikkadasampalayam.
		Tottappatta.			Pachchapalaiyam.
		Venkatta.			Rakkiyapalaiyam.
	Polur ..	Polur.			Chunnatedagam.
Arcot, North.			Coimbatore.		Coimbatore.
	Tirappattur	Alangayam.			Devarayapuram.
		Pallippattu.			Ittamadai.
		Vaniyambadi.			Ganapati.
	Vellore ..	Ambur town.			Ikkarai Boluvampatti.
		Minnur.			Kalappatti.
		Sanankuppam.		Coimbatore.	Kalikkanayakkanpalayam.
		Vellore.			Kallippalaiyam.
	Walajapet.	Arcot town.			Kuniyamuttur.
		Desiyam.			Kurichchi.
		Melvisharam.			Maleripalayam.
					Nanjundapuram.

I.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town	District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town
Coimbatore—*cont.*	Coimbatore—*cont.*	Ottirikalmandapam	Coimbatore—*cont.*	Udumalpet—*cont.*	Parpankulam.
		Pallurappatti			Periyavalavadi
		Sowripalayam.			Sinnakumarapalaiyam.
		Sinnavadampatti.			Udumalpet.
		Sravanampatti.			
		Sundakamuttur			
		Teadamuttur.	Madura ..	Palni ..	Ayakkudi
		Uppilipalayam.			Korikkadavu.
		Vadavalli			
		Valukkuparai.			
		Velankorichchi.	Malabar ..	Palghat ..	Palghat.
		Vellakkinar			
		Vellimalaipattanam			
					Coonoor.
					Hoseth (Jakanda village).
	Dharapuram.	Dharapuram.	Nilgiris, The.	Coonoor ..	Old Aravankadu (Urtatan village).
		Kulattupalaiyam.			Wellington Cantonment.
	Erode ..	Brahmana Periya Agraharam.			
		Erode.			Dalavappatti.
				Attur ..	Kalarampatti.
					Oddappatti
					Sokkanadapuram
					Tandavarayapuram.
	Kollegal ..	Bandalli.			
		Kangundahalli.			Konangihalli.
		Mollur.		Dharmapuri ..	Madeamangalam.
		Settolli			Palakodu.
		Tagarapuram			Sigaralahalli.
Coimbatore—*cont.*		Appanayakkanpatti			
		Arasur.			Achchuttapalli.
		Ichchuppatti.			Agalakottai.
		Karadibavi.			Anaiyalam.
		Karaippudur.			Arasakuppam
		Kottanur.			Arleri.
		Kodangipalaiyam.			Begepalli.
		Mallikavandanpalayam.			Belagondapalli.
		Nallur.			Daravantipam.
		Naranapuram.			Hosapuram.
	Palladam ..	Nilambur	Salem ..		Hosur town.
		Paravay.			Jakkeri.
		Pumalur.			Kakkadasam.
		Rampalayam			Kalagondapalli.
		Samalapuram.			Kodiyalam.
		Selakkarichchal.			Kotagerarig
		Semmipalayam.		Hosur ..	Kottur.
		Sokkampalayam.			Maradampalli
		Sultan.			Mutagondapalli.
		Velarasi Kallipalaiyam			Mattigiri.
					Nirasur
					Sandimangalam
					Panchalahiparam.
					Panapalli.
					Tali
	Pollachi ..	Gomangalam.			Talikottanur.
		Panapatti.			Tandarai.
		Sokkanur.			Tavarakarai.
					Timmasandiram.
					Tivarandrugam.
					Tuppuganapalli.
		Bedipatti.			Uddampalli.
		Dali.			
		Jallipatti.			
	Udumalpet ..	Kanakkampalaiyam.			
		Kunchchikkottai.		Omalur ..	Vanavasi.
					Vellalapatti.

I.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Salem—*cont.*	Salem	Alagapuram.	Salem—*cont.*	Salem—*cont.*	Rasipuram.
		Kakkaveri.			Salem.
		Kandampatti.			Sanćiyur Attayampatti.
		Kondalampatti.			Sugadasapuram.
		Kondamanayakanpatti.			Virapandi.
		Namagiripettai.		Tirachengodu.	Chittamanaik.
		Odawankurichchi.			Mallasamudram.
		Pallappatti.			Pallipalayam.
		Paramasthuppatti.			
		Pattanam.	South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.
		Periyakavundapuram.	Tanjore ..	Papanasam ..	Ayyampettai.
		Pillanallur.			

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency

Presidency or Province.	Included localities.	Presidency or Province.	Included localities.
	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants		Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants
I. Mysore	The whole province.	II. Bombay—*cont.*	5. *Political Charges*—*cont.*
	1. *Northern Division*—		States and Agencies—*cont.*
	(a) Districts—		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.
	Kanara.		Mangrol Port.
	Surat.		Satara Agency
	Thana.		Savanur State
	(b) Towns and ports—		Surat Agency.
	Ahmedabad.	III. Bihar and Orissa.	(a) Districts—
	Bharuch.		Bhagalpur.
	Bombay.		Champaran.
	Kalyan.		Darbhanga
	Surat.		Gaya.
	Thana.		Monghyr.
	2. *Central Division*—		Muzaffarpur.
	(a) Districts—		Patna.
	Ahmednagar.		Saran.
	East Khandesh.		Shahabad.
	Nasik.		(b) Towns—
	Poona.		Bhagalpur.
	Satara.		Gaya.
	Sholapur.		Patna.
	West Khandesh.	IV. The Punjab.	(a) Districts—
	(b) Towns—		Ambala.
	Poona.		Amritsar.
	Sholapur.		Gujranwala.
II. Bombay	3. *Southern Division*—		Gujrat.
	(a) Districts—		Gurdaspur.
	Belgaum.		Hoshiarpur.
	Bijapur.		Jhelum.
	Dharwar		Jullundur.
	Kolaba.		Karnal.
	Ratnagiri.		Ludhiana.
	(b) Towns and ports—		Rawalpindi.
	Bankot.		Sialkot.
	Haveri.		(b) Town—
	Hubli		Lahore.
	Panvel		(c) States—
	Pen.		Jind.
	Ratnagiri.		Patiala.
	4. *Sind*—		(d) Districts—
	Town and port—		Amherst.
	Karachi.	V. Burma ..	Bassein.
	5. *Political Charges*—		Bhamo.
	States and Agencies—		Hanthawaddy.
	Akalkot State.		Henzada.
	Baroda State.		Insein.
	Bhor State.		Katha.
	Bijapur Agency.		Kyaukse.
	Kathiawar Agency.		Pegwe.
			Shwebo.
			Thatôn.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—cont.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
V. Burma—*cont.*	(*a*) Districts—*cont.* Mingyan. Myaungmya. Pakokku Pegu. Prome. Pyapon. Sagaing. Thayetmyo. Thaton Toungoo Yamethin. (*b*) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon. (*c*) State— Northern Shan States.
VI. The United Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia. Bara Banki. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Cawnpore. Etawah. Farrukhabad. Fatehpur. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur Hardoi. Jaunpur. Lucknow Mainpuri. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Muttra. Muzaffarnagar. Partabgarh. Pilibhit. Rai Bareli. Saharanpur Sitapur. Sultanpur Unao. (*b*) Towns— Allahabad. Benares.
VI. The United Provinces—*cont.*	(*b*) Towns—*cont.* Cawnpore Farrukhabad. Lucknow.
VII. The Central Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Agra. Akola. Amraoti Balaghat. Bandara. Bilaspur. Buldana. Chanda. Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore. Mandla. Nagpur. Narsinghpur. Nimar. Raipur. Sangor. Seoni. Wardha Yeotmal. (*b*) Towns— Chandwara. Jubbulpore. Nagpur
VIII. Hyderabad State.	The whole province.
IX. Central India	(*a*) Towns— Indore. Indore Residency Bazaar. Mhow Cantonment. Neemuch Cantonment. (*b*) States— Bagli. Barwani. Dewas (Senior Branch). Dhar. Gwalior. Indore State. Manpur. Ruthm.
X. Rajputana.	(*a*) District— Ajmer. (*b*) States— Jaipur. Kishangarh. Marwar (Jodhpur). (*c*) Town— Ajmer.
XI. Bengal	24 Parganas. Calcutta.
XII. Coorg	Coorg.
XIII. Kashmir.	Jammu Province.

E.—Notification Stations.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore.	Chavadipalaiyam.	Tadiyalur.	Kaipadi.
Hosur.	Ariyanur.	Madukarai.	Ayyampet.
Kulipalaiyam.	Salem.	Palghat.	Pasupatikoyil.
Tiruppur.	Thanapatti.	Olavakkot.	Karamadai.
Vanjipalaiyam.	Sirkandalur.	Kalamangalam.	Mettupalaiyam.
Erode.	Podanur.	Vellore Cantonment.	Polur.
Tottiyapalaiyam.	Coimbatore.	Vellore town.	

Nilgiri Railway.

Kateri Road. | Coonoor. | Wellington. | Aravankadu.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Mulipatti.	Hegaribommanahalli.	Kappasu.*
Ambur.	Malavai.	Patchur.*
Vinnamangalam	Bevuru.	Bellary.
Valathoor.	Kottur.	Bellary Cantonment.
Gudiyattam.	Walajah Road.	Hindupur.
Kavanur.	Chittoor.	Virapur
Hospet.	Hampet.	
Manjamanahalli.	Vanjambadi.	
Hampapatnam.	Kottandapatti.	

N.B.—Notification papers should be issued at these two stations only to passengers from the Mysore State area adjacent there.

C.—Rabbi Frontier Notification Stations.

Sivasamudram.	Hosur.	Toppakhadu.

D.—Railway Frontier Inspection Stations.

Hospet.	Beyawda.	Jamapet.
Raichur.	Hindupur.	

Fort St. George, March 13, 1917.

No. 96-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Tiruvalur in the Negapatam taluk of the Tanjore district if persons from the infected portions of the same district and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Panguni Uttiram festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 20th March to 15th April 1917, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Ayyampet, Pamparkuyil, Tiru, Pandaravadai and Papanasam on the South Indian Railway for the stations of Kulikarai, Tiruvalur, Adiyakkamangalam, Koothur, Kivalur, Nannilam, Vettar, Kadikkalpalaiyam, Mangudi, Tirunattiathangudi and Tirunellikaval on the same railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, March 17, 1917.

No. 97-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Palni in the Palni taluk of the Madura district, if persons from the infected portions of the Ananta-pur, North Arcot, Bellary, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Madura, Malabar, the Nilgiri, Salem, South Canara, Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Panguni Uttiram festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 26th March to 10th April 1917, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Mangalore, Hosur, Kulipalaiyam, Tiruppur, Vanjipalaiyam, Pradesapalaiyam, Chavadipalaiyam, Attayampatti, Salem, Thimmapuri, Singanallur, Podanur, Coimbatore, Tudiyalur, Kadakkam, Palghat, Olavakkot, Kulmangalam, Vellore Cantonment, Vellore Town, Katpadi, Ayyampet, Pamparkuyil, Kavanmedai, Mulipalaiyam and Palur on the South Indian Railway, the stations of Katari Road, Coonoor, Wellington and Aravankadu on the Nilgiri Railway and the stations of Mulipatti, Ambur, Vinnamangalam, Valathoor, Gudiyattam, Kavanur, Hospet, Manjamanahalli, Hampapatnam, Hegaribommanahalli, Malavai, Bevuru, Kottur, Walajah Road, Chittoor, Hampet, Vanjambadi, Kottandapatti, Bellary, Bellary Cantonment, Hindupur, and Virapur on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the stations of Ayyalur, Vadamadura, Tammampatti, Dharapuram, Vellodu, Ambatturai, Kodaikanal Road and Vadipatti on the South Indian Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival or fair.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M. R. Ry. Nelvoy Karuppur Ganapathi Mudaliyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Chingleput Taluk Board in the district of Chingleput.

J. F. BRYANT,
Collector.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
16th March 1917.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act, the following persons are declared to have been duly elected as members of the Erode Municipal Council in the district of Coimbatore:—

(1) M. E. Ry. Arumugam Pillai Paramasiva Pillai Avargal for Kurungalpalaiyam ward.
(2) M. E. Ry. E. Subrahmanya Ayyar Ganapathi Ayyar Avargal for Agraharam ward.

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,
Acting Collector.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
12th March 1917.

Under section 16 of the Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Yarabandi Gangamma Garu of Idavada and M.R.Ry. Maddipati Venkatramanna of Mirtipadu have been duly elected as members for the Rajahmundry Taluk Board in the Godavari district.

Godavari Collector's Office,
18th March 1917.

O. B. COTTERELL,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884 M.R.Ry. Sripati Lakshminarayana Rao Pantulu Garu has been duly elected as a councillor for ward No. V of the municipality of Tenali in the district of Guntur.

Guntur Collector's Office,
6th March 1917.

E. A. DAVIS,
Acting Collector.

M.R.Ry. Muthiah Pillai Karuppana Pillai Avargal, Manmadimangalam and M.R.Ry. Mallipallam Sankara Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar, Sholavandan male, have been elected as members of the Dindigul Taluk Board.

Madura Collector's Office,
13th March 1917.

G. F. PADDISON,
Collector.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. K. Ramayya Reddi Garu, B.A., Tahsildar Hospet, has been appointed by election as a member of the Bellary District Board by the Hospet Taluk Board.

Bellary District Board's Office,
10th March 1917.

J. M. TURING,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by election members of the Godavari District Board by the Rajahmundry Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. Neti Venkata Somayajulu Garu.
M.R.Ry. Peddada Venkata Siva Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., Tahsildar, Amalapur.
M.R.Ry. Mantripragada Narasimham Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Tahsildar, Ruzole.

The President, District Board of Godavari, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Kommireddi Lakshminarasimham Nayudu Garu, Deputy Tahsildar, Pittapur, to be a member of the Cocanada Taluk Board.

Godavari District Board's Office,
13th March 1917.

C. B. COTTERELL,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President, District Board, Kurnool hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Chinna Sub Reddi of 49 Bannur, Nandikotkur taluk, to be a member of the Nandyal Taluk Board.

Kurnool District Board's Office,
9th March 1917.

H. G. STOKES,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Kallangodan Moidin Sahib Bahadur has been appointed by election as a member of the Malabar District Board by the Wynaad Taluk Board.

Malabar District Board's Office,
12th March 1917.

F. R. EVANS,
President.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, the President, District Board, Nellore, hereby reappoints M.R.Ry. M. T. V. Duraiswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., Tahsildar of Udayagiri, to be a member of the Atmakur Taluk Board.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884 the President, District Board, Nellore, hereby re-appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Kandukur Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. Y. Venkataramanayya Garu, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kandukur range.
M.R.Ry. R. Duraiswami Ayyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Kandukur.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, the President, District Board, Nellore, hereby appoints Sayyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur of Udayagiri to be a member of the Atmakur Taluk Board.

Nellore District Board's Office,
12th March 1917

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, the President, District Board, Salem, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. P. R. Parameswara Ayyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Krishnagiri, to be a member of the Hosur Taluk Board.

Salem District Board's Office,
16th March 1917.

C. G. AUSTIN,
President.

The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. S. K. Sundaracharlu Avargal, M.A., to be a member of the Chidambaram Taluk Board.

The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. P. K. Pattabirama Sastrlar Avargal to be a member of the Chidambaram Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
14th March 1917.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
President.

Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Hanchali Ramayya Chetti Avargal has been appointed by election as a member of the South Canara District Board by the Coondapoor Taluk Board.

South Canara District Board's Office,
8th March 1917.

L. VIBERT,
President.

In the exercise of the powers conferred on him by G.O. No. 378 L., dated the 30th March 1909, the President of the Tanjore District Board appoints M.R.Ry. Pichu Ayyar Raja Rama Ayyar Avargal, the Tahsildar of Pattukkottai, to be a member of the Pattukkottai Taluk Board.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
10th March 1917.

J. R. HUGGINS,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, the President, District Board, Trichinopoly, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. S. A. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Lalgudi range, to be a member of the Trichinopoly Taluk Board.

Trichinopoly District Board's Office,
15th March 1917.

E. S. LLOYD,
President.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Adhikarla Jagannadham Pantulu Garu has been appointed by election to be Vice-President of the Parvatipur Taluk Board.

Vizagapatam District Board's Office,
10th March 1917.

H. A. B. VERNON,
President.

ERRATUM.

In line 2 of notification No. 257 in page 159 of Part I-A of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th March 1917, *read* "Nama Pillai" *for* "Nana Pillai".

Tanjore District Board's Office,
11th March 1917.

J. R. HUGGINS,
President.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. 1—M

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority

No. 12] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1917. [Price, 8 a. 6 p.

Part I-B.—Educational.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Home Department (Education)	235
Miscellaneous Notifications	237
Vacancies	240

Supplement:
Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates, 1917—Candidates passed and failed.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1917.

No. 28—

In the rules relating to the constitution and working of the College of Engineering the following rules shall be substituted for the existing rules 50, 55, 60 and 62:—

Scholarships, Stipends and Prizes.

(i) *Engineer Class.*

"50. *Government scholarships*.—One scholarship of the monthly value of Rupees 15 will be annually awarded to each of the four class-divisions. At the commencement of the first year of study the scholarship will be granted by the Principal at his discretion; at the commencement of the second year it will be awarded to the student who obtains the highest number of marks during the first year, and at the beginning of the third and fourth years to the student who stands highest at the sessional examinations. A second scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 15 will be awarded, subject to conditions the same as the foregoing annually in each class-division to an Uriya student provided he does not hold the first scholarship. If in any year there is no duly qualified Uriya student in the class the scholarship may be awarded by the Principal to a deserving student of some other community. A third scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 15 will be awarded annually in each class division by the Principal to a student who does not hold one of the first mentioned scholarships, preference being given to a Muhammadan or Indian Christian or a European or Eurasian in the order named. The above scholarships are tenable in each case for one year. One scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem tenable for three years, may under gazette notification, dated 11th August 1902, be awarded annually to a European or Eurasian student at the beginning of the course of study.

Proviso.—In the award of scholarships under this rule, students who hold one of the scholarships mentioned in rule 61 shall be treated as disqualified and the scholarship will be awarded to the student who stands next in order of merit."

(ii) *Upper Subordinate class.*

"55. *Government scholarships.*—One scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 10 will be awarded annually in each of the two class-divisions. It will be awarded to the student who obtains the highest marks at the sessional examinations. A second scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 10 will be awarded, subject to conditions the same as the foregoing, annually in each class-division to an Uriya student provided he does not hold the first scholarship. If in any year there is no duly qualified Uriya student in the class, the scholarship may be awarded by the Principal to a deserving student of some other community. A third scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 10 will be awarded annually in each of the two class-divisions by the Principal to a student who does not hold one of the first mentioned scholarships, preference being given to a Muhammadan, or Indian Christian or European or Eurasian, in the order named. The above scholarships are tenable in each case for one year. One scholarship of Rs 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, may, under gazette notification, dated 11th August 1902, be awarded annually to a European or Eurasian student at the beginning of the course of study.

Proviso.—In the award of scholarships under this rule, the student who holds one of the scholarships mentioned in rule 56 shall be treated as disqualified and the scholarship will be awarded to the student who stands next in order of merit."

(iii) *Lower Subordinate class.*

"60. One scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 8 will be awarded to the student in the class who obtains the highest marks at the probationary sessional examinations. A second scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 8 will be awarded, subject to conditions the same as the foregoing, to an Uriya student provided he does not hold the first scholarship. If in any year there is no duly qualified Uriya student in the class the scholarship may be awarded by the Principal to a deserving student of some other community. A third scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 8 will be awarded by the Principal to a student who does not hold one of the first mentioned scholarships, preference being given to a Muhammadan, or Indian Christian, or a European or Eurasian in the order named. The above scholarships are tenable in each case for one year. Scholarships may be reduced or forfeited for misconduct, idleness or want of progress.

Proviso.—In the award of scholarships under this rule the students who hold the scholarships mentioned in rule 60 A shall be treated as disqualified and the scholarship will be awarded to the student who stands next in order of merit."

(iv) *Probationary Subordinate class.*

"62. Three scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 8 will be awarded annually in each of the class-divisions. At the commencement of the first year of study the scholarships will be granted by the Principal at his discretion; at the beginning of the second year they will be awarded to the students who obtain the highest number of marks during the first year. A fourth scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 8 will be awarded, subject to conditions the same as the foregoing, annually in each class-division to an Uriya student provided he does not hold one of the above scholarships. If in any year there is no duly qualified Uriya student in the class, the scholarship may be awarded by the Principal to a deserving student of some other community. A fifth scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 8 will be awarded annually in each of the two class divisions by the Principal to a student who does not hold one of the first mentioned scholarships, preference being given to a Muhammadan or Indian Christian, or a European or Eurasian in the order named. The above scholarships are tenable in each case for one year. Scholarships may be reduced or forfeited for misconduct, idleness or want of progress.

Proviso.—In the award of scholarships under this rule the students who hold the scholarships mentioned in rule 62-A shall be treated as disqualified and the scholarships will be awarded to the student who stands next in order of merit."

Fort St. George, March 16 1917.

No 24.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 10, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to nominate the following gentleman to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Madras University:—

M.R.Ry. Cattamanchi Ramalinga Reddi Garu, M.A.

E. A. HARVEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The Director is pleased to grant privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from the date of his availing himself of it to M.R.Ry. P. S. Ramamurta Ayyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Palladam sub-range and temporary Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kollegal range, and to appoint M.R.Ry. C. V. Lakshminarasimha Ayyangar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Dharapuram sub-range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kollegal range (temporary), on the Probationary class during the absence of M.R.Ry. P. S. Ramamurta Ayyar on leave or until further orders.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 17th March 1917.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments :—

M.R.Ry. E. G. Krishna Rao, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nanguneri range, and Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddapah district, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Anantapur district, in his own class in the *cadre* of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools. To join expeditiously after handing over charge immediately to the local Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools.

M.R.Ry. S. Krishnama Achari, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ongole range, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddapah district, in his own class in the *cadre* of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools *vice* M.R.Ry. G. S. Raghunatha Achari Avargal on other duty or until further orders. To join after handing over charge immediately to the local Supervisor of Elementary Schools.

Madras, 16th March 1917.

(1) M.R.Ry. P. A. Narayana Ayyar to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Sivaganga range, in the probationary class on a salary of Rs. 75 per mensem, *vice* M.R.Ry. S. Subrahmanyam on other duty or until further orders. To join on relief from his training course in the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

(2) M.R.Ry. V. Raghunatha Ayyar, acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Sivaganga range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Srivaikuntam range, in the Probationary class on a salary of Rs. 75 per mensem, *vice* M.R.Ry. G. Anantarama Ayyar on other duty or until further orders. To join on relief by No. (1).

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 16th March 1917.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The privilege leave for one month granted in this office R.O.C. No. 46 S.A. of 1917, dated 17th January 1917, to M.R.Ry. A. E. Anantakrishna Ayyar, Headmaster, Model section, attached to the Higher Elementary Training School, Cuddalore, and acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kallakurichi range (temporary), is extended by leave of the same kind for ten days. The Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Kallakurichi sub-range, will continue to be in charge of the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kallakurichi range, in addition to his own duties.

M. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.

Vellore, 16th March 1917.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION—MARCH 1917.

NOTICE.

Candidates in *all* the subjects must bring with them for use in the examination their own PENS AND PENCILS; those in (i) *Elementary Mathematics*, (ii) *Algebra and Geometry*, (iii) *Practical Mathematics*, (iv) *Trigonometry*, (v) *Physics* and (vi) *Chemistry*, their own mathematical instruments, viz., a foot rule graduated in inches and centimetres and sub-divisions, protractor, set squares, dividers, compasses and a hard pencil; those in *Type-writing*, type-writers and necessary carbon paper; and those in *Commercial Practice and Geography*, in *Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic* and in *Shorthand and Type-writing*, rulers, erasers, knives and ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map-drawing, drawing lines in Book-keeping, etc.

2. *Chemistry*.—Candidates in this subject will be permitted, if they desire it, to use a stencil for making drawings of apparatus.

3. *Shorthand*.—Candidates in this subject will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a type-writer. They will not be supplied with any "flimsy" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "flimsy" paper, if they wish to use such paper. If the machine used by a candidate, however, goes out of order, an extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

4. *Type-writing*.—Heads of institutions who are desirous that their pupils in this subject should be examined in batches, should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned *three* days before the examination in this subject and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the time at which each batch should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

At least *every three* candidates must have one machine among them for the batch examination.

Instructors of institutions concerned will be allowed into the examination room *in the intervals between the examinations of the various batches* to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will intimate the fact to the instructor if he is waiting outside on the premises and

will permit him to enter the room (though the candidates may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent incurs no responsibility in this matter; his action will be purely *ex gratia*, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the instructor. *No extra time will be given to a candidate to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.*

5. *Needle-work and Darn-ming.* Candidates must bring to the examination room, scissors, thimbles, measuring tape, materials for the fancy work, specimens of their finished work, and sewing cotton.

6. A copy of the nominal list will be posted at the school concerned a day or two before the examination, and candidates will find their numbers, viz., the numbers of their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates in this list.

7 Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(5) *No candidate will be allowed to take into the examination room, slates, books, ruled sheets, manuscripts or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(6) Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the Examination will be liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(8) Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared must not expect to have their answers valued. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

(9) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer-books. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(10) Any answer-books sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer-books should be fastened together at the left-hand corner.

(11) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(12) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 1st March 1917.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE BOARD FOR THE BENEFIT OF TEACHERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN THE MATRICULATION OR THE UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION AND ARE DESIROUS OF BEING ADMITTED FOR SECONDARY-GRADE TRAINING—MARCH 1917.

Notice.

Candidates in *all* the subjects must bring with them for use in the examination their own Pass and Practice, those in (i) *Elementary Mathematics*, (ii) *Algebra and Geometry*, (iii) *Practical Mathematics* and (iv) *Chemistry*, their own mathematical instruments, viz., a foot-rule graduated in inches and centimetres and sub-divisions, protractor, set squares, dividers, compasses and a hard pencil; those in *Geography*, rulers, erasers, knives and ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map-drawing.

2. *Chemistry.*—Candidates in the subject will be permitted, *if they desire it*, to use a stencil for making drawings of apparatus.

3 A copy of the nominal list will be posted at the school selected as the place of examination a day or two before the examination, and candidates will be expected to learn their register numbers from this list.

4. Attention is drawn to the following rules.—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(5) *No candidate will be allowed to take into the examination room, notes, books, printed sheets, manuscripts or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(6) Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the examination will be liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(8) Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared must not expect to have their answers valued. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

(9) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer books. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(10) Any answer-books sent up without the candidate's name and register number affixed will not be valued. In the answer-books to be supplied to candidates, the words 'Certificate number' will be found printed; the word 'Certificate' should be substituted by the word 'Register' in the case of the answer books used for the *Special Examination*. The answer-books should be fastened together at the left-hand corner.

(11) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(12) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink on papers on the floor.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 1st March 1917.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that * candidates will be entertained for training in medical schools in connection with the Civil Subordinate Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch: of these, vacancies * will be reserved for candidates from the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Nellore districts. Of the 75 per cent of vacancies reserved for Telugu pupils, two will be specially set apart for Uriya students who have secured good marks in the School Final Examination and who will be selected without a competitive examination according to their marks in the School Final Examination. Applications for the same should be sent to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, accompanied by the necessary documents mentioned in paragraph 2.

2. Candidates must not be *below fifteen on the 1st December preceding the date of admission nor above nineteen years of age on date of admission* into the Medical School (i.e., on 1st July next), and they must produce testimonials (in original) as to character, and certificates of age, vaccination, personal mark and physical fitness for Government service signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian Establishment or a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon.

3. Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the *Matriculation Examination of the Madras University* or hold completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates; in the case of holders of these certificates however, no candidate with less than 40 per cent in English need apply.

4. If the number of applicants exceed the requirements in paragraph 1, a competitive examination will be held at any Civil station of the Madras Presidency where there may be a Medical Officer to superintend the examination.

5. The examination will be held on Tuesday, the 15th May next, and will be conducted by means of printed papers. Candidates will have two papers to answer—one a paper on English Grammar and Language, the other a paper on Translation from English into the candidate's vernacular.

6. Applications for admission to the examination, made out in manuscript, in the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificates, referred to in paragraph 2 above, must be sent to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras on or before the 31st March 1917. Each application must be superscribed "Application for admission to the examination for 'Civil Medical Pupils'," and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the examination fee of *Rupees five* has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. The applications should also be accompanied by a surety bond † executed by the parent, guardian, relative or a friend of the candidate binding himself (1) that the selected pupil will join the Medical School as ordered and complete his course of study and (2) that at the end of his course enter into further agreement, if required by Government.

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* The number of vacancies will be notified later.

† The officers before whom the bonds of surety may be executed are mentioned at the foot of the form of application.

Applications from candidates over the prescribed age and those received after the due date *will on no account* be considered. No notice will be taken of applications for exemption from the age limit nor of those which are defective as regards the required documents.

7. Holders of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should forward their certificates along with their applications. In the case of candidates who will complete their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates during the course of the current year, they should forward with their applications (i) a conduct certificate obtained from the head of their schools which should invariably be an extract from the Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and (ii) an extract certified by the head of the school showing the marks obtained at the last two terminal examinations. The original Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should be forwarded on or before 1st June 1917 pending receipt of which selection will not be made.

8. Successful candidates will be designated "Civil Medical Pupils." They will be required to enter the Medical School, Kumbakonam, Vizagapatnam, Tanjore, or Calicut, as ordered on 2nd July next.

9. The course of instruction at the Medical School will extend to four years, and stipend for each year will be Rs. 8 per mensem. Text-books will be supplied free of cost. On the completion of the fourth year of study, on examination if found qualified for advancement, they will be promoted to the grade of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon and receive the undermentioned salary contingent on their successfully passing the periodical examinations in case of the first two promotions :—

	Pay. Rs.	Charge allowance.
Under five years' service (Fourth grade)	30	Rs 10 per mensem. Special allowances are also granted when serving in unhealthy districts, etc.
From five to ten years' service (Third grade) .. .	42	
From eleven to fifteen years' service (Second grade) ..	55	
From sixteen to twenty years' service (First grade) ..	75	
Senior grade, Second class	80	
Do. First class	100	

10. An allowance for house rent will be granted, in addition, at a rate not exceeding Rs. 15 per mensem at the Presidency town and at Rs 5 per mensem in the mofussil, irrespective of whether or not they hold sanctioned appointments, when no quarters are provided, on the condition that (1) as regards subordinates attached to Government institutions, their residence is within a convenient distance of the institution in question and its situation is approved by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or other superior officer under whom they are serving and (2) as regards others their quarters must with the approval of the District Surgeon in the City of Madras or of the President, Local Board, or Chairman, Municipal Council, in the mofussil and that the District Surgeon in Madras or the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in the mofussil in every case certifies to the quarters being within a convenient distance of the institution to which the Sub-Assistant Surgeon is attached.

11. Civil Sub Assistant Surgeons will be eligible for leave and pension under the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

12 Selected candidates will be bound by articles of agreement to serve Government for a period of five years from date of receiving certificates of qualification from the Medical School.

13. Under ordinary circumstances Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons are required to serve only in the Presidency of Madras, but they will be liable for temporary duty either Civil or Military elsewhere, should Government require their services to be so transferred.

14 Intending candidates may obtain a form of surety bond from the nearest District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon or the Presidency District Surgeons at Madras.

Form of application for admission to the examination for "Civil Medical Pupils" to be held on the 15th May 1917.

* 1. Candidate's name and his house or village name in full in English.
2. Father's name and his house or village name in full in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Caste and religion of candidate.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth.
Age.
Date of birth.
6. Date and page of the Gazette announcing the candidate's success in the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination.
[*Here the candidate should state distinctly what exam matter he has passed.*]
7. Present residence—district, taluk, village ; *address in full.*
8. Place at which candidate desires to be examined.
9 Vernacular language candidate wishes to be examined in.
10. Whether candidate has attached the certificates † required in paragraphs 2 and 6 of the notice.

* If the applicant be a European, the "Christian" name will be given instead of the "house or village name."
† The following papers should be attached to the application :—
(1) A treasury receipt for Rs. 5 ;
(2) A certificate of character ;
(3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, vaccination and personal marks signed by a Government Medical Officer ;
(4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, or the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate ; and
(5) A surety bond executed before a Tahsildar, a Sub-Magistrate, a Village Munsif, a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or a Civil Surgeon.
The certificate of health, *which should also show marks of identification*, should bear date of application.

Station and date of application. *Signature of Candidate.*

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 5th March 1917.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that candidates* will be entertained for the Indian Subordinate Medical Department Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch Madras.

2. Candidates must not be below sixteen nor above twenty years of age on date of admission into the *Medical School*, i e , on the 1st of July next, and they must produce testimonials (in original) as to character signed by either Europeans or Indians of respectable position, and certificates of age, vaccination, personal marks and physical fitness for military service signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps or of the Indian Medical Service, or a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon, as well as certificates of having passed the necessary educational standard Ward orderlies recommended by the Medical Officer under whom they are serving may compete for the Indian Military Pupil class under the same conditions except that in their case the maximum age limit is extended to 25 years.

3. Admission is equally open to the sons of soldiers and of persons engaged in civil occupations; but, other things being equal, preference will be given to the sons of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned officers and soldiers.

4. Candidates who have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or who hold completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates will be eligible to compete; in the case of holders of these certificates, however, a selection will be made by the Surgeon-General Students who have been dismissed from medical schools for inefficiency or misconduct are not eligible to appear for examination.

5. If the number of applicants exceed the number required, a competitive examination will be held at any Military or Civil station of the Madras Presidency or of Burma where there may be a Medical Officer to superintend the candidates.

6. The examination will be held on Tuesday the 15th May next, and will be conducted by means of printed papers Candidates will have two papers to answer—one a paper on English Grammar and Language, the other a paper on Translation from English into the candidate's vernacular

7. Applications for admission to the examination made out in accordance with the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificates referred to in paragraph 2 above, must be sent to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras in the case of holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and to the undersigned in other cases, on or before the 31st March 1917. Each application must be superscribed "Application for admission to the examination for Indian Military Pupils," and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the examination fee of *Rupees five* has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Applications from candidates over the prescribed age and those received after the due date will on no account be considered No notice will be taken of applications for exemption from the age limit and of those which are defective as regards the required documents.

8. Holders of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should forward their certificates along with their applications. In the case of candidates who will complete their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates during the course of the current year, they should forward with their applications (1) a conduct certificate obtained from the head of their schools which should invariably be an extract from their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and (2) an extract certified by the head of the school showing the marks obtained at the last two terminal examinations. The original Secondary School Leaving Certificate should be forwarded on or before the 1st June 1917 pending receipt of which selection will not be made.

9. The candidates selected will be designated "Indian Military Pupils". They will be expected to join the Medical School, Royapuram, on the 2nd or JULY NEXT. No selected candidate will be admitted to the Medical School, unless his parent, guardian or friend executes a security bond on his behalf, before his admission, undertaking to refund to the State the cost of the pupil's education, if the latter refuses, on completion of the course, to accept service in the Indian Subordinate Medical Department and to sign the required declaration, or, if he, before completion of the course, leaves the school without permission or is dismissed therefrom for misconduct or refuses to join the Medical School he may be posted to for training.

10. Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons will not be given their diplomas until the close of their service. An Indian Military pupil who expresses his wish to abandon his studies on the completion of the course, or, who fails to pass the periodical school examinations or who misconducts himself, will be removed and all certificates to which he would otherwise have been entitled will be altogether withheld. A student who, after finishing his course, declines to sign the declaration will be similarly treated.

11. Selected candidates will undergo a scholastic training for four years, after which period if reported qualified, they will be admitted into the service as "Third class Sub-Assistant Surgeons," and, after declaration, transferred to a Military hospital for duty. They will also be trained in Stretcher and Squad Drill.

12 One hundred good conduct marks are allotted to each pupil on admission to school from which deductions are made under the orders of the Superintendent for petty offences against discipline and for failures in examinations as detailed below; 50 marks are also allotted for drill and 50 for departmens, and deductions will be similarly made from these At the end of the course the balance at credit will be added to the marks obtained by the pupil at the final examination and will thus help to determine his position on the list of Sub-Assistant Surgeons:—

Twenty marks for failure in two subjects of the first year's course; 20 marks for failure in one or two subjects of the second year's course; 10 marks for failure in any subjects of the third year's course; and the balance for petty offences against discipline.

13. Indian Military pupils will be allowed in addition to free quarters, clothing and books, and appliances for study, a stipend at the rate of Rs. 12 a month throughout the whole course with Rs 2 a month extra for knowledge of English Instead of a stipend, ward orderly Indian Military pupils will receive their regimental pay and good conduct pay and allowances and will not be seconded in their Regiments while under instruction. They will be struck off the strength of their regiments on the

* The number of vacancies will be notified later.

completion of their Medical training, when they will join the Indian Subordinate Medical Department under the usual conditions of service. These rates of pay are inclusive of compensation for dearness of provisions. When not provided with free quarters, all Indian Military pupils will receive the lodging allowances authorized for havildars. All Indian Military pupils are to wear uniform at all times when on duty. They will be given an initial kit money of Rs. 14 on entrance to the Medical School and Rs. 5 annually to enable them to obtain khaki drill clothing from the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras.

14. Third class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be required to sign a declaration to the effect that they will serve Government for a period of seven years in the rank of "Sub-Assistant Surgeons" unless prevented by physical inability from so doing. Should they apply for their discharge before the expiry of this period, they must refund one-seventh of Rs. 1,000 for every year by which their services fell short of seven years. During peace, Sub-Assistant Surgeons may claim their discharge after a service of seven years.

15. The establishment of Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be maintained to fill—

(a) Military appointments, viz., Station Hospitals for followers of British corps, native troops, cantonment and followers' hospitals and miscellaneous with the authorized reserve of 25 per cent *plus* a special reserve of 15 for Burma.

(b) Certain Civil appointments—Baluchistan Agency, Foreign Department, Imperial Service troops, Survey Department, Andamans' Commission and miscellaneous with the authorized reserve of 25 per cent.

16. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon's branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will be divided into the following classes :—

Native Officer.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon .. { First class with the relative rank of Subadar. Second class with the relative rank of Jamadar.

Native Warrant Officer.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon .. .. { First class. Second class. Third class.

17. Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons are not now eligible for the civil distinction of Bahadur, Rai, Rai Bahadur, etc., on the order of British India is open to them as well as to combatant Native officers.

18. The authorized establishment of senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be 10 per cent on the total strength of Sub-Assistant Surgeons equally divided between the two classes

19. The monthly rates of pay will be—

Native Officers.

		Pay of rank	Extra pay for knowledge of English.
		Rs.	Rs.
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon carrying the relative rank of Subadar.	First class ..	80	50
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon carrying the relative rank of Jamadar.	Second class ..	65	25.

Native Warrant Officers.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon	First class ..	50	20
	Second class ..	40	10
	Third class ..	30	5

20. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class travelling on duty, on field or foreign service, in camps of exercise and during the period they may be in camp on account of sickness amongst troops, will receive a field allowance at the following monthly rates :—

	Rs.
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon	15
Sub-Assistant Surgeon .. .. { First class	10
Second class	5
Third class	5

22. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class employed at Port Blair, in Burma or at Aden will receive field batta and free rations (or compensation in lieu of rations).

22. Any local, horse, or extra allowances will continue to be granted under existing regulations.

23. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class will be provided with free quarters while in cantonments. When not provided with quarters, lodging money under the rules in force will be granted at the rates authorized for jamadars. The uniforms of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department are provided by Sub-Assistant Surgeons from their clothing allowance. Swords and belts are obtainable from the nearest arsenal and uniform or the materials from the Army Clothing Department on payment.

24. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon may be granted sixty days' leave on full pay annually by a Brigade or Divisional Commander and in addition thereto, twelve months' leave (not eighteen months, if included on account of active service or exceptional work) whether on private affairs or medical certificate, for each five years' service, by a Divisional or Independent Brigade Commander. Those accompanying Native Units on Colonial Service may be granted by the Brigade or Divisional Commander in lieu of 60 days' annual leave, three months' leave before embarkation and a similar period on return to India. Any leave taken in excess of the above will not count towards promotion or pension.

25. Compensation for dearness of provisions under the rules in force is admissible to all members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class.

26. Duneaton batta when authorised will be passed at the following monthly rates:—

	Rs.
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon	15
Sub-Assistant Surgeon	10

27. Compensation for leaves will be granted at one and a half month's pay excluding allowances for English qualification.

28. Before he can be advanced to superior grade, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be required to pass an examination, for which he may present himself after a service of four years in each of the lower grades.

29. Second and third class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be advanced to the first and second classes, respectively, after completing a service of five years in the lower grade, provided they are qualified by examination and good conduct.

30. The promotion of first class Sub-Assistant Surgeons to the rank of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, second class, and from the latter to first class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be made by selection for ability and merit, and this selection will depend on the official reports of their conduct and qualifications.

31. Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will take rank as such from the date on which they become Passed Medical Pupils.

32. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon is entitled to retire after a service of thirty years, reckoning from the date of appointment to the rank of third class Sub-Assistant Surgeon on a pension equal to one-half his average pay, including extra pay for knowledge of English, during the preceding three years. Service as ward orderly will not count towards Sub-Assistant Surgeon's pension.

33. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon declared by a Medical Board to be unfit for further duty is entitled to the following monthly rates of invalid pension:—

After 25 years' service—One half the average pay, including extra pay for English qualification, during the preceding three years.

After 10 and below 25 years' service—1/20th for each completed year of service of the average pay, including extra pay for English qualification, during the preceding three years.

Under 10 years' service—Gratuity—One month's emoluments for each completed year of service calculated on the pay and extra pay for English qualification received immediately previous to retirement.

34. If invalided on account of intemperance or irregular habits, he will be restricted to a pension equivalent to three-fourths the sum to which he would otherwise have been entitled.

35. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon invalided on account of wounds received while on service will receive the following monthly rates of pension:—

After 25 years' service—The full amount of his average pay during the preceding five years.

After 15 years' service—One-half of his average pay during the preceding five years.

After 5 years' service—One-third of his average pay during the preceding five years.

Under 5 years' service—One-fourth of his average pay drawn during his service.

36. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who is invalided on account of injuries sustained in the execution of any public duty, or on account of sickness contracted on, and solely attributable to, field service, will receive three-fourths of the pension which would be admissible to him, if invalided, on account of a wound.

37. Retirement will be compulsory at the age of 55 years.

38. Family pension and prize money will be granted as follows:—

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, as Subadar of Infantry.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, as Jemadar of Infantry

Sub-Assistant Surgeon as Havildar.

Form of application for admission to the examination for "Indian Military Pupils" to be held on the 15th May 1917.

1. * Candidate's name and his house or village name *in full* in English.
2. * Father's name and his house or village name *in full* in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Caste and religion of candidate.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth:—
   Age:—
   Date of birth:—
6. Date and page of the Gazette announcing the candidate's success in the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.

[*Here the candidate should distinctly state what examination he has passed.*]

7. Present address in full.
8. Place at which candidate desires to be examined.
9. The vernacular language in which the said date wishes to be examined.
10. Whether candidate has attached the certificates † required in paragraphs 2 and 7 of the notice.

* If the applicant be a Eurasian, the "Christian" name will be given instead of the "house or village name."

† The following papers should be attached to the application:—

(1) A treasury receipt for Rs. 5;

(2) A certificate of character;

(3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, vaccination and personal marks signed by a Government Medical officer; and

(4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination, or the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.

The certificate of Serial No., which should show marks of identification, should bear date of application.

Signature of candidate.

Station and date of application.

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.

(By order)

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

Office of the Comr. for Govt Examinations,
Madras, 8th March 1917.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE MADRAS-BURMA SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that twelve candidates will be entertained for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Burma Subordinate Medical Department.

2. Candidates must not be below sixteen nor above twenty-one years of age on date of admission into the Medical School, i.e., on the 1st July next, and they must produce testimonials as to character, and certificates of age, vaccination, personal marks and physical fitness for Government service, signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian establishment or a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon.

Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination, or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or hold completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates; in the case of holders of these certificates, however, no candidate with less than 40 per cent in English need apply.

3. Should the number of applications exceed twelve, the candidates will be subjected to a competitive examination in the English Language and in Translation.

4. Applications prepared in manuscript in accordance with the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificates referred to in paragraph 2, must be sent to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras on or before the 31st March 1917. The applications should also be accompanied by a surety bond * executed by the parent, guardian, relative or a friend of the candidate binding himself (i) that the selected pupil will complete his course of study and (ii) that at the end of his course enter into further agreement, if required by Government.

5. Holders of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should forward their certificates along with their applications. In the case of candidates who will complete their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates during the course of the current year, they should forward with their applications (i) a conduct certificate obtained from the head of their schools which should invariably be an extract from the Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and (ii) an extract certified by the head of the school showing the marks obtained at the last two terminal examinations. The original Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should be forwarded on or before 1st June 1917, pending receipt of which selection will not be made.

6. Each application must be superscribed "Application for admission to the Examination for Madras-Burma Sub-Assistant Surgeon Service," and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the Examination fee of Rs. 5 has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination.

Applications from candidates over the prescribed age and those received after the due date, *will in no account* be considered. No notice will be taken of applications for exemption from the age limit and of those which are defective as regards the required documents.

7. Intending candidates may obtain a form of surety bond from the nearest District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon or the Presidency District Surgeons at Madras.

8. The examination, which will be conducted by means of printed papers, will be held on Tuesday, the 15TH MAY NEXT, at any Civil station of the Madras Presidency where there may be a medical officer to superintend the candidates.

9. Successful candidates will be designated "Madras-Burma Medical pupils." They will be required to enter the Medical School, Royapuram, Vizagapatam, Tanjore or Calicut, on the 2ND JULY NEXT.

10. The course of instruction at the Medical School will extend to four years. During the term of pupilage, the stipends will be Rs. 9, Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 for the first, second, third and fourth year, respectively. Text-books will be supplied free of cost. On completion of the fourth year of study, students who are found on examination to be qualified for advancement will be appointed to the Sub Assistant Surgeon grade in Burma. They will be required to produce certificates of physical fitness after qualifying and before proceeding to Burma for service.

11. The following is the scale of pay for which Sub-Assistant Surgeons will become eligible:—

		Rs.
Senior Grade, 1st class, 2 per cent of the total strength	..	145 per mensem.
Senior Grade, 2nd class, 10 per cent of the total strength	..	125 ,,
First Grade, over 15 years' service	..	110 ,,
Second Grade, from 11 to 15 years' service	..	95 ,,
Third Grade, from 6 to 10 years' service	..	75 ,,
Fourth Grade, from 1 to 5 years' service	..	65 ,,

12. Allowances at the rates mentioned below are given in addition to the pay as stated before—

(i) For independence of charge Rs. 10 per mensem.

(ii) For remoteness or unhealthiness of locality and dearness of provisions in certain specified localities at 20 per cent on salaries subject to a maximum of Rs. 40 a month.

(iii) For each duty in addition to those of substantive appointments, as charge of a Civil Jail or Military Police Hospital, Lock-up, Reformatory, recognised Meteorological Observatory, etc., Rs. 10 per mensem.

(iv) For the examination and passing of cattle for slaughter or for the supervision of vaccination in municipalities and notified areas, an allowance not exceeding Rs. 10 per mensem.

(v) As Superintendent of a fourth or third-class Jail (there are at present four such charges) Rs. 50 or 75 per mensem.

(vi) While serving as whole-time Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of Jail Hospitals, the following allowances are given as compensation in lieu of private practice:—

(a) When more than one Sub-Assistant Surgeon is employed, the Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon will draw Rs. 25 per mensem and the Junior Sub-Assistant Surgeon (or Sub-Assistant Surgeons) Rs. 15 per mensem. In other cases the allowance will be Rs. 15 per mensem.

(b) Rupees 10 per mensem or Rs. 120 annually for special care and attendance to inmates of jail.

* The officers before whom the bonds of surety may be executed are mentioned at the foot of the form of application.

Similar allowances are granted if appointed to lunatic asylums.

(vii) An allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem will be granted to Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are absent from their own head-quarters on duty connected with epidemic diseases.

(viii) An allowance of annas eight a day will be paid to Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are solely employed on plague duty.

13. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by selection to the Senior grade, provided the professional examinations are successfully passed in due time, and service is approved, the number in the two classes of the Senior grade being limited respectively to 10 and 2 per cent of the total strength. Failure to pass a promotion examination entails delay of promotion till date on which the examination is passed. Non-European Medical Subordinates receive no grade promotion and obtain no increment of pay until they have passed in the Burmese language by the elementary standard and no failure to pass the examination within two years of appointment shall be liable to forfeiture of appointment.

14. Leave and pension are granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations.

15. The following special privileges in respect of leave and travelling allowances have been sanctioned :—

(1) Scholarship holders are appointed to be Sub-Assistant Surgeons and are allowed as an exception to the rule in article 62, Civil Service Regulations, to draw the pay of the lowest grade from the date they pass their final qualifying examinations.

(2) Leave for a period not exceeding six weeks on the full pay of the lowest grade is granted to such Sub-Assistant Surgeons with effect from the date of passing their final examination.

Under no circumstances should this leave be exceeded. They should report themselves at the office of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, Rangoon, at least a week before the expiry of this leave so that they may be able to join the appointments at the stations to which they may be posted within this period.

(3) Sub-Assistant Surgeons are allowed travelling allowances for themselves and their families (as defined in article 25 of the Civil Service Regulations) from the place at which the final examination is passed to the place to which they may be appointed, such travelling allowances being regulated by and subject to the conditions of article 1093 of the Civil Service Regulations. No travelling allowance will be granted to Sub-Assistant Surgeons on resignation or on otherwise quitting the service. When proceeding on leave on medical certificate by itself and not in combination with privilege leave sort of free passage to themselves and their families from place of last duty to their homes in India will be given on reaching their destination.

16. Before a candidate is appointed a Sub-Assistant Surgeon he, if of age, or his parents and guardians if he is a minor, will in accordance with condition (2) of rule 4 enter into an agreement to serve the Government of Burma for a period of five years from the date of receiving certificate of qualification from the Medical School, or in the event of failure to forfeit Rs. 1,000.

Form of application for admission to the examination for "Madras-Burma Medical pupils" to be held on the 16th May 1917.

1. Candidate's name and his house or village name in full in English.
2. Father's name and his house or village name in full in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Caste and religion of candidate.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth
   Age
   Date of birth
6. Examination passed with date and page of the *Fort St. George Gazette* announcing the candidate's success.
7. Present address in full.
8. Physical which candidate desires to be examined.
9. The vernacular language in which the candidate wishes to be examined.
10. Has the candidate forwarded herewith the certificates* required in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the notice?

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* The following papers should be attached to the application :—
(1) A treasury receipt for Rs. 5;
(2) A certificate of character;
(3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, vaccination and personal marks signed by a Commissioned Medical officer;
(4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination, or the Secondary Sub-at-Leaving Certificate; and
(5) A surety bond executed before a Tahsildar, a Sub Magistrate, a Village Munsif, a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or a Civil Surgeon.

The certificate of health, which should also show marks of identification should bear date of application.

Station and date of application. *Signature of Candidate.*

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect it will be returned to the applicant, and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 5th March 1917.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1916 AND JANUARY 1917.

(1) NOTICE REGARDING ISSUE OF SINGLE SUBJECT CERTIFICATES.

Candidates who passed in one or more subjects at the Government Technical Examinations held in November, December and January last are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued on or after the 7th July next *and for three months only from that date.*

2. All candidates except such of them as were examined at Madura, Bangalore, Mysore, Trivandrum, Trichur or Ernakulam, should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the districts in which the centres entered opposite to their names in the pass lists are situated: those examined at Madras should apply for their certificates to the Tahsildar of Madras; those examined at Mercara, to the Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara; those examined at Bangalore and Mysore, to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore; and those examined at Trivandrum, Trichur and Ernakulam, to the Hon'ble the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

3. In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his register number and state the office he holds.

4. Candidates should apply for their certificates through the heads of the offices in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointment should submit certificates from some reliable authority to the effect that they appeared and passed in one or more subjects at the above examinations (the subjects and grades being specified).

5. Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 5th October next will be required, under G. O. No. 305, Educational, dated the 24th May 1897, to pay a penalty of As. 8 for each certificate for the Elementary grade and of Re. 1 for each certificate for the Intermediate or for the Advanced grade.

The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government Treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application. The application should not be made to the *undersigned*, but must be addressed to the officer concerned (*vide* No. 2 *supra*) who will file the receipt in this office and forward the certificate.

(2) NOTICE REGARDING GROUP CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS.

Candidates who at the Government Technical Examinations held in November, December and January last completed the tests prescribed for a *Group Certificate* or a *Diploma* or likewise completed the tests at the examinations held in January, April, November or December in any year but have not obtained group certificates and diplomas are requested to furnish the undersigned, before the 30th June next, with the information required under the several heads in the annexed form.

N B.—No notice will be taken of any application for a Group Certificate or a Diploma which does not contain all the required particulars. [Applications which are received later than the 1st July will not be attended to before December next.]

[The Group Certificates and Diplomas will be forwarded to applicants on or after the 21st August next.]

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Subjects passed in				Year and month in which the examination was held.	Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette* notifying candidate's success		Address in full.	Remarks.
		Subject.	Grade.	Class.	Number in order of merit.		Date.	Page.		

* The entries in this column should exactly correspond with the entries in the respective pass lists. Wherever they do not correspond, the necessary explanation and proof of identity should be submitted.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 8th March 1917.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1917.

ORAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, from time to time, the subjects, centres, etc., to which the arrangements relate being specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Written Examination concerned.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered first against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subjects and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

3. Candidates for carpentry, fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4 The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below :—

[*N.B.*—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.]

Days with date.	Subjects	Grades of examination	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate No. of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

(1) For Nellore, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Vellore, Conjeeveram, Chingleput and Madras Candidates,

At Madras.

1917.							
Wednesday, 4th April.	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	6-45 a.m.	35	College of Engineering, Chepauk, Madras.	Mr. H. W. Bartlett (a) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
	Do.	Intermediate.	8-45 a.m.	22	Do.	Mr. W. G. Molesworth (b) and Mr. H. W. Barker.
Thursday, 5th April.	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary.	6-45 a.m.	32	Do.	Mr. W. G. Molesworth (b) and Mr. W. H. James.
	Do.	Intermediate.	6-45 a.m.	30	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (a) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
	Do.	Advanced.	8-45 a.m.	1	Do.	Mr. H. W. Barker (a).
Saturday, 7th April.	Hydraulics and Irrigation works.	Elementary.	6-45 a.m.	20	Do.	Mr. W. G. Molesworth (d) and Mr. W. H. James.
	Do.	Intermediate.	6-45 a.m.	13	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (a) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
	Bridge-work	Elementary.	6-45 a.m.	16	Do.	Mr. H. W. Barker (a) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
	Do.	Intermediate	8-45 a.m.	7	Do.	Do.
Monday, 9th April.	Applied Mechanics	Elementary.	6-45 a.m.	40	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (a) and Mr. H. W. Barker.
	Do. ..	Intermediate.	6-45 a.m.	8	Do.	Do.
	Machine Construction.	Elementary	6-45 a.m.	4	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (a) and Mr. W. P. Roberts.
	Do.	Intermediate.	6-45 a.m.	6	Do.	Mr. W. P. Roberts (a) and Mr. W. H. James.
Tuesday, 10th April.	Steam and the Steam-Engine.	Elementary	6-45 a.m.	7	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	6-45 a.m.	3	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (a) and Mr. W. P. Roberts.
Wednesday, 11th April.	Construction	Elementary.	6-45 a.m.	74	Do.	Mr. W. P. Roberts (a) and Mr. W. H. James.
	Do. ..	Intermediate.	6-45 a.m.	3	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (c) and Mr. W. P. Roberts.
Thursday, 12th April.	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary.	6-45 a.m.	23	Do.	Mr. H. W. Barker (a) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
	Do.	Intermediate.	8-45 a.m.	31	Do.	Mr. W. G. Molesworth (b) and Mr. H. W. Barker.
....	Carpentry ..	Elementary.	..	8	....	.. ..
	Do. ..	Intermediate	..	1	....	.. ..
	Fitter's work	Elementary.	..	6	....	.. ..
	Do. ..	Intermediate.	..	6	....	.. ..

(a) = Kilpauk, Madras. (b) = Chetpet, Madras. (c) = Chepauk, Madras.

(By order)

G. MADDOX,
Secretary

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 15th March 1917.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS.

Account Test.

Notice.

The Manuals of (1) "An Introduction to Indian Government Accounts" and (2) "An Introduction to Indian Government Audit" have been prescribed as additional subjects for the Account Test. The course of study for this test will, in future, be as shown below :—

(1) The Civil Account Code, Volume I, Seventh edition.

(2) The Civil Service Regulations, Fifth edition, Chapters III, IV, V [sections (i) and (iii)], VI [sections (i) and (vii)], IX, X, XI [sections (i) and (vi)], XII [section (i)], XIV [sections (i) and (ii)], XLIII [section (b)], XLIV [sections (i) and (ii)], LI and LVII;

(3) An Introduction to Indian Government Accounts, and

(4) An Introduction to Indian Government Audit, Chapters 3, 4, 5 (omitting paragraphs 33 to 38 and the text of the Audit Resolution), 6, 8, 11, 13 (omitting paragraphs 113 to 116) 14, 15 (omitting paragraphs 130 and 138), 16 (omitting paragraphs 148 and 149), and 19 (omitting paragraphs 204 to the end)

There will be two question papers of two hours each: one containing questions on three subjects—the Civil Account Code and the two manuals, and the other on the Civil Service Regulations alone.

Candidates will be permitted to answer both the papers (*i.e.*, the paper on the Civil Service Regulations and that on the Civil Account Code and the two manuals) with the aid of books and their indexes.

2. The examination in the Account Test to be held in October next will be conducted in accordance with the above scheme. The fee to be paid for admission to the examination, the maximum marks fixed for each of the two papers and the minima for passing the Account Test will be the same as hitherto.

3. Arrangements have been made for copies of the two manuals being placed on sale at an early date at the Government Press, Madras.

NOTE.—This notice is based on the Government Notification, No 21, Home (Education), dated the 9th March 1917, published at pages 211 and 212 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th March 1917.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 17th March 1917. G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

CANCELMENT OF A CERTIFICATE

It is hereby notified that the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate No. 19490 of T. N. Venkatachalam has been cancelled, as unauthenticated alterations have been found in it.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 6th March 1917. G. MADDOX, *Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE CURZON PRIZE.

NOTIFICATION.

The prize for 1916 shall be for a thesis on *Zoology*—

"Any original anatomical or embryological investigation in Zoology undertaken by the author."

All theses should reach the Registrar on or before 1st February 1918.

(By order)

Senate House, 8th March 1917. F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieut.-Col A. Miller, M.B., F.R.C., I.M.S., a member of the Syndicate, resigned his seat on the 13th March 1917.

In accordance with Regulation 92, notice is hereby given that an election of a member of the Syndicate will be held forthwith by the Faculty of Medicine.

Nomination must reach the Registrar not later than Friday, the 30th March 1917.

(By order)

Senate House, 20th March 1917. F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

RULES AND DIRECTIONS OF THE SYNDICATE FOR THE ADMISSION OF HOLDERS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATES TO UNIVERSITY COURSES OF STUDY.

I. Admission of holders of secondary school-leaving certificates to University courses of study in the academic year 1917-18 and subsequent years shall be made only in accordance with the revised rules and directions of the Syndicate herein contained.

II. Such holders only of completed secondary school-leaving certificates may be admitted to University courses of study, and will be registered as matriculates under Regulation 186 (c) as have been declared eligible for such admission by the Syndicate.

III. Hereafter a complete list of certificate-holders declared eligible for admission to University courses of study will be published annually in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and a copy of this list will

be furnished to each Principal of an affiliated college. In no circumstances may any certificate-holder not included in one of these lists be admitted to an affiliated college other than a College for Women, nor will any such certificate-holder be entitled to registration as a matriculate under Regulation 166 (a) except as provided in paragraph X below.

IV. In the case of certificates issued under the authority of the Government of Madras those holders of certificates who qualify under either of the two following sets of rules will be included in the list of those declared eligible by the Syndicate for admission to University courses of study.

I

1. Secondary school leaving certificate-holders shall be eligible for admission to University courses of study whose marks in the Public Examination or whose marks after moderation are not less than the Presidency average in the Public Examination in each of the subjects in Group A and in two of the subjects of Group C (one of which subjects being Algebra and Geometry, or Physics, or Chemistry, or English History), provided that the examination or moderated marks obtained are at least 5 above the Presidency average in English and also 5 above the Presidency average in one of the abovementioned subjects in Group C.

2. A secondary school-leaving certificate-holder who fails to obtain marks equal to the Presidency average in Vernacular Composition *or* in Elementary Mathematics shall be eligible for admission, provided he obtains excess marks in English and the other subject taken together equal in number to twice the number of marks by which he is deficient in the one subject.

A secondary school-leaving certificate-holder who fails to obtain marks equal to the Presidency average in Vernacular Composition *and* in Elementary Mathematics shall be eligible for admission, provided he obtains excess marks in English equal in number to twice the total number of marks by which he is deficient in the two other subjects.

3. A secondary school-leaving certificate-holder who obtains 5 marks above the Presidency average in one of the four selected subjects in Group C but who fails to obtain marks equal to the Presidency average in a second subject of that group shall be eligible for admission, provided that in the former subject he obtains excess marks equal in number to twice the number of marks by which he is deficient in the latter subject.

4. A secondary school leaving certificate-holder who fails to obtain marks equal to the Presidency average in Vernacular Composition, or Elementary Mathematics, or in both, and also in a second subject of Group C may be declared eligible for admission, provided that he obtains excess marks as above both in the other subject or subjects in Group A and in the other subject of Group C.

II

1. Secondary school leaving certificate holders shall be eligible for admission to University courses of study whose marks in the Public examination or whose marks after moderation are, of the total marks, not less than 40 per cent in English, 35 per cent in Vernacular Composition and in Elementary Mathematics, 40 per cent in one subject of Group C (such subject being either Algebra and Geometry, or Physics, or Chemistry, or English History) and 35 per cent in any other subject of that group.

2. A secondary school-leaving certificate-holder who fails to obtain 35 per cent of the marks in Vernacular Composition *or* in Elementary Mathematics shall be eligible for admission, provided he obtains excess marks in English and the other subject taken together equal in number to twice the number of marks by which he is deficient in the subject in which he fails.

A secondary school-leaving certificate holder who fails to obtain 35 per cent of the marks in Vernacular Composition *and* in Elementary Mathematics shall be eligible for admission, provided he obtains excess marks in English equal in number to twice the total number of marks by which he is deficient in the two other subjects.

3. A secondary school-leaving certificate-holder who obtains 40 per cent of the marks in one of the four selected subjects in Group C but who fails to obtain 35 per cent of the marks in a second subject of that group shall be eligible for admission, provided that in the former subject he obtains excess marks equal in number to twice the number of marks by which he is deficient in the latter subject.

4. A secondary school-leaving certificate holder who fails to obtain 35 per cent of marks in Vernacular Composition, or Elementary Mathematics, or in both, and also in a second subject of Group C may be declared eligible for admission, provided that he obtains excess marks as above both in the other subject or subjects in Group A and in the other subject of Group C.

V. In the case of certificates issued under the authority of Native States in the territorial jurisdiction of the University similar standards for admission will be applied.

VI. The moderation of the marks obtained by a holder of a secondary school-leaving certificate for the purpose of the above rules will be effected as follows:—

The individual mark gained by him for the last year at school in each subject will be multiplied by the average mark for the school at the Public examination and the result divided by the average mark of his class for the last year at school. The figure thus obtained will be added to the individual mark gained by him at the Public Examination, and the total will then be divided by two to obtain the final moderated mark.

VII. Hereafter candidates for admission to colleges, who are holders of certificates completed in a year previous to their candidature, must submit their certificates to this office for inspection not later than the 31th April. Every such certificate will be judged according to the rules in force for certificates completed in the year in which it is submitted for inspection except that in the case of certificates completed in 1916 or earlier the best performance in each subject in any year will be taken into consideration.

VIII. Any candidate for admission to University courses of study who in any year fails to qualify by reason of deficiency in any subject or subjects in which he has undergone examination will be required to undergo a supplementary course at school in all the subjects in which he appeared for

the examination. He must again appear at the final examination to a future year in all such subjects in which he has thus taken the supplementary school course, and his eligibility for admission will subsequently be determined as if he had then appeared for the examination for the first time.

IX. In all cases of certificates completed in the year 1917 and thereafter, and in all cases of certificates the holders of which failed previously in any year to qualify for admission to University courses of study and have undergone supplementary courses at school during a succeeding school year, the eligibility of holders will be determined by the marks obtained during the last school year and examination only in each of the required subjects, viz., in the case of Madras certificates, the three subjects of Group A and two subjects of Group C of the school course.

X. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing rules the Principals of Colleges for Women will be permitted to make admissions at their discretion of female holders of secondary school-leaving certificates whether or not the names of such holders of certificates are included in the published list of certificate-holders eligible for admission to University courses of study. Certificate-holders so admitted to Colleges for Women will be registered as matriculates under Regulation 108 (a).

XI. The lists published annually in the *Fort St. George Gazette* will contain the names of all certificate-holders found to be eligible for admission to University courses of study in affiliated colleges, other than Colleges for Women, under the rules and directions issued by the Syndicate. It is, however, to be clearly understood that inclusion in the list confers on no certificate holder the right of admission to any affiliated college. The Principals of colleges are at perfect liberty to restrict admission to such applicants as they may select and are moreover required strictly to confine admission to such eligible certificate-holders as, judged by their certificates, may be expected to profit by the particular courses of study upon which they propose to enter in the college selected.

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., I.E.S.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 20th March 1917.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE SIXTH CIRCLE, 1917.

The Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, hereby notifies that candidates of the Secondary and Elementary grades will be admitted for training in July 1917 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge :—

Number.	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available.		
		Secondary.	Elementary, Lower.	Total.
1	Government Secondary Training School, Tanjore ..	31	..	31
2	Government Lower Elementary Training School, Tanjore.	..	27	27

2. The period of training in the case of Secondary students is one year and in the case of Elementary students is two years.

3. The Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate inspecting officers.

4. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors are requested to submit to the Inspector through the Assistant Inspector a list of candidates recommended for selection. Each list should contain six names and no more. Persons holding Matriculation Certificates or such Secondary School-Leaving Certificates as are accepted by the Inspector are eligible for admission into the Secondary Grade. Persons who have passed the Special Examination under the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Scheme are also qualified for admission into the Secondary Grade. Only those who have passed the Primary Examination or its equivalent need apply for admission into the Elementary Lower Grade.

5. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age laid down in rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list.

6. Printed forms of application can be obtained by applicants for training in the Secondary Grade from the Inspector of Schools provided they apply through the correspondent of a recognized Secondary School. All others should apply to the Sub Assistant Inspectors of their ranges.

7. The applications of candidates who have not forwarded general education certificates in original will not be considered. The certificate of physical fitness will be required only of the candidates chosen as stipendiaries.

8. Applications should reach the Inspector before the 1st May 1917. Applications which are received after the above date or which are not prepared in accordance with the above instructions will not be considered. Applications from teachers employed in schools outside the Sixth Circle must come through the Circle Inspectors.

9. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training. There may also be vacancies for free students without stipends. No Provincial stipends will be sanctioned for teachers who hold permanent appointments in Board and Municipal schools, or who hold substantive appointments in permanent vacancies or who have been given provisional appointments by Presidents of Local Boards who employ them. The applications of such candidates should be signed by the Presidents of the Local Boards.

W. G. DOUGLAS,
Inspector of Schools acting in Sixth Circle.

Tanjore, 14th March 1917.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, RAJAHMUNDRY.

The Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Inspecting Officers, Managers of Aided Girls' Schools, and the head teachers of Government and Board Girls' Schools that candidates of the elementary grade will be admitted for training in July 1917 in the Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.

2. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the elementary higher and lower grades.

3. The rates of Provincial stipends shall be as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Stipendiaries in the Elementary Higher Grade (those who have completed the VII standard course).	10	8	0
Stipendiaries in the Elementary Lower Grade (those who have completed the IV or higher standard course).	8	8	0
Hindu mistresses	10	8	0
Panchamas (Elementary Lower Grade)	8	8	0

A guardian allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem may be given to Caste Hindu Women who are not permanent residents of Rajahmundry.

4. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates, whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards, will be admitted for training. No Provincial stipends will be granted to teachers who hold permanent appointments in Board and Municipal schools. The nature of the appointment held by them (permanent, temporary, sub. *pro tem* or acting, as the case may be) should clearly be mentioned in column 8 of the application. The applications of these candidates should invariably be signed by the Presidents of the Local Boards or the Chairmen of the Municipal Councils concerned.

5. As regards the qualifications for admission, only those candidates, who have passed the Annual Examination of the III form or the VII standard and have been found fit for promotion to the IV form or have been awarded an elementary school-leaving certificate of the VII standard, are eligible for admission into the elementary higher grade and those who have passed the late primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting officers, are not lower than these, are eligible for admission into the lower elementary grade.

6. Candidates, who do not satisfy the condition of age limit under rule 614 of the Madras Educational Rules, will not be selected. The age must be not less than 14 and must not exceed 25 years; or in the case of a candidate who has been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognized school for not less than three years 35 years.

7. A selection examination will be held, prior to the admission of the candidates into the Training school, in arithmetic, geography and general knowledge and only those who obtain the maximum number of marks fixed will be admitted. Arrangements will be made for the examination of the candidates at the nearest Girls' school in which there are female teachers. The papers will be set and valued by the Headmistress of the Government Training school for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.

8. Applications in the prescribed form, signed by an Inspecting Officer or the President of a Local board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council or the Principal or Manager of a recognized Secondary school, with a promise of appointment after training, should be sent before the close of March 1917 to the headmistress of the abovementioned training school from whom application forms may be obtained. Certificates of general education and character should be attached to the application. A certificate of physical fitness will be required only from the selected candidates.

M. A. SREEENIVASSA,
Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

Vizagapatam, 16th February 1917.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE SECOND CIRCLE, 1917.

The Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, the sub-Assistant Inspectors and the managers of aided schools, that candidates of the Elementary Grade will be admitted for training in the following Government Training Schools under his charge:—

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of stipends available.		Total.	Date of admission.
		Elementary Higher.	Elementary Lower.		
1	Government Training School, Guntur	..	27	27	1st July 1917.
2	Do. Nellore	24	26	50	Do.
3	Do. Cuddapah	..	27	27	Do.
4	Do. Ellore	30	40	70	Do.
5	Government Training School for Mahommadans, Guntur	..	30	30	1st Sept., 1917.

2. The period of training is two years in the case of the students of the Elementary Grade—Higher and Lower.

3. The Inspector of Schools will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate inspecting officers.

4 Assistant and the Sub Assistant Inspectors of Schools are requested to submit *direct* to this office two lists (in the prescribed form)—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates—separately for each Training School. The lists need not be consolidated in the offices of the Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

5. The names of candidates in the selected list should appear in the order of precedence

6 Candidates, who do not satisfy the condition of age limit under Rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list.

7. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

8 In addition to provincial stipendiaries candidates, whose stipends are paid by local or Municipal Boards, will be admitted for training, as also private candidates as free students.

9 Candidates, who hold permanent appointments in Board schools or who hold sub *pro tem* appointments on permanent vacancies or who have been given provisional appointments by the President of the Local Boards, cannot under orders of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, be given stipends from Provincial funds. Their stipends should be paid by the Presidents of the Local Boards who employ them. A list of all such candidates and the amount of provision available under "stipends" for each taluk board should be shown separately from the list of provincial stipendiaries. If any of the Board stipendiaries cannot be selected for admission into the Government Training Schools for want of accommodation, they will be recommended for admission into the Aided Training Schools in the neighbourhood

10. The lists should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

11. As regards qualifications for admission, only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or have been awarded Elementary School-Leaving Certificates of the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the Elementary Higher class, and only those who have passed the late Primary examination are a corresponding public or school examination are eligible for admission into the Elementary Lower class Preference should be given, as far as possible, to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements.

12. The certificate of general education of each candidate should be sent in *original* with the application Separate certified certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting Officer or the President of a Local Board.

13 The applications of all Board stipendiaries should be got signed by the Presidents of the Taluk Boards before being submitted to this office.

14. Lists of candidates of the Elementary Higher and Lower grades, who are employed in the II Circle, and are desirous of joining the Government Higher Elementary Training School, Rajahmundry, should also be submitted to this office.

15. Printed forms of applications can be obtained from the Inspector of Schools, II Circle

16. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector of Schools, II Circle, Guntur, before the 31st March 1917, without fail. Applications which are received after the above date or which are not prepared in accordance with the above instructions, will be summarily rejected.

W. B. BRIERLEY,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Second Circle

Guntur, 5th March 1917.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE FIFTH CIRCLE, 1917.

The Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Managers of aided schools in the Fifth Circle that candidates of the elementary grade will be admitted for training in July 1917 in the following Government training schools under his charge :—

Number.	Name of Institution	Number of stipends available.		Total.
		Higher Elementary.	Lower Elementary.	
1	Government Training School, Villupuram ..	23	36	59
2	Do. Cuddalore ..	..	27	27
3	Do. Tindivanam ..	..	37	37
4	Do. Salem ..	..	37	37
5	Do. Mangal ..	..	37	37

2 The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the elementary higher and lower grades

3 Ordinarily the candidate will be sent only to the Government training school of the district in which his school is situated. Applications should be submitted accordingly.

4. The Inspector will make the selection on the recommendations of the subordinate inspecting officers. Each Sub-Assistant Inspector should furnish the teachers whose names are recorded in the register maintained in his office as per article 110 of the Inspection Code with forms of application for admission printed, cyclostyled, or manuscript, and on receipt thereof from the candidates he shall select the applications according to the instructions given infra. Candidates should be informed that they run the risk of losing their appointments or having their grants curtailed if, after selection, they fail to join the training school on the opening day

5. Two separate lists—one for the higher elementary candidates and the other for the lower elementary students—and that for each training school must be consolidated in the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector and submitted with a tabular statement containing the following particulars about each candidate :—

(1) Serial number; (2) Name in full; (3) Age as on 1st July 1917; (4) Caste or race; (5) Present appointment; (6) Length of service as teacher; (7) Educational qualification;

(8) Language; (9) Guarantee of the Sub-Assistant Inspector for providing the applicant with an appointment after training; (10) Whether a stipend is desired; (11) Remarks.

N.B.—Under column (7) must be given (a) public examinations passed with year and number of certificate or (b) transfer certificates held or (c) school-leaving certificates held or (d) nature of sectional school certificate held with number and date or (e) in the absence of any of the foregoing a certificate from the Sub-Assistant Inspector of the range to the effect that the candidate's educational qualifications entitle him to admission. Higher elementary students should possess a lower secondary examination certificate or a transfer certificate of having studied in at least the third form or a certificate from some respectable person to the effect that they have read in fourth form at least or an elementary school-leaving certificate of seventh standard.

2. The tabular statement should contain the names of the candidates in the order in which the Sub Assistant Inspector desires that the selection should be made, and they should be selected with reference to their service as teachers, the need for their training, age, the school from which they apply, their qualifications and the nature of the appointment held by them. The attention of the inspecting officers is directed to Madras Educational Rules, rules 114 and 115. It is expected that each Sub-Assistant Inspector's list will contain at least ten names. It should ordinarily include only the names of persons actually engaged in teaching. Each Sub Assistant Inspector may recommend two higher elementary candidates from his range.

7. Teachers employed in the Mahammadan schools should submit their applications for training to the Sub-Assistant Inspector of the Muhammadan range and not to the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Boys' schools.

8. Teachers employed in local board schools will not be paid any stipends from Provincial funds. If there is any provision in the Local Fund or the Municipal budget under "Stipends to teachers," their applications may be obtained from teachers with the consent of the President, Taluk Board, or the Chairman of the Municipal Council, as the case may be, and submitted with a separate list for each training school and for each grade.

9. If any applications be received from candidates for training in the schools out of this circle, they should be submitted separately with a separate list.

10. No certificates original or copy, need be submitted with the applications, but such Sub-Assistant Inspector should satisfy himself as to the correctness of the information given in the application form.

11. Supplemental lists will not be considered after the prescribed date on any account.

12. The lists complete in every respect and the applications must be submitted direct by the Sub-Assistant Inspector to this office on or before the 15th May 1917.

Camp Salem, 9th March 1917.

M. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS FROM MADURA, TINNEVELLY AND RAMNAD DISTRICTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE SEVENTH CIRCLE—JULY 1917.

The Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools and the Managers of aided schools in the districts of Madura, Tinnevelly and Ramnad that candidates of the elementary grades will be admitted for training in July 1917 in the following Government training schools under his charge:—

No.	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available.		Total.	Remarks.
		Elementary higher grade.	Elementary lower grade.		
1	Government Training School, Dindigul.	14 for candidates from Madura district. 10 for candidates from Ramnad district.	26 for candidates from Madura district. 12 for candidates from Ramnad district.	62	Provisions for the candidates of the Ramnad district will be available until a permanent training school is established for the Ramnad district.
2	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	24 for candidates from Tinnevelly district.	26 for candidates from Tinnevelly district; 12 Ramnad district.	62	

2. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the elementary higher and lower grades.

3. The Inspector of Schools will make the selection on the recommendation of subordinate inspecting officers.

The Inspector of Schools, South Circle, will be requested to make the selection of candidates from Ramnad district and forward the list with the necessary documents so as to reach the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, not later than 20th May, 1917.

4. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Madura and Tinnevelly districts are requested to forward to the Assistant Inspectors of Schools concerned two lists—one of the selected and the other of rejected candidates. Their attention is invited to rule 119 of the Madras Inspection Code.

5. The list of selected and rejected candidates together with the applications for admission should be revised and submitted in a consolidated form in duplicate by the Assistant Inspectors of Madura and Tinnevelly districts to the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, by May 10th, 1917. The names of the candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate inspecting

officers desire their selection which should be regulated with reference to the candidates' general educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age limit under rule 124 of the Madras Educational Rules should not except in very special circumstances be included in the list and the selection should be regulated as far as possible by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

6. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates not joining the training school, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector. All selected candidates who present themselves at the training schools on the re-opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned stipendiaries.

7. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt as to whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

8. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

9. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates with allowances from local boards or municipal councils will be admitted for training. The admission of free students will also be considered.

10. As regards qualifications for admission, only those candidates who have satisfactorily undergone and completed a course of instruction in the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or have been awarded an elementary school leaving certificate of the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the elementary higher classes; and only those who have passed the late primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the inspecting officers are not lower than these are eligible for admission into the elementary lower class. Preference should be given as much as possible to candidates whose educational attainments are above these maximum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent *in original* with the application. The certificate of physical fitness is required only from selected candidates. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an inspecting officer.

11. There are two hostels attached to the Government Training School, Dindigul—one for Brahman and the other for non-Brahman vegetarian students of the school. All vegetarian students who do not live with their families or with relations will be required to become members of the respective hostels.

12. Printed forms of applications can be obtained from the office of the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle.

H. CHAMPION,
Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle.

Madura, 9th March 1917.

RULES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS, 1917-1918.

I. Applications for admission to the Presidency College should be sent in as soon as possible after the results of the Public Examination (Secondary School-Leaving Certificate) and Intermediate Examination are known. No preliminary applications before these results have been announced will be registered.

II. *First-year class*:—With his application for admission a student should submit (1) the particulars called for in Rule IV and (2) his Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or a certified extract therefrom. An applicant with any other certificate should state the class of the certificate and the subject to which it certifies. Any distinction obtained should be mentioned. *Applications unaccompanied by these documents will not be registered.*

For admission to the Presidency College a student ordinarily must show high proficiency in English, Vernacular Composition (or Translation) and at least two of the subjects in the group which he proposes to take up.

In Group III the college provides for the following combination only:—

(*a*) Ancient and Modern History and a Classical Language.
(*b*) Do. do and Logic.
(*c*) Ancient History, a Classical Language and Logic.
(*d*) Two Languages and Logic.

III. *Third-year class.*—Students will be selected on the results of the Intermediate Examination. For admission to an Honours class a first class with distinction in the special subject (in which the student desires to take up an Honours course) and a high standard in English will ordinarily be required.

IV. Applicants for admission should supply the following particulars in a tabular form:—

(1) Name in full and date of birth according to the Christian era; (2) School or college in which the applicant studied in 1916-17; (3) His University or School-Leaving Certificate Examination Centre; (4) His register number in the Matriculation, Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, European High School or Intermediate Examination; (5) The class in the college which he desires to join with the groups he chooses in the first and third (pass) Class or Branch in the third year (Honours) class—In the case of Group III of the first-year names the particular combination chosen should be specified; and (6) An address which will find the applicant when the selection is made.

*Station*_____

*Date*_____

Signature of the applicant.

V. Students desiring an acknowledgment of their applications should forward with them an addressed post card.

VI. Each student selected for admission will receive a post card to that effect which he should present to the Principal on the first day of the term.

Selected students, who do not present themselves on that day without good reason previously explained, will be liable to lose the seats promised

In any case, the selection will be provisional and will only be confirmed after the scrutiny of the accepted certificates.

The Presidency College, Madras,
6th March 1917.

H. J. ALLEN,
Principal.

EXAMINATIONS, 1917.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—JULY 1917.

The President, Board of Examiners, notifies that the next Examination of officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department will be held on Monday, the 2nd July 1917, and succeeding days at the following centres in accordance with the revised Special Test Notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, of the 9th September 1910, Part I, pages 1015 to 1018 :—

(1) Bellary.	(5) Cuddalore.	(9) Trichinopoly.
(2) Bezwada.	(6) Madras.	(10) Tuticorin.
(3) Cannanore.	(7) Negapatam.	(11) Vellore.
(4) Cocanada.	(8) Nellore.	(12) Waltair.

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms, so as to reach the *Office of the Board of Examiners* on or before the 30TH APRIL 1917; after which date no applications will be received on any account. CANDIDATE'S NAME IN FULL SHOULD BE LEGIBLY WRITTEN AND THE CIRCLE TO WHICH THEY ARE ATTACHED SHOULD BE STATED.

3. All candidates should obtain the required application forms from the offices of the Assistant Commissioners.

4. The prescribed fee of *Rs. 5* for each test, or branch of a test except Tests D-IV and E, must be paid into a Government Treasury or if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer attached to the application. On no account will the fees be received in the Office of the Board of Examiners.

5. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows, all the necessary enclosures being securely fastened to it :—

[*Application for admission to the Special Test Examinations for Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, July 1917.*]

To the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras

N.B.—Candidates desirous to assure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose an addressed post-card in their applications. Each candidate should send in a separate card for acknowledgment. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with an acknowledgment. No notice will be taken of any letter from any candidate enquiring whether his application has been received. Insufficiently-stamped covers will be rejected.

6. Candidates for Test E should state whether the vernaculars in which they desire to be examined are (1) their mother tongue or (2) their optional language in their University Examinations or (3) a second language. The information required in the application form and *the details of the branches of the Tests B, D and G in which a candidate wishes to be examined should be clearly shown.* Applications defective in any particulars will be returned and if they are not resubmitted with the omissions supplied, so as to reach this office within a week from the date of the objection memorandum, they will not be accepted.

7. In paying fees into the Treasury, candidates should specify the particular test or tests for which the fees are paid.

8. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not included in the list of centres given in paragraph 1 *supra*.

9. The fee paid by candidates who may be found to be ineligible to appear for the above examinations will, on no account, be refunded to them.

10. Subject to any changes that may be rendered necessary, the examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table :—

Date.	Hour.	Subject.	Test.
1917.			
Monday, 2nd July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Criminal Law	Test A—Crimes.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Salt Manual, Volume I	Test B-I—Salt.
Tuesday, 3rd July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Salt Manual, Volume II	Test B-II—Salt.
	2 to 4 p.m.	The Chemistry of Salt and Saltpetre	Test B-III—Salt.
Wednesday, 4th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Civil Service Regulations and Civil Account Code.	Test C—Accounts.
	12 noon to 1 p.m.	Mensuration	Test D-II—Engineering.
	2 to 5 p.m.	Surveying and Levelling	Test D-I—Engineering.
Thursday, 5th July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Plan Drawing	Test D-III—Engineering.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Estimating	Do.
Friday, 6th July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Excise Manual	Test F—Excise.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Customs Law	Test G-I—Customs.
Saturday, 7th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Rules under the Customs Act	Test G-II—Customs.
Monday, 9th July.	12 noon to 4 p.m.	Languages	Test E—Linguistic.

Arrangements will be made to hold examinations in D-IV if there are any candidates. The date fixed for this test will be notified later on.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chepauk,
Madras, 9th March 1917.

J. W. GREATOREX,
Secretary.

HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATIONS—1917

The usual half-yearly examinations will be held at Madras or in the mufassal on or about the 2nd July 1917. Except by special permission, examinations in the vernaculars will be held at Madras only.

2. The examinations that may be held are as follows:—

I. The First and Second Standards for Assistant Collectors and Probationary Deputy Collectors.

II. Law and Vernacular test for Police officers.

III. Law test for Cantonment Magistrates.

IV. Vernacular tests for—

(1) European and Eurasian Civil officers not belonging to the Indian Civil Service.
(2) Educational and Medical officers.
(3) Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.
(4) Candidates for the Provincial Civil Service.
(5) Private candidates, Bank and Railway officers.
(6) Proficiency, High Proficiency and Honours.
(7) Higher Standard in Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit.
(8) Oriental Language Teachership Examination.

V. Law, Revenue and Office Procedure and Accounts for Forest officers.

VI. Division D of the Higher Standard prescribed for Assistant Collectors, for Deputy Collectors and other officers of the Revenue Department.

3. Applications from private candidates and from candidates for the Provincial Civil Service should be addressed to the undersigned and should furnish the following particulars:—

Name and address; designation, if any; hang nega and test in which to be examined; appointment for which applicant desires to qualify.

4. All applications for examination for rewards should be submitted, through the head of the department concerned, three months before the date fixed for the examination, and the applications should give the information asked for in the form prescribed for the purpose.

Applications for the Oriental Language Teachership Examination should reach the undersigned by 2ND JUNE 1917 and all other applications by 30TH APRIL 1917.

5. A fee of Rs. 15 for each examination in the vernaculars of candidates not in the Government service should be paid into the nearest treasury or if at Madras into the Bank of Madras. The receipts should be forwarded to the undersigned with the application for examination, direct, but in the case of Bank and Railway officers, through the heads of their departments. The fees paid for admission to any of the above examinations will not be refunded or held over to the next examination.

6. Officers in the service of Government should send in their applications through the heads of their departments.

7. AS VERY GREAT INCONVENIENCE HAS BEEN CAUSED BY APPLICATIONS FOR EXAMINATION BEING SENT IN AFTER THE PRESCRIBED DATE, THE BOARD DESIRES IT TO BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD THAT THE DATES GIVEN ABOVE WILL BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chepauk,
Madras, 9th March 1917.

J. W. GREATOREX,
Secretary.

At the half-yearly examinations held on the 10th January 1917, the officers mentioned below have been declared by the Board to have passed in the subjects under which their names appear of Division D—Revenue Settlement and Survey and Land Records of the Higher Standard prescribed for members of the Indian Civil Service.—

REVENUE SETTLEMENT AND SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS.

M.R.Ry. A. K. Govindan, Second Assistant, Board of Revenue, Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture.
M.R.Ry. S. Krishnamurthi Ayyar, Deputy Collector, Kurnool.
M.R.Ry. N. Venugopara Achari, Acting Deputy Collector, Chingleput.
M.R.Ry. T. Bhagavantam Gupta, Deputy Collector, North Arcot.
Mr. E. W. Clarke, Deputy Collector, Tanjore.
M.R.Ry. K. Rama Varma Raja, Acting Deputy Collector, South Canara.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

M.R.Ry. T. S. Lakshmanarasimha Rao Pantulu, Deputy Collector, Nellore.
J. Hussain Khan Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collector, Guntur.
M.R.Ry. P. C. C. Pandiyan, Deputy Collector, Ramnad.
Mahammad Karimullah Faruki Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collector, Madura.
M.R.Ry. P. N. Coothanjunni Parukkar, Deputy Collector, Tanjore.
M.R.Ry. T. Sekhara Kurup, Deputy Collector, Tanjore.
Mr. H. E. L. D'Sena, Deputy Collector, Tinnevelly.
M.R.Ry. M. Venkanna Nayudu, Deputy Collector, Vizagapatam.
M.R.Ry. V. N. Viswanatha Rao, Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly.
Sheriff Ahmed Ali Sahib Bahadur, Probationary Deputy Collector, Madura.
M.R.Ry. S. Raghavendra Rau, Deputy Collector, Cuddapah.
Mr. B. A. Nurse, Deputy Collector, Anantapur.
M.R.Ry. N. V. Ramayya, Acting Deputy Collector, Guntur.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chepauk,
Madras, 16th March 1917.

J. W. GREATOREX,
Secretary.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—APRIL 1917.

List of Centres and Superintendents of Examination.

Centre.	Place of examination.	Superintendent.
1. Jeypore ..	Board Training School, Jeypore	Headmaster.
2. Russ-khonda] ..	Government Training School, Russkhonda ..	Do.
3. Berhampur ..	Do. Berhampur ..	Do.
4. Chicacole ..	Do. Chicacole	Do.
5. Parvatipur ..	Do Parvatipur	Do.
6 Vizagapatam ..	(a) Do Vizagapatam ..	Do
	(b) Queen Mary High School, Vizagapatam, for Muhammadan Women only	Headmistress.
7. Rajahmundry ..	(a) Government Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry.	Headmaster.
	(b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.	Headmistress
8 Cocanada ..	C.B.M. Training School, Cocanada	Correspondent.
9. Masulipatam ..	(a) C.M.S. Normal School, Masulipatam	Do.
	(b) C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Training School for Mistresses, Masulipatam	Do.
10. Guntur	(a) Government Training School, Guntur ..	Headmaster.
	(b) Do for Muhammadan Women, Guntur (for Muhammadan women only)	Headmistress
11. Bapatla ..	A.B.M. Training School, Bapatla	Correspondent.
12. Ongole ..	(a) Government Training School, Ongole ..	Headmaster.
	(b) A.B.M. Training School for Mistresses, Ongole	Correspondent.
13. Nellore ..	Government Training School, Nellore	Headmaster.
14. Bellary ..	Do. Bellary	Do.
15. Anantapur .	Do. Anantapur	Do.
16. Gooty	London Mission Training School, Gooty .. .	Correspondent.
17. Royachoti ..	Government Training School, Royachoti	Headmaster.
18 Nandyal ..	S.P.G Training School, Nandyal	Correspondent.
19. Kurnool ..	Government Training School, Kurnool	Headmaster.
20 Madras ..	(a) Government Panchama Training School, Madras	Do.
	(b) Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras	Do.
	(c) Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	Superintendent.
	(d) Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane.	Do.
	(e) U.F.C.M. Training School, Royapuram ..	Do.
	(f) Government Hobart Training School for Mistresses, Royapettah (for Muhammadan women only)	Headmistress.
21 Saidapet ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet	Headmaster, Higher Elementary Training School.
22. Bangalore ..	Government Training School, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Headmaster.
23. Chittoor ..	Government Training School, Chittoor	Do
24. Ranipet .	Do Ranipet	Do.
25. Vellore ..	Union Mission Training School, Vellore	Correspondent.
26. Salem	Government Training School, Salem	Headmaster.
27. Coimbatore ..	(a) Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore (for males) *	Headmaster.
	(b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore (for females)	Headmistress.
28. Cuddalore ..	Government Training School, Cuddalore	Headmaster.
29. Villupuram ..	Do. Villupuram ..	Do.
30. Tanjore ..	(a) Government Training School for Masters, Tanjore (for males).	Do.
	(b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Karantattangudi, Tanjore (for females)	Headmistress
31. Tranquebar ..	E.L. Mission Training School, Tranquebar ..	Correspondent
32. Trichinopoly ..	(a) Government Training School, Trichinopoly .	Headmaster.
	(b) R.C Training School for Mistresses, Trichinopoly (for females).	Correspondent
33. Madura ..	Cupron Hall Training School for Mistresses, Madura.	Do.
34 Dindigul ..	Government Training School, Dindigul	Headmaster.
35. Pasumalai ..	A.M. Training Institution, Pasumalai	Correspondent.
36. Tinnevelly Bridge	Government Training School, Tinnevelly ..	Headmaster.
37. Palamcottah ..	(a) C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah (for males).	Correspondent of the School and the First Assistant, Government Training School, Tinnevelly.
	(b) Sarah Tucker Training Institution, Palamcottah (for females).	Principal.

Centre.	Place of examination.	Superintendent.
38. Nazareth ..	S P G. Training School, Nazareth ..	.. Correspondent
39. Calicut ..	Government Training School, Calicut ..	.. Headmaster.
40. Tellicherry ..	Brennen College, Tellicherry	.. Principal
41. Badagara ..	Government Training School, Badagara ..	.. Headmaster.
42. Malappuram	Do. Malappuram	.. Do.
43. Mangalore ..	Do. Mangalore	.. Do.
44 Mercara ..	Do. Mercara	.. Do.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Madras, 28th February 1917.

* This school is temporarily removed to Tanjore owing to plague and therefore the examination will be held at Tanjore and not at Coimbatore. Those who selected Coimbatore should go to Tanjore

ERRATA.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1916.

On page 6 of the Supplement to Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, No. 10, dated 6th March 1917, under the head "Failure list"—

For the words "He", "his", and "him", occurring in paragraphs 2 and 3, *read* "she", "her" and "her" respectively.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Madras, 15th March 1917.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained mistresses of the Secondary Grade who are below 25 years of age for the following vacancies in the Circle:—

	Rs.
Temporary Additional Teacher, Government Muhammadan Girls' School, Vellore	30
Temporary Additional Teacher, Government Girls' School, Velavanur ..	25
Temporary Additional Teacher, Government Girls' School, Chidambaram ..	25
Temporary Additional Teacher, Government Girls' School, Tiruvannamalai .	25

C. M. LYNCH,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

Madras, 3rd March 1917.

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates in Zoology for the post of Fish-farm Sub-Assistant which has fallen permanently vacant in the office of the undersigned.

The work is chiefly of an outdoor nature and requires good physique. Hours of general attendance, which however depend largely upon tidal conditions, will be 6-30 to 11 a.m. and 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. with occasional night patrols.

Pay Rs. 50—5—90 (annual) with one year's probation. Headquarters for the present will be Tuticorin.

Applications should be sent to the undersigned with copies of testimonials, if any, not later than 15th April 1917. Candidates should be prepared to present themselves in person before the undersigned, if required.

J. HORNELL,
Government Marine Biologist.

Fisheries Bureau, Tuticorin.
6th March 1917.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates holding Trained Teachers' Certificates of not lower than the secondary grade, whose age does not exceed 25 years, for the Second Assistant's post in the Model school attached to the Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry, on a salary of Rs. 25—1—30 and for the First Assistant's post in the Government Hindu Girls' School, Suryaraopet, Cocanada, on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem.

Preference will be given to women teachers.

Applications containing the following particulars should reach the office of the undersigned not later than the 15th April 1917.

Name (in full), age, qualifications (general and professional), caste, present employment, if any, and period of service.

Copies of certificates of education and character should accompany the applications

M. A. SHREENIVASSA,
Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

Camp Vizianagram, 8th March 1917.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Trained Certificated Teachers of the Secondary Grade whose vernacular is Telugu for the undermentioned posts For appointments Nos. 4 to 6 applicants with a fair knowledge of Canarese will be preferred—

(1) Headmaster, Model School, Government Training School, Chittoor, Rs. 26
(2) Headmaster, Model School, Government Training School, Rayachoti, Rs. 25, Local Allowance Rs. 5.
(3) Headmaster, Model School, Government Training School, Kurnool, Rs. 25, Local Allowance Rs. 5

(4) Third Assistant, Model School, Government Training School, Bellary, Rs 25, Local Allowance Rs. 5.

(5) Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Rayadrug, Rs. 50, fixed Travelling Allowance Rs. 12-8-0.

(6) Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Adoni, Rs. 50, fixed Travelling Allowance Rs. 12-8-0.

(7) Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Alur, Rs. 50, fixed Travelling Allowance Rs. 12-8-0.

(8) Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Harpanahalli, Rs. 80, fixed Travelling Allowance Rs. 12-8-0.

(9) Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Gooty, Rs. 80, fixed Travelling Allowance Rs. 12-8-0.

Applications stating age, general educational and technical qualifications, if any, present appointment and salary, accompanied with testimonials should be addressed to the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, Bellary.

A. RAMA RAO,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

Camp Cuddapah, 8th March 1917.

Applications are invited from Anglo-Indian women teachers of the secondary grade for the post of the Fourth Assistant on Rs. 40—2—50 in the Secondary school attached to this institution.

Applications with copies of certificates and testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st April 1917.

R. McLEOD,
Acting Superintendent.

Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore, Madras, 16th March 1917.

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivasa Rao, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking vernacular shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Rs. 3-8-0 a copy.

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MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No 12] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1917. [Price, 6 pies.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1917.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in January 1917, and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational rules :—

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES.			
	SECONDARY GRADE.			
	Second Class.			
1	P. V. Raghavan	Government Training School, Calicut.	1913 ..	Tellicherry.
2	M. C. Kelu Nambiar	Do do.	1913 ..	Do.
3	Ranganathachari ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1913 ..	Tiruvannamalai.
4	Rangaswami Ayyangar, A.	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1914 ..	Do
5	Subramania Ayer, A.R.	Do. do. ..	1914 ..	Tindivanam.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE			
	First Class.			
6	Chumbala Kumaran ..	Government Training School, Badagara.	1914 ..	Tellicherry.
7	Lazarus Sorna ..	S P G Training School, Nandyal.	1915 ..	Nandyal.
8	Ramaswami Ayyar ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1914 ..	Tindivanam.
	Second Class.			
9	H. Subrammia Ayyar	Government Training School, Calicut.	1915 ..	Tellicherry.
10	E. Chanin Kurup ..	Government Training School, Badagara.	1913 ..	Do
11	K. P. Kunhikrishnan Nambiar.	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES—cont.			
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.			
		Second Class—cont.		
12	Thottapalamveettil Raman Nair.	Government Training School, Badagara	1913 ..	Tellicherry.
13	Chandroth Krishnan Nambiar.	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
14	Parakal Oduman ..	B M. Training School, Nettur ..	1919 ..	Do.
15	N Peddagiri Swami ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1909 ..	Kurnool.
16	T. Lingarayudu ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
17	C. Raghavendra Rau	Do. do	1914 ..	Do.
18	Abdul Wahid ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
19	P. Muktoum Sahib ..	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras	1914 ..	Do.
20	Syed Dastagiri Bokari.	Government Training School, Kurnool	1914 ..	Do.
21	Karim Khan	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	1914 ..	Do.
22	Sheik Mahaboob Sahib.	Do do	1913 ..	Do.
23	Malla Shah Sahib ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1914 ..	Do.
24	G Rosappa	Do. do.	1921 ..	Do.
25	C. Jambayya ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
26	N. Sultan Sahib ..	Do. do.	1916 ..	Do.
27	B. Raghavendracharlu ..	Do do.	1914 ..	Do
28	Govindan, T.	Government Panchama Training School, Madras	1913 ..	Tiruvannamalai.
29	Alagan Pillai, A.	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1913 ..	Do.
30	Periyathambi Padayachi, A.	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	1914 ..	Do.
31	Ranga Rau, S. ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do
32	Ramaswami Pillai, S. ..	Government Training School, Ranipet.	1914 ..	Do
33	Kuppachar, P. ..	Do do.	1914 ..	Do.
34	Kuppuswami Mudali ..	Do. do.	1919 ..	Do.
35	Ramaswami Pillai ..	Do. do.	1919 ..	Do.
36	Sadhu Ayyar ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
37	Narayanaswami Pillai, V.	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
38	Narayanaswami Pillai, P	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
39	Somasundaram Pillai ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do
40	Jayarama Ayyar, L. ..	Do. do	1910 ..	Do.
41	Anandam, G.	Union Mission Training School, Ranipet.	1914 ..	Do.
42	Venkataramana Ayyar, C. L.	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1913 ..	Do.
43	Lakshmisarasimha Ayyar.	Government Training School, Ranipet.	1915 ..	Do.
44	M. Kumaraswami Pillai	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1911 ..	Chingleput.
45	C Jesudasan	Union Mission Training School, Ranipet.	1914 ..	Do.
46	C Sedamuthu ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
47	S. Muthusami ..	Do. do.	1915 ..	Do.
48	T. Thiruvengadam ..	Government Panchama Training School, Madras	1913 ..	Do.
49	M. Janakiram Pillai ..	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Saidapet	1915 ..	Do.
50	P. Narayanaswami Pillai.	Do do.	1908 ..	Do.
51	L. Rajagambiran ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
52	A. Nesamani	All Saints' Training School, Pathur, Trichinopoly.	1908 ..	Do.
53	C. M. Devarajula Naynde	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1914 ..	Do.
54	C Dasanayaka Mudali.	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the preliminary examination	Centre of examination
	TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*			
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*			
	SECOND CLASS—*cont.*			
53	M. Ehas	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1911 ..	Nandyal.
56	A. Subbanna	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
57	Sheik Mahaboob ..	Government Training School for Muhammadans, Madras	1914 ..	Do.
58	S. Seetharama Ayya ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1913 ..	Do.
59	K. Samuel	Government Training School, Bellary.	1913 ..	Do.
60	E. S. Samuel	Do do.	1913 ..	Do.
61	K. Moses	Do do.	1911 ..	Do.
62	V. Narasayya ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1914 ..	Do.
63	Bhattu Venkatasarasaraja	Government Training School, Anantapur.	1914 ..	Do.
64	M. Samuel	Government Training School, Bellary	1907 ..	Do.
65	B. Jacob	London Mission Training School, Coety	1907 ..	Do.
66	Miriam Watts ..	Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry	1914 ..	Do.
67	Lazar, V.	R.C. Boarding and Training School, Trichinopoly.	1913	Tindivanam
68	Arunagiri Pillai, S. ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1914 ..	Do.
69	Gopalakrishna Ayyar, V.	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	1915 ..	Do.
70	Bharatha Achari, C. ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1914 ..	Do.
71	Raja Rao, N. ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
72	Sarangapani Ayyangar, A	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
73	Ponnuswami Pillai, A. T.	Government Training School, Rampet.	1911 ..	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in January 1917.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the preliminary examination	Date before which the candidate cannot appear again for the final examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES				
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.				
74	Ahmad, Y. ..	Government Training School, Malapuram.	1906 ..	Jan. 1918 ..	Tellicherry.
75	Valiparambath Kunhi Raman.	Government Training School, Badagara.	1913 ..	Do. ..	Do.
76	P. Govinda Kurup.	B.M. Training School, Nattar.	1914 ..	Do. ..	Do.
77	B. Rosanna ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1908 ..	Do —	Kurnool.
78	Sheik Abdul Sattar	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do ..	Do.
79	Y. Somasundra ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do ..	Do.
80	K. Nagama ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do. ..	Do.
81	S. Elisya ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do. .	Do.
82	Paul, M.	U.M. Training School, Rampet.	1914 ..	Do. ..	Tiruvannamalai.
83	Viraswami Pillai ..	Government Training School, Rampet	1915 ..	Do. ..	Do.
84	Gurunathanayya Ayyer.	Do. do.	1915 ..	Do. ..	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear again for the final examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*			
85	S. R. Nathaniel ..	H. E. Training School, Saidapet	1906 ..	Absent ..	Chingleput.
86	V. Jayaram Pillai ..	Government Training School, Saidapet	1915 ..	July 1917 ..	Do.
87	Esther Isaac ..	U.F.C.M. Training School for Mistresses, Royapuram	1906 ..	Do. .	Do.
88	C. David ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1913 ..	Jan. 1918 ..	Nandyal.
89	K. Tirupathiya	Do. do	1906 ..	Absent ..	Do.
90	Muhammad Hussain Sahib	Do. do	1905 ..	Do. ..	Do.
91	Maratoti Surendra	Government Training School, Ramnad.	1913 ..	Do. ..	Do.
92	Y. Job	London Mission Training School, Cooty.	1911 ..	Jan. 1918 ..	Do.
93	Gadde Mathew ..	Government Training School, Bellary.	1910 ..	Absent ..	Do.
94	Rajamanickam Pillai, C.	Government Training School, Villupuram	1915 ..	July 1917 ..	Erdiranam.
95	Thulasingam Pillai, N.	Do do	1915 ..	Jan. 1918 ..	Do.
96	Sadagopachari, R.	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1914 ..	July 1917 ..	Do.
97	Subba Ayyar, K. ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1914 ..	Do. ..	Do.

It is hereby notified that the following candidate, who passed the PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION before December 1905 has passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in January 1917 and has qualified for a complete certificate under rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules :—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATE.		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
		Second Class.		
1	Gadde Immoah ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1895 ..	Nandyal.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidate was absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in January 1917.

2. He cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against his name.

3. Enquiries from him as to the cause of failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear again for the final examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATE.			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
2	E. Solomon ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1895 ..	Absent ..	Nandyal.

Madras, 23rd February 1917.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1917. [Price, 4 annas

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications

CONTENTS.

	Page
Appointments, Leave of Absence &c.—	
Registration, Judicial, Board of Revenue, Forest, Public Works, Ecclesiastical and Medical	608 628
Notifications—	
General	612
Judicial	622
Financial	627
Public Works	636
Revenue	639
Military	640
Official Advertisements	641
Vacancies .	
Private Advertisements	642
Appendix—	
Abstract of season reports for the week ending 17th March 1917	
Audit orders of certain Co-operative Societies in Madras for 1915-16.	
Non-receipt of results.	
Madras Port Trust.	
Report on the working of the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, etc. for 1915-16.	
Season report for the month of February 1917.	

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Registration.

Postings.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered:—

M.R Ry. Subrahmanya Bharati Narayanaswami Ayyar, to Kumbakonam (Tanjore district).
M.R Ry. Padmanabhapuram Venkateswara Ayyar Anantakrishna Ayyar, to Gangaikondan (Tinnevelly district).
Makhdum Azam Muhammad Muhiuddin Sahib, on return from leave, to Vaniyambadi (North Arcot district)
M.R.Ry. Subba Nayudu Govindarajulu Nayudu, to Acharapakkam (Madras-Chingleput district).

Promotions, Appointments and Postings.—

I. With effect from the 2nd February 1917, consequent on the death of M.R.Ry. Tumbure Ananda Rao, Sub-Registrar, fifth grade—

(a) M.R Ry. Mettuswami Chinnayya, from fifth grade sub. *pro tem* to fifth grade permanent.
M.R Ry. Subrahmanya Pillai Appavu Pillai, from sixth grade to fifth grade sub, *pro tem*.
M.R.Ry. Appaswami Subba Rao, from sixth grade sub *pro tem* to sixth grade permanent.
M.R.Ry. Elayavalli Ranga Acharya, from seventh grade to sixth grade sub *pro tem*.
Muhammad Azam Shirqi Sahib, from seventh grade sub *pro tem*, to seventh grade permanent.
M.R Ry. Kilakurrelankillam Srinivasamurthy Pillai Chokkalingam Pillai, from eighth grade to seventh grade sub. *pro tem*.
Tanmankulam Rama Ayyangar, Probationary Sub-Registrar, to be Sub-Registrar, eighth grade permanent.

(b) Vice M.R.Ry Mettuswami Chinnayya (seconded)—
M.R.Ry. Madanabharanam Ramaswami Venkataramayya, from fifth grade sub *pro tem* to fifth grade permanent.

II. With effect from the 19th February 1917, consequent on the retirement of M.R.Ry Swaminatha Subrahmanya Pillayyan, Sub-Registrar, third grade—
M.R Ry. Tanjore Chinnaswami Ayyar Sundaram Ayyar, from third grade sub *pro tem* to third grade permanent.
M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Krishnaswami Ayyar, from fourth grade to third grade sub. *pro tem*.
M.R.Ry. Doraiswami Ayyar Bapu Rao, from fourth grade sub *pro tem* to fourth grade permanent.
M.R Ry. Sesha Chettappa Mudaliyar, from fifth grade to fourth grade sub. *pro tem*
M.R.Ry. Melkalatur Narayanaswami Nayudu, from fifth grade sub. *pro tem*, to fifth grade permanent

M.R.Ry. Harnad Vishnu Bhatt, from sixth grade to fifth grade sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Kolhapuram Venkatarama Subrahmanya Ayyar, from sixth grade sub. *pro tem.* to sixth grade permanent.

M.R.Ry. Immanni Venkateswara Rao Sayodu, from seventh grade to sixth grade sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Swaminatha Venkatarayan, from seventh grade sub. *pro tem.* to seventh grade permanent.

M.R.Ry. Vellayur Subbiera Viraraghava Ayyar, from eighth grade to seventh grade sub. *pro tem.*

Kalpathi Venkateswara Ayyar Narayana Ayyar, Probationary Sub-Registrar, to be Sub-Registrar, eighth grade permanent.

III. With effect from the 21st February 1917, consequent on the death of M.R.Ry. Tanjore Narayanaswami Bapayya Raze, Sub-Registrar, third grade—

M.R.Ry. Parthiyur Krishna Sastri Kalyanarama Sastri, from third grade sub. *pro tem.* to third grade permanent.

M.R.Ry. Tanjore Appaya Pillai Vandava Pillai, from fourth grade to third grade sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Tirumurugal Subrahmanya Natesa Ayyar, from fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.* to fourth grade permanent.

M.R.Ry. Doraiswami Ayyar Ramanabrahmanya Ayyar, from fifth grade to fourth grade sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Mengat Raman Nayar, from fifth grade sub. *pro tem.* to fifth grade permanent.

M.R.Ry. Samakkal Annaswami Ayyar Chidambara Ayyar, from sixth grade to fifth grade sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Tumati Mallurajulu, from sixth grade sub. *pro tem.* to sixth grade permanent.

M.R.Ry. Alphonso Lignori Masoorenhas, from seventh grade to sixth grade sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Venkateswara Pito Pillai Shanmukham Pillai, from seventh grade sub *pro tem.* to seventh grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Jidda Gopalakrishna, from eighth grade to seventh grade sub. *pro tem.*

Dasa Seshagiri Rao, Probationary Sub-Registrar, to be Sub-Registrar, eighth grade.

IV. With effect from the 2nd February 1917, consequent on the confirmation in the Revenue Department of M.R.Ry. Tukaram Bhagavanta Das Rao, Sub-Registrar, fifth grade—

M.R.Ry. Asuri Viraraghava Acharya, from fifth grade sub. *pro tem.* to fifth grade permanent.

M.R.Ry. Puduvai Natesa Mudaliyar, from sixth grade to fifth grade sub *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Venkatakam Govindaraja Ayyangar, from sixth grade sub. *pro tem.* to sixth grade permanent.

M.R.Ry. Jagannatha Savala Rama Rao, from seventh grade to sixth grade sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Conjeeveram Murugesa Mudaliyar, from seventh grade sub. *pro tem.* to seventh grade permanent.

M.R.Ry. Marudappa Somasundara Mudaliyar, from eighth grade to seventh grade sub. *pro tem.*

Nallieri Sankaranarain Ayyar, Probationary Sub Registrar, to be Sub-Registrar, eighth grade.

M.R.Ry. Tanvirkulam Rama Ayyangar, to Bogalur (Madura district)

M.R.Ry. Kalpathi Venkateswara Ayyar Narayana ayyar, to Kodaikanal (Madura district).

M.R.Ry. Dasa Seshagiri Rao, to Palmaner (North Arcot district)

M.R.Ry. Nelliseri Sankara Rama Ayyar, to Malamangalam (North Malabar district).

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 13th March 1917.

JUDICIAL.

No. 19. (*b*) *Appointment and Posting.*—M.R.Ry. Richiyur Swaminatha Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil practising at Madura, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Kallakurichi. (To join forthwith.)

No. 20 (*a*) *Transfer.*—The following transfer of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court :—

M.R.Ry. Bail Gopalakrishnayya Avargal, from Hospet to Bhimavaram (Principal). To join expeditiously.

(*b*) *Appointment and Posting.*—M.R.Ry. Parakalagara Narayana Menon Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil practising at Hosurgad, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted, to Hospet. (To join immediately.)

No. 21. *Appointment and Posting.*—M.R.Ry. Chathuth Vachali Gopalan Avargal, B.A., Sarishtadar District Court, Calicut, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Negapatam. (To join forthwith.)

Appointment.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Mr. Hameed Hasan, B.A., L.L.B., Persian and Hindustani Interpreter and Commissioner, Original Side, High Court, on probation, has been confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 10th August 1916.

C. S. MACKAY,
Registrar.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
13th March 1917.

No. 22. *Transfer.*—The following transfer of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court :—

M.R.Ry. Tallam Narasimha Acharyar Avargal from Kallakurichi to Melur. (To join on the 29th March 1917.)

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
17th March 1917.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Under article 286 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board grants privilege leave for one month to Mr. H. S. Bryant, Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, from the 13th April 1917, with permission to prefix the Easter holidays to the leave.

R. B. PATE,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 12th March 1917.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 329 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. A. H. Harper, Inspector, is granted furlough in India from the 7th February to 8th April 1917 (both days inclusive).

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 17th March 1917.

Cancellation of Posting.—The posting of Assistant Inspector, M.R.Ry. V. Ramaswami Ayya to the charge of the Ichapalle circle, ordered in Board's notification, dated 23rd February 1917, is cancelled.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 19th March 1917.

E. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Extension of Leave.—The leave on medical certificate for one month granted to Ranger Muhammad Asadulla Ghatala in this office Service Order No. 3 of 1917, dated 8th January 1917, is extended by four months.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. B. V. Jogeswara, Ranger on special duty in Kurnool West, is transferred to Upper Godavari for the charge of the Cherla range—To join expeditiously.

Waltair, 16th March 1917.

H. A. LATHAM,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Extension of Leave.—The privilege leave for two months granted to M.R.Ry. T. M. Dairanikhamoni Asari, Supervisor, second grade, temporary, in the notification published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th February 1917, is extended by one month.

Madras, 12th March 1917.

Extension of Leave.—The combined privilege leave and leave on medical certificate for one year and six months granted to M.R.Ry. N. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, in the notifications published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd November 1915, 21st March 1916, and 26th September 1916, is extended by six months.

S. R. MURRAY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Madras, 16th March 1917.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. M. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, Supervisor, second grade, temporary, Ganjam division, is posted to the charge of the Berhampur sub-division of the Ganjam division, as a temporary measure, in relief of Mr. Degra.

Waltair, 14th March 1917.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Extension of Leave.—The three weeks' privilege leave granted to M.R.Ry. K. G. Lakshminarayana Ayyar, temporary Sub-Engineer, Northern sub-division, Kistna Eastern division, in this office notification No. 774-Gl., dated 22nd December 1916, with effect from 3rd January 1917 is extended by one day.

Bezwada, 16th March 1917.

J. E. LUTMAN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 260 of Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. P. V. Purabrahma Sastri, temporary Upper Subordinate, Tank Restoration Scheme division, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month in continuation of the leave already sanctioned and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd January 1917, page 5, Part II.

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. Krishna Kallat, appointed temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60 and posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 519 E 6, dated 13th March 1917, is re-posted to the Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle, Madras.

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. U. Narasinga Rao, appointed temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60 and posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 519 E-4, dated 13th March 1917, is re-posted to the Cauvery division, Tanjore.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. K. K. Narayana Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, temporary, North Arcot division, is granted under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Madras, 16th March 1917.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Leave.—The Rev. William Edward Careless, M.A., Chaplain of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 16th April 1917, or date of departure, under article 593 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(By order of the Right Reverend the Bishop)

Bishop's Office, Madras,
17th March 1917.

E. LONGDALE SMITH,
Acting Bishop's Chaplain.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon V. Viswanatha Sarma, L.M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Government General Hospital, Madras, is granted privilege leave for one month from date of relief.

Posting.—Civil Assistant Surgeon V. H. Venkataramma, B.A., M.B., B.S., from the Madras Medical College, Madras, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Salem, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon R. Gopinatha Rao, L.M. & S., transferred.

Madras, 18th March 1916.

Posting.—Civil Assistant Surgeon E. A. Varada Ayyar, L.M. & S., on return from leave, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Salem, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon B. Dayananda Rao, L.M. & S.

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon B. Dayananda Rao, L.M. & S., on relief at Local Fund Hospital, Attur, is appointed as Sanitary Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Godavari.

(By order)

C. A. P. HINGSTON, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 19th March 1917.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 12 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

2502. H. G. Sheen. Improvements in buckets for water-lifts.
2745. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Ld. Improvements in or relating to automatic type casting machines.
2773. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Ld. Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of printers' leads, rules and the like.
2787. C. W. Hubbard. Improvements in and relating to twisting and winding apparatus.
2789. Charles Churchill & Co., Ld., and E. Gearard. Improvements in electrolytic cells.
2842. L. Sett. Improvements in or relating to the construction of expanding bracelets.
2859. P. C. H. West. Improvements in and relating to the treatment of lead sulphide ores.
2860. W. W. Moyer. Improvements in the manufacture of styluses for sound reproducing machines.
2861. Michelin et Cie. Improvements in detachable disc wheels.
2862. British American Tobacco Co., Ld. Improved apparatus for applying tips to cigarettes.
2864. J. Donaldson. Improvements in connection with elevators for handling ore and the like more particularly in ships holds.
2864. C. N. E. Walke. Improvements in or relating to resilient vehicle wheels.
2865. Universal Winding Co. An improved package of yarn or other textiles and a method of winding same.
2866. Universal Winding Co. Improvements in or relating to traverse mechanism for winding machines.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 20th March 1917.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Government having in their Order No. 10 W., dated 3rd January 1917, sanctioned the transfer of the Satur and Srivilliputtur taluks of the Ramnad district from the Tinnevelly division of the Public Works Department to the Madura Special division, this transfer will take effect on 1st April 1917. Notice is hereby given that all communications relating to the Public Works Department in these two taluks, and intended for the Executive Engineer, should, from that date, be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Madura Special division, Madura.

T. P. PILLON,
Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly Division.

Palamcottah, 13th March 1917.

TREASURE TROVE.

Under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, it is hereby notified that about the end of November 1914 a treasure of the value of Rs. 23-6-0 of the description given below was found in patta S. No. 136/2 known as Muthyalamma alwan belonging to patlaidar Namburi Bodanna, but in the enjoyment of Maladasari Pedda Baligadu by (1) Yarradodli Papulamma of Singasanipalli, (2) Maladasar Tirumalgadu, son of Mala Tirupumgadu of Singasanipalli, (3) Chennugadu, son of Vadda Venkatugadu of Singasanipalli, (4) Mala Pedda Baligadu of Singasanipalli, (5) Pallipati Bodwadu of Singasanipalli, (6) Maladasari Tirumalayya of Singasanipalli, (7) Kalla Lakshmi of Singasanipalli, (8) Pandiri Chinna Tirumalayya of Kompalli and (9) Roddi Boyana Bangayya of Singasanipalli.

Details of the find.

Description	Weight.	Estimated value.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	
Three gold coins bearing the inscriptions of three idols	1¼ annas and one grain each.	13	8	0	at Rs. 6-8 each.
Four silver Arcot rupees	1 tola each ..	3	2	0	at As. 14 each.
One silver Arcot four-anna coin	¼ tola	0	4	0	
One silver Arcot one-anna coin	1/16 tola ..	0	1	0	
	Total ..	23	6	0	

All persons who have any claim to the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by an authorized agent before the Collector at Kurnool on 6th August 1917 to view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Kurnool Collector's Office,
8th March 1917.

H. G. STOKES,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 20,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 23rd February 1917.

Municipalities	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class				BIRTHS. Total Births			DEATHS. Class				DEATHS. Total Deaths			DEATHS. Causes of Death								RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM	
		Christians	Hindus	Mohammedans	Other Classes	M.	F.	Total	Christians	Hindus	Mohammedans	Other Classes	M.	F.	Total	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Diarrhœa and Dysentery	Bowel complaints (children under 2)	Injuries	All other causes	Total Births	Total Deaths
Madura ..	134,130	3	63	5	..	35	41	81	..	52	3	..	25	32	55	..	..	..	8	3	2	1	38	35·4	21·4
Trichinopoly ..	123,812	7	55	5	7	32	35	74	7	51	9	7	45	34	86	..	3	..	3	4	4	1	66	51·2	38·3
Calicut ..	78,417	3	33	25	8	34	37	61	1	21	37	2	25	21	51	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	46	40·8	35·9
Kumbakonam ..	54,647	..	13	3	..	24	22	46	..	38	1	..	19	22	38	..	1	..	8	2	3	..	34	33·7	38·8
Tanjore ..	60,241	7	30	2	..	18	21	39	6	35	3	..	24	21	45	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	15	33·2	23·4
Negapatam ..	50,158	4	23	12	..	15	27	39	2	14	11	..	14	13	27	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	23	40·7	26·8
Salem	58,153	3	47	3	..	21	32	53	..	60	3	..	49	37	86	..	8	41	..	..	..	..	36	48·7	75·8
Cuddalore ..	58,574	..	40	2	..	23	18	42	1	41	4	..	31	24	55	..	1	..	8	2	3	..	33	33·7	41·5
Cocanada ..	54,110	..	41	3	..	27	17	44	..	31	2	..	18	18	36	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	25	42·4	32·8
Conjeeveram ..	53,804	..	22	1	..	16	7	23	..	41	1	..	24	18	42	..	1	..	..	2	1	2	22	22·3	40·7
Vellore ..	49,748	..	28	8	..	14	24	38	..	82	0	..	21	17	38	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	26	39·1	39·8
Rajahmundry ..	48,427	..	25	3	..	12	15	27	3	47	..	..	27	23	50	8	..	..	2	1	..	..	12	24·3	30·3
Mangalore ..	48,412	15	12	3	..	20	22	52	6	18	2	..	10	18	28	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	10	48·8	72·1
Coimbatore ..	47,007	3	37	2	..	17	25	42	..	50	4	..	28	39	65	..	..	30	..	14	1	..	10	36·0	55·8
Palamcottah ..	44,903	..	21	10	..	15	16	31	..	17	5	..	10	12	22	..	..	..	3	6	3	..	10	36·0	30·3
Tinnevelly ..	41,805	2	27	7	..	20	20	38	1	28	2	..	16	18	28	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	23	41·4	30·3
Palghat ..	41,359	5	30	3	..	17	19	36	..	28	3	..	14	15	31	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	25	41·4	30·3
Guntur ..	45,812	1	24	11	..	16	20	36	2	20	3	..	11	13	27	..	..	..	10	1	3	..	12	48·0	59·3
Vizagapatam ..	45,413	..	24	1	..	12	13	25	..	16	..	..	11	3	14	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	5	30·0	19·5
Ellore	42,531	..	31	6	..	21	16	37	..	33	3	..	20	6	26	1	..	..	5	2	1	..	18	45·4	31·8
Masulipatam ..	42,123	..	30	1	..	12	19	31	1	37	4	..	21	21	42	8	4	..	4	1	..	..	32	38·4	63·0
Tuticorin ..	40,185	3	20	4	..	18	11	27	2	11	..	..	4	8	12	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	8	35·0	14·9
Vizianagram ..	37,650	1	27	1	..	14	15	28	..	19	..	..	5	11	16	..	..	..	4	2	1	..	5	40·3	26·4
Bellary ..	34,956	..	18	3	..	12	9	21	..	35	13	..	25	23	48	..	..	..	6	4	10	..	18	31·3	71·6
Nellore ..	33,246	1	13	9	..	15	8	23	..	14	5	..	7	15	20	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	17	36·1	31·4
Bezwada ..	32,867	..	18	3	..	17	5	22	3	17	7	..	15	11	26	4	..	..	1	4	3	..	14	31·9	41·2
Adoni	31,615	..	23	8	..	18	11	29	..	13	4	..	6	10	16	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	13	47·8	30·4
Berhampur ..	31,468	..	17	3	..	8	12	20	..	13	..	..	8	5	13	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	5	33·2	21·5
Tellicherry ..	28,258	..	13	5	..	11	4	15	3	5	12	..	12	11	23	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	8	32·1	41·0
Srivilliputtur ..	29,006	1	14	..	..	6	9	15	..	7	..	..	3	4	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	26·5	12·8
Cumbatore ..	25,057	4	6	8	..	3	5	18	4	14	37	..	22	28	50	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	9	33·4	96·0
Trivandrum ..	37,121	..	13	..	..	6	8	13	..	12	1	..	5	7	12	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	8	23·0	25·0
Karoor ..	26,050	..	8	18	..	13	10	23	..	8	13	..	9	9	18	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	5	46·1	36·0
Dindigul ..	25,052	2	23	2	..	13	13	26	1	6	1	..	4	7	11	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	5	54·1	22·8
Ootacamund ..	18,829	7	3	..	4	7	6	13	4	3	..	3	8	7	15	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	7	36·0	41·5
Total ..	1,510,439	80	811	185	12	507	578	1,180	47	822	195	12	588	578	1,176	17	74	80	111	108	72	7	677	36·8	39·7

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
7th March 1917.

S. ANNAJI RAO,
Manager and Assistant.

Returns showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of December 1916.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	BIRTHS.									DEATHS.																				
			Class.						Total Births.			Class.						Total Deaths.			Cause or Death.											
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.			
																					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
3,221,792	Ganjam ..	1,873,641	..	-	3	1,893	6	1	2,505	2,318	4,823	..	-	-	3,725	6	5	1,861	1,841	3,716	98	108	41	37	-	-	1,360	1,315	111	112		
3,184,521	Vizagapatam.	2,169,870	1	..	3	3,117	39	10	3,129	3,045	6,179	-	2	-	4,284	21	12	2,512	2,610	5,122	4	-	24	28	-	-	2,207	2,258	88	87		
1,662,855	Godavari ..	1,662,859	1	-	16	3,419	84	1	2,564	2,720	5,320	..	1	17	3,668	67	7	2,005	2,438	4,443	101	90	3	2	-	-	814	904	61	90		
1,997,636	Kistna ..	1,997,636	-	-	168	3,313	238	15	2,490	2,224	5,514	..	..	128	3,548	120	24	2,031	2,893	5,074	489	446	24	37	3	-	910	954	101	95		
1,597,631	Guntur ..	1,597,631	-	-	166	3,219	168	17	2,023	2,047	4,070	..	-	903	4,168	200	25	2,118	2,456	4,782	104	105	28	28	..	..	1,178	1,127	80	81		
1,326,172	Nellore ..	1,326,182	-	-	119	2,309	227	49	1,708	1,933	3,292	-	-	59	1,940	174	39	1,101	1,031	2,132	..	-	32	25	..	..	480	508	44	38		
518,660	Madras ..	518,660	21	38	93	1,804	234	..	1,603	856	2,472	2	13	54	1,219	183	1	729	723	1,452	1	1	4	3	3	3	48	54	171	159		
1,466,068	Chingleput ..	1,466,068	-	2	93	4,201	83	10	2,223	2,114	4,429	1	6	26	3,552	53	6	1,602	1,480	3,182	2	-	68	63	-	..	332	321	158	131		
2,852,956	South Arcot.	2,852,956	..	1	81	6,585	68	10	1,847	1,812	3,753	..	..	85	3,325	70	86	1,763	1,714	3,477	..	..	241	130	..	..	362	399	174	83		
6,518,915	Tanjore ..	2,167,972	1	1	257	6,432	285	61	2,950	2,917	5,867	..	1	164	3,868	145	17	2,169	2,118	4,288	1	..	33	30	1	..	938	536	81	93		
2,207,389	Trichy ..	2,207,389	..	1	209	4,532	400	37	2,324	2,606	5,230	..	..	134	3,681	201	8	1,973	2,031	4,004	2	5	57	53	..	..	327	310	75	92		
2,932,832	Madura ..	1,939,032	..	1	188	4,390	330	91	2,427	2,324	4,751	..	..	84	2,930	130	65	1,631	1,574	3,205	..	..	16	12	97	80	397	410	102	73		
1,458,453	Ramnad ..	1,458,453	..	..	89	3,083	263	20	1,744	1,705	3,449	..	..	84	2,622	205	14	1,358	1,365	2,723	2	1	13	9	2	..	421	516	71	69		
1,290,819	Tinnevelly ..	1,290,819	..	..	995	4,016	267	..	1,955	2,713	4,667	..	..	392	2,483	262	9	2,125	2,068	4,193	..	..	1	2	..	..	965	911	89	79		
936,142	Kurnool ..	936,139	..	..	124	1,812	270	16	1,066	1,183	2,249	..	..	37	2,761	347	24	1,629	1,616	3,245	10	21	1	2	2	..	1,104	1,214	41	35		
895,998	Cuddapah ..	895,998	..	..	53	1,424	70	48	1,166	1,048	2,168	..	..	66	2,270	278	38	1,165	1,241	2,710	2	14	20	12	..	..	866	866	49	44		
887,962	Bellary ..	887,962	3	..	8	2,008	262	10	1,198	1,190	2,385	1	1	14	2,647	264	57	1,340	1,409	2,954	88	84	98	23	268	145	705	233	97	88		
953,223	Anantapur ..	953,223	..	..	6	2,628	223	19	1,847	1,440	3,277	..	..	30	2,172	162	10	1,525	1,102	2,647	12	9	15	6	4	3	185	186	69	36		
1,940,960	North Arcot.	1,940,960	2	..	84	6,181	332	..	2,473	2,707	5,180	..	..	81	4,362	493	..	2,488	2,425	4,913	95	82	68	44	296	244	797	865	948	823		
1,338,742	Chittoor ..	1,338,742	..	..	9	3,087	176	18	1,498	1,812	3,310	..	..	6	2,159	95	12	1,229	1,085	2,308	..	..	16	12	7	2	340	308	55	47		
1,764,680	Salem ..	1,764,684	..	..	18	4,473	352	4	2,299	2,336	4,635	..	..	97	4,125	126	51	2,174	2,144	4,318	3	1	82	61	119	171	552	609	111	99		
1,136,564	Coimbatore ..	1,136,564	..	..	43	3,444	134	13	2,855	2,766	5,621	..	1	20	4,260	109	18	2,483	2,472	4,955	2	2	21	22	535	561	249	251	210	236		
113,618	The Nilgiris.	113,618	6	..	44	109	10	81	125	124	249	0	1	20	124	16	22	92	102	194	..	..	..	..	1	2	20	16	12	16		
1,196,221	South Canara.	1,196,227	..	..	297	2,895	877	16	1,998	1,988	3,991	..	..	178	2,316	210	18	1,430	1,270	2,510	..	..	11	9	4	6	479	498	135	125		
2,010,681	Malabar ..	2,010,681	1	7	119	4,079	6,001	6	3,719	8,443	7,365	..	9	99	6,476	1,670	3	6,746	2,638	9,384	..	2	38	34	4	7	893	779	372	201		
41,870,196	Total ..	40,840,581	33	48	2,937	96,511	7,628	553	54,644	53,148	107,792	12	29	2,081	74,979	5,888	476	44,753	43,841	88,594	1,001	979	919	779	1,030	1,327	13,109	14,903	4,760	3,196		

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of December 1916—*contd.*

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	DEATHS—*contd.*												Still-born or born dead.		RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.												AVERAGE RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION FOR ANNUM OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS ENDING 1916	
			CAUSES OF DEATH—*contd.*																											
			Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.										All other Causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Where Madras Act III of 1899 has been brought into force.		Where Madras Act III of 1899 has not been brought into force.		Births.	Deaths.
					Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by Wild Beasts.		Rabies.																		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.											Births.	Deaths.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
8,231,302	Ganjam ..	1,878,851	24	10	1	3	10	17	1	5	3	3	..	..	206	188	14	7	1·4	0·6	..	10·9	1·5	0·8	0·3	9·5	30·7	23·3	30·4	21·8	28·3	22·6	17·5
4,189,831	Vizagapatam.	2,159,673	63	34	..	1	16	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	178	137	18	9	0·42	0·5	..	14·0	0·4	0·4	0·2	1·7	33·1	27·3	37·6	25·7	33·1	27·1	24·4
1,669,969	Godavari ..	1,853,969	128	226	1	7	6	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	703	718	8	11	1·4	0·09	..	12·7	1·2	1·0	0·2	10·6	29·0	20·4	29·8	21·6	28·3	20·1	16·2
1,917,530	Kistna ..	1,997,536	33	266	..	4	12	13	7	1	..	..	..	..	1,136	1,089	38	28	0·6	0·4	0·03	10·6	1·2	1·6	0·3	10·2	29·1	31·7	38·6	42·3	40·1	33·5	31·0
3,097,661	Guntur ..	3,097,661	148	94	..	..	7	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	910	913	29	25	1·6	0·3	..	12·9	0·7	1·7	0·1	11·8	32·3	23·8	41·2	25·0	42·0	23·8	20·3
1,330,152	Nellore ..	1,328,152	31	19	6	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	476	2	3	..	0·8	..	9·5	0·2	0·4	0·2	8·7	29·3	19·4	10··	10·0	30·0	19·0	28·2
618,880	Madras ..	618,880	150	136	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	362	469	48	32	0·04	0·1	0·1	7·5	0·8	0·5	..	10·6	41·0	32·7	..	..	..	..	40·3	28·7
3,405,063	Chingleput ..	3,405,063	79	61	1	..	6	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	1,062	1,062	28	27	0·002	1·5	..	9·5	2·4	1·3	0·3	17·0	30·1	26·5	40·1	27·0	29·4	23·5	27·0	28·5
6,352,566	South Arcot ..	2,954,766	74	52	..	6	11	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	1,018	1,038	24	15	..	1·4	..	9·8	1·6	0·5	0·3	16·1	31·9	25·6	34·9	31·2	19·5	19·0	25·4	25·9
1,813,235	Trichinopoly.	2,157,235	44	45	6	3	14	14	6	5	..	..	1	..	1,405	1,380	28	26	0·07	0·4	0·01	6·0	1·0	0·5	0·3	15·6	33·3	23·0	40·1	28·1	33·7	22·6	31·3	31·7
2,362,691	Tanjore ..	2,362,691	35	38	1	1	7	8	4	6	..	..	1	..	1,184	1,091	78	56	0·03	0·3	..	7·4	0·6	0·4	0·1	9·1	35·0	24·7	37·7	26·0	37·8	19·1	30·1	27·6
1,932,582	Madura ..	1,932,582	82	60	..	..	4	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	1,002	974	17	25	..	0·3	..	8·1	1·1	0·5	0·1	12·1	26·0	19··	25·2	19·6	26·2	17·3	32·9	31·3
1,858,457	Ramnad ..	1,858,457	74	41	5	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	894	872	11	8	0·03	0·1	0·01	7·5	1·0	0·8	0·1	15·6	28·1	24·8	41·6	30·6	32·6	27·6	24·8	29·8
1,760,619	Tinnevelly ..	1,760,619	39	20	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1,055	1,020	21	18	..	0·02	..	4·7	0·5	0·3	0·03	21·7	32·4	27·0	33·0	23·9	29·6	27·7	27·9	44·0
678,543	Kurnool ..	936,199	64	61	1	3	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	394	336	12	8	0·5	0·04	0·03	20·4	0·7	1·4	0·2	7·7	29·0	41·0	28·2	30·7	13·1	13·0	30·6	30·1
893,778	Cuddapah ..	893,778	76	82	..	2	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	308	340	4	6	0·2	0·3	..	22·2	1·2	1·0	0·2	8·7	29·0	33·0	28·6	34·9	23·8	37·3	27·8	31·2
982,962	Bellary ..	982,962	97	87	..	3	6	5	1	..	1	1	..	..	330	321	8	1	1·4	0·7	1·4	20·4	0·8	2·0	0·4	17·6	34·8	40·3	29·5	37·2	27·8	31·4	28·0	31·3
963,223	Anantapur ..	963,223	115	111	1	2	4	6	2	..	7	4	..	..	342	791	8	11	0·2	0·3	0·2	4·5	1·1	1·0	0·2	19·1	35·5	19·1	35·5	23·3	36·2	20·1	43·1	23·2
1,460,460	North Arcot.	1,460,460	138	140	1	1	20	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,021	1,380	61	25	1·1	0·7	2·0	3·6	0·8	1·6	0·2	18·0	28·8	29·8	34·1	24·0	36·4	23·6	34·8	30·3
1,258,742	Chittoor ..	1,258,742	317	80	..	..	8	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	634	612	16	5	0·2	0·7	0·1	3·2	1·2	1·6	0·2	11·7	31·5	23·3	36·8	30·0	31·4	22·3	30·1	26·0
1,268,680	Salem ..	1,268,680	97	94	1	3	11	9	7	4	..	..	..	..	1,102	1,236	28	14	0·01	0·7	2·1	7·1	1·0	1·0	0·2	10·3	32·4	28·4	38·8	29·6	38·1	27·8	34·0	30·0
2,116,564	Coimbatore ..	2,116,564	184	146	1	3	9	18	3	3	..	..	..	..	1,158	1,264	16	1	0·01	0·2	0·3	9·8	0·9	1·2	0·2	13·6	31·4	27·4	32·1	25·1	31·0	27·1	33·1	28·2
118,810	The Nilgiris	118,810	18	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	61	2	0	..	0·2	0·5	9·0	0·6	0·4	..	3·7	21·3	19·5	..	..	32·1	19·0	26·0	24·3
196,247	South Canara.	196,247	51	42	5	1	22	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	685	670	20	22	0·3	0·1	0·1	4·1	1·0	0·4	1·0	13·0	32·8	27·5	..	..	32·9	27·0	36·9	28·4
2,039,691	Malabar ..	2,039,691	321	194	8	9	42	40	18	10	..	..	..	..	1,220	1,240	238	59	0·01	0·4	0·01	9·5	1·9	1·3	0·2	9·6	39·9	29·0	..	..	29·5	30·3	36·5	26·9
41,870,103	Total .	40,646,431	3,409	2,908	53	46	335	333	97	69	18	10	2	2	31,196	30,842	807	489	0·5	0·5	0·2	9·0	1·0	1·0	0·2	11·0	31·7	24·0	31·5	23·9	31·7	25·9	31·7	28·3

* Including the Hill Tracts.

Madras, 23rd February 1917.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Return showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in certain Districts of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY exclusive of Zemindari villages during the month of December 1916

Population according to Census of 1911	Districts	Population for which Returns were received	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Births M.	Total Births F.	Total Births Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths M.	Total Deaths F.	Total Deaths Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	Cholera. F.	Small-pox. M.	Small-pox. F.	Plague. M.	Plague. F.	Fevers. M.	Fevers. F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1,470,878	Madura ..	1,470,878	..	1	131	1,647	212	33	2,000	1,973	4,083	.	.	68	2,472	122	14	1,362	1,314	2,676	.	.	11	7	7	6	302	304
716,749	Ramnad ..	716,749	..	..	30	1,194	30	6	640	803	1,260			24	921	17	1	671	635	960	..	..	6	.	1	.	202	126
2,187,627	Total ..	2,187,627	..	1	166	4,201	242	39	2,738	2,676	5,303	..	..	92	3,393	139	15	1,933	1,909	3,636	.	..	17	7	8	6	406	444

Population according to Census of 1911	Districts	Population for which Returns were received	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death—cont. Injuries. Dysentery and diarrhœa. M.	Dysentery and diarrhœa. F.	Respiratory diseases. M.	Respiratory diseases. F.	Suicides. M.	Suicides. F.	Wounds & Accidents. M.	Wounds & Accidents. F.	Snake-bite. M.	Snake-bite. F.	Killed by wild beasts M.	Killed by wild beasts F.	Rabies. M.	Rabies. F.	All other causes M.	All other causes F.	Still-birth or Born dead M.	Still-birth or Born dead F.	Ratio per mille of population per annum. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births	Deaths.
			30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
1,470,878	Madura ..	1,470,878	83	82	76	69	..	..	6	11	6	..	.	..	..	..	882	867	17	24	..	0·1	0·1	4·0	1·2	1·0	0·1	14·6	33·5	41·4
716,749	Ramnad ..	716,749	34	23	24	16	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	538	350	7	3	..	0·03	0·02	4·1	0·8	0·7	0·1	16·1	30·3	19·9
2,187,627	Total ..	2,187,627	117	45	94	71	..	.	6	14	3	..	.	..	.	.	1,393	1,179	24	30	..	0·1	0·1	4·3	1·1	0·9	0·1	15·7	30·5	19·0

Madras, 23rd February 1917.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of December 1912.

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ganjam ..	Chicacole ..	17,864	..	..	..	24	..	..	10	10	20	..	..	..	15	..	1	13	8	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berhampur ..	31,168	..	..	..	61	4	..	43	45	88	..	..	..	73	..	1	37	38	75	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	1	2
	Parlakimedi ..	18,370	..	..	..	62	..	..	36	26	62	..	..	..	53	..	..	18	15	33	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	23	..	..
	Vizagapatam ..	42,413	3	..	..	139	5	..	16	31	147	..	..	..	84	5	..	47	41	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
Vizagapatam.	Bimlipatam ..	9,814	..	..	1	72	..	..	12	11	23	..	..	..	12	..	..	7	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Vizianagram ..	37,656	..	..	..	192	9	..	68	83	151	..	..	..	84	6	..	52	57	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	1	1
	Anakapalle ..	28,925	..	..	..	46	..	..	24	26	50	..	..	..	44	..	..	26	24	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Godavari ..	Cocanada ..	64,110	..	1	18	713	15	..	142	120	262	..	..	..	122	7	..	73	57	130	1	1	..	..	..	..	28	28	..	..
	Rajahmundry ..	48,417	..	..	3	132	6	..	80	60	140	..	..	1	122	7	..	73	57	130	4	4	..	..	..	..	17	17	..	..
	Peddapuram ..	18,436	..	..	..	81	..	..	21	20	41	..	..	..	28	3	..	18	13	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Kistna ..	Ellore ..	42,631	..	..	6	152	10	..	83	85	168	..	..	..	109	20	..	87	83	170	11	10	2	2	..	..	17	17	..	..
	Masulipatam ..	42,123	..	..	1	94	10	..	63	47	110	..	..	..	107	24	..	93	82	175	28	22	..	..	..	..	28	28	..	..
	Bezwada ..	32,991	..	..	12	84	23	..	58	56	114	..	..	..	125	27	..	80	78	158	8	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	..
Guntur ..	Guntur ..	42,613	..	..	12	126	31	..	90	92	182	..	..	..	39	9	..	20	23	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
	Ongole ..	15,288	..	..	2	49	7	..	23	25	48	..	..	1	47	4	..	30	28	58	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
	Tenali ..	19,198	..	..	1	81	6	..	21	28	49	..	..	1	22	8	..	14	16	30	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
	Narasaraopet ..	9,743	..	..	1	14	3	..	10	8	18	..	..	3	31	12	..	30	26	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Nellore ..	Nellore ..	52,246	..	..	5	87	18	..	51	49	100	..	..	..	1,210	166	1	720	728	1,448	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	54	171	169
Madras ..	Madras ..	518,660	11	39	93	1,661	334	..	1,002	999	1,922	7	13	34	1,210	166	1	720	728	1,448	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	54	171	169
	Conjeeveram ..	53,864	..	..	..	104	4	..	57	101	158	..	..	..	134	2	..	70	57	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	1
Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	11,646	..	..	..	34	6	..	25	14	40	..	..	..	50	1	..	7	10	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Cuddalore ..	56,624	..	..	2	168	5	..	84	81	170	..	..	..	110	5	..	68	62	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
South Arcot ..	Chidambaram ..	21,347	..	..	1	71	6	..	48	31	79	..	..	1	84	4	..	36	28	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Tindivanam ..	13,511	..	..	1	36	3	..	15	14	29	..	..	..	49	3	..	23	19	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Trichinopoly ..	123,511	1	1	26	252	31	20	174	156	330	..	..	38	776	40	32	419	452	871	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	11	9	4
Trichinopoly.	Srirangam ..	26,299	..	..	..	86	..	..	48	23	71	..	..	..	86	..	..	33	23	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Karur ..	15,672	..	..	..	52	7	..	32	22	54	..	..	..	49	5	..	33	22	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Tanjore ..	60,351	..	1	31	176	35	..	119	88	207	..	..	18	166	5	..	83	82	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
	Kumbakonam ..	64,665	..	..	1	131	4	..	83	73	156	..	..	1	146	5	..	83	82	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	2	2
	Mayavaram ..	37,121	..	..	..	91	1	..	52	46	98	..	..	1	75	1	..	38	36	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Tanjore ..	Negapatam ..	60,168	..	1	17	317	28	..	80	84	164	..	..	1	85	81	..	48	48	96	..	..	1	1	..	..	12	12	1	1
	Shiyali ..	21,298	..	..	..	91	3	..	50	44	94	..	..	1	47	4	..	26	24	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Mannargudi ..	21,060	..	..	..	93	4	5	60	39	99	..	..	..	33	3	..	21	21	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Tiruvur ..	24,139	..	..	..	93	4	..	53	44	97	..	..	3	251	10	..	139	132	271	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	32	10	10
	Madura ..	134,130	..	..	7	418	67	..	243	248	491	..	..	..	25	4	..	17	19	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Periyakulam ..	10,915	..	..	..	73	10	..	61	47	88	..	..	1	65	3	..	34	31	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dindigul ..	26,852	..	..	12	99	13	..	64	67	131	..	..	1	29	6	..	18	14	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	18	..	..
Madura ..	Tahi ..	10,211	..	..	1	47	10	..	28	33	61	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sedakkar-ul ..	7,908	..	..	4	8	..	..	4	7	11	..	..	..	60	5	..	50	38	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bodinayakanur.	20,185	..	..	..	100	6	..	61	45	106																			

(Continued on next page)

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of December 1918—*cont.*

Districts	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	DEATHS—*cont.* Causes of Death—*cont.* Respiratory diseases.	Injuries. Suicides.	Injuries. Wounds or Accidents.	Injuries. Snake-bite.	Injuries. Killed by wild beasts.	Injuries. Rabies.	All other causes.	Still-birth or born dead.	Rate per mille of population per annum. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Average rate per mille of population per annum of the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1918 Births.	Deaths.
			M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.												
			31 32	33 34	35 36	37 38	39 40	41 42	43 44	45 46	46	48	49	50	51	52.	53.	54	55	56	57	58	59
Nanjan ..	Chicacole ..	17,871																				
	Berhampur ..	51,486																				
	Parlakimedi ..	16,376																				
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam ..	43,453																				
	Bimlipatam ..	*8,314																				
	Vizianagram ..	37,850																				
	Amalapalle ..	20,620																				
Godavari ..	Cocanada ..	54 110																				
	Rajahmundry ..	48,117																				
	Peddapuram ..	25,484																				
Kistna ..	Pilora ..	27,631																				
	Masulipatam ..	42,123																				
	Bezwada ..	32,667																				
	Guntur ..	43,612																				
Guntur	Ongole ..	13 986																				
	Tenali ..	38,140																				
	Narasaraopet ..	9,218																				
Nellore ..	Nellore ..	63,545																				
Madras ..	Madras ..	518,660																				
Chingleput ..	Conjeeveram ..	53,894																				
	Chingleput ..	14,626																				
South Arcot.	Cuddalore ..	65 074																				
	Chidambaram ..	21,937																				
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly ..	123,513																				
	Srirangam ..	36,759																				
	Karur ..	17,674																				
Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	60,241																				
	Kumbakonam ..	54 647																				
	Mayavaram ..	27 723																				
	Negapatam ..	40,180																				
	Mannargudi ..	21,308																				
	Aiyavadi ..	11,003																				
Madura ..	Madura ..	124 120																				
	Periyakulam ..	19 115																				
	Dindigul ..	25 052																				
Kistna ..	Palni ..	18 211																				
	Kodaikanal ..	2 000																				
	Bodinayakanur ..	20,183																				

* Being a new municipality the information is not available.

II-4

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of December 1916

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.									DEATHS.																	
			Class.						Total Births.			Class.						Total Deaths.			Causes of Death.									
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	
																					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ramnad	Srivilliputtur	29,040	..	..	1	84	1	..	46	40	86	..	..	5	57	1	..	36	33	69	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	9	2	2
	Virudupatti	21,351	..	..	1	59	1	4	34	29	63	..	..	..	29	3	1	13	20	33	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	1	2	1
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	44,806	..	..	4	147	28	..	91	78	175	..	..	1	128	11	..	65	68	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	16
	Palamcottah	44,909	..	..	6	307	44	..	89	77	166	..	..	6	81	19	..	67	49	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	12	18
	Tuticorin	40,185	..	..	20	80	5	..	54	54	108	..	..	23	91	2	..	61	57	118	..	..	1	0	..	..	5	2	11	13
Kurnool	Kurnool	26,143	..	..	8	97	30	..	40	50	90	..	..	..	49	12	..	58	43	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	1	5
	Nandyal	16,253	..	..	1	30	16	..	27	20	47	..	..	3	31	14	..	33	20	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	3	1
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,807	..	..	..	23	30	6	26	31	57	..	..	1	23	25	1	25	17	42	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	7	1	1
	Proddatur	15,763	..	..	..	27	21	..	25	23	48	..	..	..	23	19	..	12	10	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	1	1
Bellary	Bellary	34,928	..	..	4	76	37	..	66	51	118	1	1	6	68	64	..	76	72	148	..	1	..	..	1	..	14	13	21	9
	Adoni	31,640	..	..	..	60	43	..	59	44	103	..	..	..	62	33	..	60	39	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	1
	Hospet	17,871	..	..	..	19	11	3	14	19	33	..	..	..	40	6	3	27	31	58	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	6	6
Anantapur	Anantapur	8,481	..	..	..	11	10	..	12	9	21	..	..	..	8	11	7	11	8	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
	Vellore	49,240	2	..	5	133	89	..	97	109	206	..	..	2	59	33	..	62	60	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2
North Arcot	Gudiyatham	29,890	..	..	..	47	13	..	34	26	60	..	..	..	107	23	..	34	26	60	..	..	..	..	50	56	..	..	1	2
	Walajapet	9,962	..	..	..	60	8	..	31	22	53	..	..	..	23	2	..	14	13	27	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	Ranipettai	11,264	..	..	1	64	16	..	40	32	72	..	..	..	25	13	..	20	18	38	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	2
	Tirupattur	10,479	..	..	..	46	21	..	28	33	61	..	..	1	14	14	..	10	21	31	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	1
	Vaniyambadi	20,160	..	..	..	36	16	..	33	23	56	..	..	..	22	44	..	30	32	62	..	..	0	..	5	12	..	..	2	..
Chittoor	Tirupati	17,701	..	..	..	20	8	..	14	20	34	..	..	..	28	..	..	15	23	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	1	1
Salem	Salem	59,212	..	..	9	262	64	..	130	155	285	..	..	6	237	17	..	160	149	309	..	..	12	17	65	57	6	..	18	14
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	47,007	..	..	14	276	9	..	95	97	192	..	..	1	188	6	..	99	103	202	..	..	..	..	27	27	1	..	13	10
	Dharapuram	17,208	..	..	..	9	2	..	4	..	4	..	..	1	10	4	..	11	12	23	..	..	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
	Erode	16,702	..	..	..	53	4	..	35	12	47	..	..	..	41	6	..	26	20	46	3	..	1	1	0	1	..	..	1	0
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	16,836	1	..	22	13	4	10	21	32	53	3	1	14	33	7	11	37	31	68	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
South Canara	Coonoor	9,858	0	..	11	14	0	..	13	12	25	..	..	..	13	4	..	8	11	19	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Mangalore	48,412	..	..	24	76	18	..	66	62	128	..	..	25	91	16	..	60	52	112	..	..	..	..	4	6	3	2	11	6
	Kallikottai	29,208	..	..	..	95	21	..	90	87	87	..	..	3	84	16	..	42	31	73	..	..	11	8	..	..	3	4	7	3
	Calicut	78,417	..	..	5	78	14	4	72	74	146	..	..	6	86	29	6	36	64	100	..	..	2	3	..	..	3	7	10	10
Malabar	Palghat	64,819	..	..	6	121	24	..	78	87	165	..	..	1	79	13	..	44	60	93	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	3	5	4
	Tellicherry	30,923	..	3	21	17	13	..	33	20	53	..	..	6	35	16	2	34	24	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	6
	Cannanore	28,967	1	1	3	34	22	..	30	31	61	..	..	6	38	16	..	33	40	73	..	..	4	11	..	..	3	1	7	6
	Total ..	2,747,790	10	30	230	7,369	1,301	72	4,893	4,443	9,142	11	10	201	5,144	1,079	63	3,854	3,773	7,627	30	30	69	70	181	176	467	403	322	299

(Continued on next page.)

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of December 1916—*cont.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	DEATHS—*cont.* Causes of Death—*cont.* Epidemic diseases. M.	Epidemic diseases. F.	Injuries: Accidents. M.	Accidents. F.	Wounds or Assaults. M.	Wounds or Assaults. F.	Snake-bite. M.	Snake-bite. F.	Killed by wild beasts. M.	Killed by wild beasts. F.	Poisons. M.	Poisons. F.	All other causes. M.	All other causes. F.	Still-births or born dead. M.	Still-births or born dead. F.	RATES PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	AVERAGE RATES PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTH OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS ENDING 1916. Births.	Deaths.
			41	42	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Bellary	Bellary	36,946	10	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	25	...	...	...	...	0·7	4·1	0·7	...	...	24·5	18·9	30·0	33·7	44·9
	Adoni	31,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	20	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	7·3	...	1·8	29·4	29·8	30·0	28·8	40·4
Anantapur	Hospet	17,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	...	...	0·6	18·7	23·3	16·5	19·4	18·7
	Anantapur	8,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	...	...	...	24·4	47·2	29·9	43·9	38·7
North Arcot	Vellore	49,345	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	15·8	0·5	0·5	...	1·0	11·3	20·3	42·1	41·1	39·8
	Ranipet	28,280	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	1·8	1·8	...	...	...	20·1	41·0	30·8	38·7	40·3
	Walajapet	9,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	21	...	...	2·6	1·0	0·5	0·5	7·2	...	...	29·3	41·7	50·5	41·8	56·4
	Tiruvannamalai	21,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	18	...	...	...	1·5	1·4	0·9	1·1	0·4	...	22·6	23·8	43·1	31·5	42·1
	Tirupattur	10,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	19	...	...	...	1·2	0·5	...	1·1	0·5	0·5	20·0	13·6	38·2	41·5	41·1
	Vaniyambadi	29,484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	...	...	8·5	24·0	19·0	22·4	31·1
Chittoor	Tirupati	18,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	7·5	15·0	0·5	...	...	1·5	0·5	37·5	31·3	49·5	43·1
Salem	Salem	50,153	5	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	76	...	...	...	0·2	16·1	...	7·6	...	0·2	24·1	40·8	43·2	40·6	62·7
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	47,007	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	52	...	...	...	...	2·0	...	2·0	...	...	9·6	24·4	18·1	*	*
	Dharapuram	17,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	1	...	5·6	0·6	...	3·4	...	...	5·6	19·1	22·4	49·8	48·8
	Erode	16,741	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	...	1·6	3·6	17·0	0·7	6·2	0·1	...	8·7	19·1	22·4	47·4	37·7
Nilgiris, The	Coimbatore	16,929	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	...	...	...	1·8	...	...	3·0	3·7	...	16·2	33·0	20·1	37·4	34·4
South Canara	Coonoor	9,938	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1·3	...	0·4	0·9	...	11·3	29·2	23·5	39·2	35·5
	Mangalore	48,612	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	29	...	...	...	1·7	2·6	...	4·1	0·2	0·7	16·4	21·2	27·3	32·5	35·5
	Bantwal	23,264	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	1	1	...	0·5	0·5	...	4·8	2·3	0·4	8·1	25·0	22·4	32·5	25·3
	Calicut	78,417	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	34	4	4	...	0·5	0·5	...	3·5	0·5	0·1	10·5	21·0	18·2	31·7	33·2
Malabar	Palghat	44,319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	28	4	4	...	...	1·0	...	3·8	...	...	17·1	25·0	22·8	34·0	34·4
	Cochin	20,022	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	3·3	11·0	...	8·0	31·3	18·3	32·4	32·4
	Cannanore	28,581	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	14	3	3	...	0·1	1·4	...	0·8	2·7	0·4	13·3	29·8	21·3	32·6	15·9
	Total ...	2,747,700	378	303	4	1	64	81	3	1	...	1	2	2	2,145	2,135	143	127	0·8	0·6	1·3	4·1	6·4	0·9	0·3	19·4	29·3	25·8	33·1	41·2

* Being non-municipality the information is not available.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Madras, 23rd February 1917.

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 17th March 1917.

(D = Deaths; S = Seizures.)

—		Anantapur.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Cuddapah.	Cuddalore.	Coimbatore.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras City.	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	Nilgiris, Tal.	North Arcot.	Ramnad.	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Canara.	Tanjore.	Trichinopoly.	Tinnevelly.	Vizagapatam.	Cocanada State.	Kolar State.	Pudukkottai State.	Mangalore.	Pudukkottai State.	Total.
First period (August 1898 to June 1899).	D	736	337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	378	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,788
	S	964	337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,886
Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).	D	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,316
	S	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,176
Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,368
	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,846
Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).	D	18	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,132
	S	20	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,132
Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).	D	106	5,285	—	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,716	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,407
	S	103	5,008	—	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,716	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,111
Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).	D	1,451	8,291	—	18	—	—	4,317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,073
	S	1,564	7,254	—	18	—	—	4,317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,073
Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).	D	1,773	10,573	—	—	—	—	4,000	—	—	378	378	37	—	—	—	—	7,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,950
	S	1,944	9,710	—	—	—	—	4,111	—	—	448	448	37	—	—	—	—	7,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,950
Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).	D	4	3,190	—	—	—	—	617	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,086
	S	4	3,190	—	—	—	—	617	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,086
Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	D	18	308	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111
	S	18	308	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111
Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	D	883	2,788	—	12	—	—	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,111
	S	110	2,001	—	12	—	—	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,111
Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).	D	84	111	—	—	—	—	1,054	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,111
	S	30	107	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,111
Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).	D	—	4	—	—	—	—	6,011	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,111
	S	—	4	—	—	—	—	6,718	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,111
Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	D	18	1,179	—	—	—	—	7,001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,111
	S	18	903	—	—	—	—	7,003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,111
Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	D	485	10,057	—	132	—	—	2,013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,111
	S	506	10,010	—	132	—	—	1,710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,111
Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	D	307	900	—	104	—	—	1,711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,111
	S	304	900	—	104	—	—	1,013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,111
Sixteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	D	87	647	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,111
	S	87	601	—	—	—	—	2,001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,111
Seventeenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	D	438	10,000	—	—	—	—	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,111
	S	306	8,154	—	—	—	—	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,111
Eighteenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	D	204	2,111	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,111
	S	204	1,010	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,111
Nineteenth period (1st July to 17th March 1917).	D	100	1,111	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,111
	S	101	1,111	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,111
Grand Total.	D	6,000	40,000	100	400	10,000	100	30,000	100	100	3,100	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	40,000	100	10,000	100	4,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	187,300
	S	6,000	40,000	100	400	10,000	100	30,000	100	100	3,100	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	40,000	100	10,000	100	4,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	187,300

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 17th March 1917.

District, town and port.	Reported during the week ending 3rd March 1917.						Reported during the week ending 10th March 1917.						Reported during the week ending 17th March 1917.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	1	1	9	10	10	11	1	1	61	56	62	57	4	4	56	37	60	41
Bellary district	1	1	98	45	99	46	—	—	91	56	91	56	37	17	54	37	91	54
Chingleput district	—	—	4	4	4	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Cuddapah district	—	—	245	196	245	196	—	—	108	113	108	113	130	130	73	53	203	183
Cuddalore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ganjam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godavari district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guntur district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kistna district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurnool district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura district	—	—	8	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	8	8
Madura Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malabar district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calicut town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Nilgiris	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Arcot district	—	—	192	107	192	107	4	3	143	75	147	78	—	—	85	54	85	54
Ramnad district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	9	9
Trichinopoly district	—	—	100	70	100	70	1	1	89	70	90	71	1	1	90	59	91	60
Salem Town	—	—	68	39	68	39	1	—	30	20	31	20	—	—	25	17	25	17
South Arcot district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Arcot district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurnool Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	10	6	—	—	14	10	14	10
Tanjore Town	—	—	16	11	16	11	—	—	4	3	4	3	1	1	3	2	4	3
Kumbakonam Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negapatam Town and Port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuticorin district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuticorin Port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalidri Valley	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	11	9	11	9	—	—	1	1	1	1
Total	15	12	960	498	975	510	9	8	671	503	679	511	9	9	354	268	363	277

Madras, 19th March 1917.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for Fort Saint George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the Second day of April ensuing the date hereof at ten forty-five of the clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort Saint George or the Town of Madras or the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependent thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place aforementioned and not to depart without leave.

C. RAMANJAM CHETTI,
Sheriff of Madras.

Madras, 17th February 1917.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which no appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language when the evidence is given in Tamil :—

M.R.Ry. Komt.akonam Srinivasa Ayyangar Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Acting District Munsif, Krishnagiri.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
12th March 1917.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which no appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language :—

M. Ry. Vedakanna Pillai Daniel Chellappa Pillai Avargal, District Munsif, Periyakulam (Additional).

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
13th March 1917.

Under section 182 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language :—

Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Revenue Divisional Officer, Berhampur.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
18th March 1917.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under the provisions of section 10 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the District Judge of North Arcot hereby directs and notifies that the Courts of the Subordinate Judge of North Arcot at Chittoor and the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Vellore shall have and exercise local jurisdiction as follows :—

(1) The Court of the Subordinate Judge of North Arcot shall have and exercise local jurisdiction over the Revenue District of Chittoor.

(2) The Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Vellore shall have and exercise local jurisdiction over the Revenue District of North Arcot.

This notification will take effect from the date of the opening of the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Vellore at Vellore.

District Court, North Arcot Chittoor,
18th March 1917.

P. A. BOOTY,
District Judge.

Under the provisions of section 107 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. V., c. 61) and with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the High Court hereby issues the following revised rules relating to the grant of copies and to copyists in supersession of all previous rules on the subject :—

(1) Fees shall not be paid in cash by applicants for copies, except in the case provided for in Rule 15 (b).

(2) A fixed number of copyists shall be enrolled for each court of civil jurisdiction. But, where two or more courts are situated at the same station (as for instance, a District and District Munsif's Court, a District, Subordinate and District Munsif's Court, or a Subordinate and District Munsif's Court), and where the High Court considers it desirable, a fixed number of copyists shall be enrolled in a central office attached to one of such Courts for the preparation of copies for all such Courts at that station.

(3) The copyist establishment, inclusive of examiners, readers, Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, if any and attender or superior peon, if any, to be entertained for each office together with a provision for contingencies shall be fixed by the District Judge, subject to the orders of the High Court.

(4) It shall be competent to District Judges, without the previous sanction of the High Court to employ temporary copyists, examiners and readers when circumstances of special emergency render such a course necessary. Such temporary establishments shall be paid out of the contingent provision.

(a) Copyists employed under this rule shall be paid at the rate of 10 pies for every 150 words or a fraction of 150 words copied by them ; examiners at such rate as may be fixed by the District Judge, not exceeding the salary allowed by rule 27 (a) ; and readers at the rate of salary fixed by rule 27 (c).

(5) Enrolled and temporary copyists shall be appointed by the presiding officer of the Court, to which the establishment is attached. No person shall be employed as a copyist unless he is able to write a legible hand in English and the language of the Court and copy out less than 9 sheets of 175 words per diem.

(6) Where a central office has been established and where the funds allow, a Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and one or more examiners and readers will be appointed. Where the District Judge thinks it necessary, and the funds allow of the expenditure, an attender or superior peon may also be appointed.

(a) Where no central office has been established and where the copyists are two or more in number an examiner and a reader may also be appointed.

(7) Registers in the forms given in the appendix shall be opened and regularly kept in the case of a central office by the Superintendent and in any other case by the examiner or where there is no examiner by such officer as the Court shall direct. These registers shall be examined once every week, in a central office, by such officer as the District Judge shall direct, and in any other case by the head ministerial officer of the Court.

(8) Every application for a copy shall be addressed to the Judge of the Court in which the document is for the time being returned, but where an application is made in any Court for copies of a record or of any portion of a record which has in due course been forwarded to the District Court, the application shall be forwarded to the District Court, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the proper officer of the District Court to inform the local Court of the number of two-anna papers required for the copy. When the required number of stamp papers has been forwarded to the District Court, the copy shall be made in due course as provided in these rules, and shall be forwarded by post to the local Court for delivery to the applicant. But where this procedure would entail delay and where the applicant prefers to apply to the District Court direct, the application may be endorsed and returned to the applicant for presentation in the District Court.

The cost of the transmission of applications and stamps for copies under the preceding paragraph shall be met out of the contingent grant.

(9) The application shall be presented by the party, his pleader or the latter's authorised gumasta, to the Superintendent or where there is no such officer, to the head ministerial officer between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and it shall set out the party's name, and his position in the suit or proceeding, and shall contain a description of the document of which a copy is required.

(10) Applications not complying with the requirements of rule 9 are not to be received until amended in respect of the matters in which they are defective.

(11) All other applications shall be received and at once entered in Register A. Applications found defective after being entered in Register A shall be returned for amendment.

(12) Copies of the Judge's minutes, of correspondence not strictly judicial, or generally of any confidential proceedings, will not be granted.

(13) Where, in the case of an application entered in Register A, doubts arise as to whether the document of which a copy is applied for is one of which a copy can or ought to be granted, and in all cases where the applicant is not a party to the suit or proceeding, the Superintendent or head ministerial officer, as the case may be, shall lay the application before the Judge. Such applications shall be entered, and the Judge's orders on them shall be passed in Register C. If the application is refused by the Judge, the application with the order of refusal endorsed thereon shall be returned to the applicant and the order of refusal shall be noted in Register A.

(14) In the case of every other application and of every application allowed by the Judge under rule 13, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent, examiner or such other officer as the Court may direct, forthwith to forward the application with Register B to the clerk in charge of the records of which copies are applied for, who shall affix his initials in acknowledgment of receipt in the appropriate column of that register. The original records shall thereupon be at once put up with the application and sent to the Superintendent, examiner or other officer, as the case may be. In no case is such application to be returned to the copyist department without the records, unless the originals are not forthcoming, or unless the application is defective, in either of which events the application will be returned to the Superintendent, examiner or other officer as the case may be, with an appropriate certificate endorsed thereon, attested by the returning clerk's initials. This certificate shall thereupon be signed by the Superintendent, examiner or other officer, as the case may be, and the application returned to the applicant, a note of the same being made in register A.

(15) On the receipt of the originals the Superintendent or examiner or other officer, as the case may be, shall enter the date in the Register A, and shall note on the application the estimated number of stamp papers of the value of two annas required for copying the document or documents, calculating at the rate of one stamp paper for every 175 words or a fraction of 175 words, four figures being taken as equivalent to one word.

(*a*) For the purposes of this rule it shall not be necessary for such officer, to count all the words to be copied. It will be sufficient for him to make the nearest computation possible of their number and he may afterwards call for additional stamp papers, if required, under the procedure of rule 16, or return any that have been supplied in excess of actual requirements.

It will be the duty of each copyist to copy as nearly as possible 175 words on each sheet and to certify at foot thereof the number of words it contains. These entries shall be frequently checked by the Superintendent or examiner and initialled by him when checked. Copyists violating this rule will be liable to fine or dismissal according as their fault is occasional or systematic.

(*b*) Where the copies applied for are of maps, plans, genealogical trees, and tabular matter, they shall be prepared by skilled labour. A reasonable fee (proportionate to the skill, labour and time occupied in preparing the copy) shall in each case be fixed by the court and deposited in cash by the party applying in the same manner as for a Commissioner under the Code of Civil Procedure, and the whole of such fee shall be paid to the person employed in preparing the copy, who shall supply his own materials. When an enrolled copyist is appointed to prepare the copy, he shall do the work out of office hours or take leave without pay to do it.

(16) Every day between the hours of 4 and 5 p.m., a list showing the applications in which the records have been received, and the number of stamp papers required, shall be prepared and affixed to the court's notice board. Such list shall remain suspended for three days or, if the last day is a holiday, till the next court day. If the required stamp papers have not been deposited by 3 p.m. on the fourth day counting that on which the list was suspended or, if the fourth day is a holiday, then on the next court day, the application shall be struck off. Between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m., on each of the intermediate days, the applications upon which the requisite deposits have been made shall be struck off the list. Lists so put up shall remain filed in the copyist department for six months and shall then be destroyed. The procedure above prescribed shall apply also to calls for additional stamp papers when the number first called for are not deposited, but the stamp papers originally deposited are sufficient for the preparation of complete copies of one or more documents applied for, the application shall be struck off only as regards the documents which cannot be prepared by reason of the insufficiency of the stamp papers supplied; but it shall be complied with by delivery of such of the completed copies as can be prepared on the stamp papers supplied, the decision of the Superintendent as to the documents to be selected for copying being final.

When an application is struck off in whole or in part, the unused stamp papers, if any, which may remain undelivered and the incomplete copies in every case shall be destroyed after 12 months from the date on which the application was struck off unless their return is applied for by the party earlier.

(17) All stamp papers deposited shall be at once entered in Register A and the preparation of the copies of all documents applied for or such of them as admit of being copied in full on the stamp papers deposited shall (as far as possible) be undertaken in accordance with the serial order of applications, except when the presiding officer of the court, or, in case the application is to a District Court or a Subordinate Judge's Court, the Judge or chief ministerial officer of such court makes a special order for precedence as regards any particular application. Provided always that in complying with an application for copies, copies of decrees and judgments, if any, comprised in the application shall have precedence over copies of other documents applied for.

(18) Copies must be transcribed on that side only of the paper which bears the stamp. Each page must be signed at foot by the copyist.

(19) When the copy applied for has been transcribed by the copyist, it shall be compared by the examiner or, where there is no examiner, by such officer as the court shall direct, aided by the reader or by some one of the copyists; but in no case shall a copy be read to the examiner, or the examination in any way assisted in by the copyist who prepared the copy. Each page must be initialled at foot by the examiner or other officer aforesaid.

(20) The Superintendent, examiner or such other officer as the court may direct, shall be responsible that the work of copying and the work of reading to the examiner are distributed as equally as possible amongst the enrolled copyists. To ensure copies being fully and legibly written, as many sheets as the presiding officer from time to time fixes according to the congestion of work may be given to each copyist per day. At the close of each day, all original papers and all copies not delivered to the parties, as well as all stamp papers not yet used for copies, shall be taken back from the copyists and secured for the night by the Superintendent, examiner or such other officer as the court may direct.

(21) All copies made and issued by the courts shall be authenticated copies. The certificate that the copies are true copies shall be signed by the Superintendent, or examiner or other officer as the case may be, and he shall also initial every alteration or correction made therein. The practice of making erasures by removing (i.e., scratching out or otherwise effacing) words written by mistake is strictly prohibited in regard to all copies. Instead of erasing the incorrect word, the word is simply to be struck through with one line by the pen and the correct word written on above the word so struck through; e.g.:—The ~~Civil~~ District Court decreed in favour ~~of Plaintiff~~ defendant.

(22) When the copies are ready for delivery, the originals shall be returned to the record-keeper or the clerk from whom they were obtained, and this initials taken in the appropriate column of Register B.

List of copies ready for delivery, on day of 191 .

To whom to be delivered.	In what application.

(23) A list of copies ready for delivery shall be prepared in the marginally-noted form between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m., each day and affixed to the court's notice board at 10–30 a.m., the following morning.

These lists shall remain suspended for three clear days, other than holidays. As copies are delivered to the applicants concerned, the appropriate entries shall be struck out of the list. After the expiry of the three days, the lists shall be taken down and filed in the copyist department for 12 months and shall then be destroyed.

(24) Copies ready will be delivered to the applicants concerned between the hours of 10–30 a.m. and 11–30 a.m. and 4 and 5 p.m. If the copies or unused stamp papers (if any) are not claimed within 12 months from the date on which they were ready for delivery or were found to be not required as the case may be, they shall be destroyed.

No party shall be entitled to the return of stamp papers, used as part of a copy, which for want of sufficient papers cannot be completed. But the incomplete copy may be completed, if the necessary additional stamp papers are deposited under the orders of the presiding officer within six months from the date of striking off, and may then be delivered in the usual manner.

(25) Every copy shall bear an endorsement showing the following dates:—

(1) Application made.
(2) Stamp papers called for.
(3) Stamp papers deposited.
(4) Copy ready.
(5) Copy delivered.

(26) In case any applicant shall desire to have copies applied for transmitted to him by post, he may enter a request to that effect in his application, together with the address to which he wishes the copies to be forwarded. The copy may be forwarded by registered post, if the applicant so desires.

A note of this request shall be made against the entry of the application in the Register A and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent when the copies referred to are ready, to despatch

them by post "bearing" to the address given. In every such case the fifth head of the form of endorsement prescribed by rule 25 shall be modified, "copy posted" being substituted for "copy delivered" and in columns 19 and 20 of Register A instead of the date of delivery and the initials of the applicant, the date of posting and the initials of the head of the copyist department shall be entered.

(27) (*a*) The salary of an examiner shall be Rs. 20 per mensem where funds permit.

(*b*) The salary of a Superintendent shall be as follows:—

(1) Rs. 30, where the copyists of two courts are amalgamated in one office, and

(2) Rs. 40, where the copyists of three courts are amalgamated in one office;

(3) Rs. 50, where the copyists of more than three courts are amalgamated in one office; and, if necessary, the High Court will sanction an Assistant Superintendent also on a salary not exceeding Rs. 20.

(*c*) In any case in which the High Court may sanction the appointment of a reader, his salary shall be Rs. 15 per mensem.

(*d*) The salary of an enrolled copyist shall be proportioned to the amount of work done by him, provided that no enrolled copyist shall receive less than Rs. 10 per mensem. If he is a type-writing copyist he shall not receive less than Rs. 15 in any month in which part of the vacation falls. It will be open to all copyists to earn, as provided in rule 30, without limitation of amount allowances in excess of Rs. 10.

(*e*) The salary of an attender, where appointed, shall not exceed Rs. 10 per mensem.

(28) The salaries of the copyists' establishment shall be drawn once a month by a bill, in the same form as that used for the regular establishment's pay, on the nearest Government treasury, and the amount so drawn shall be distributed by the head ministerial officer of the court to which the copyist establishment is attached and the signature of the payees taken in the same manner as those of the payees of the regular establishment.

(29) The charge of two annas per stamp paper of 275 words includes, besides the cost of the paper on which the stamps is impressed, the cost of copying, examining and certifying to the correctness of the copy.

(30) The amount of allowances, if any, due to each copyist in excess of the minimum prescribed by rule 27 (*a*) shall for each month be ascertained from and accounted for in Register D. For the purpose of calculating such extra payments, if any, the hire debitable in Register D on account of the copyists' work shall be at the rate of 10 pies for 150 words or a fraction of 150 words. But extra allowances under this rule shall always be subject to a recovery being made up to the amount of any excess paid to the copyist in either or both of the two last working months in order to make up his minimum salary.

Every calendar month in the year, except the two months in which some part of the annual recess falls, shall be treated as a working month for the purpose of rule 30 of the copyist rules. If the recess of a court extends into three months, the two months in which there is the smallest number of working days shall alone be reckoned as the two non-working months for that court.

(31) Stationery, inclusive of pens, ink, pencils, blotting paper, rulers, etc., will be furnished to the copyist establishment from the supply received by the court on indent from the Superintendent of Stationery. The estimated cost of such stationery will be debited monthly in Register E to the copyist establishment.

(32) Service on the copyist establishment as Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, examiner or reader, shall qualify for pension, but not service as a copyist or attender.

(33) Monthly statements of the receipts and charges shall be forwarded, in the case of a court not connected with a central office other than a District Court, to the District Judge and a compiled statement for all the courts of the district shall be forwarded by the District Court to the High Court. Where it appears from the monthly statements that the receipts on account of copies do not fully cover the charges or that the number of copyists is unnecessarily large, it will be the duty of the District Judge to revise the copyist establishment so as to avoid loss to Government.

(34) All former rules on the subject of copies and copyists are hereby rescinded.

(35) The above rules apply, with the exception stated in rule 37, to all copyist establishments in, and to all copies to be furnished by, District and Sessions Courts, the City Civil Court, Subordinate Judges' Courts and District Munsifs' Courts and also to the Presidency Court of Small Causes and Cantonment Courts of Small Causes. They do not apply to the copyists of, or to the copies to be furnished by, the courts of Magistrates or of Revenue Officers.

(36) The above rules apply, *mutatis mutandis* to the copyist establishment of the High Court, Appellate Side, provided that there shall be—

One Superintendent on Rs. 35 per mensem,
One or more examiners on Rs. 20 each;
One or more readers on Rs. 15 each;

and such number of copyists as may be required on Rs. 12 each with power to earn more at the rate of 10 pies per 150 words. Provided also, that the Registrar shall perform the acts and exercise the powers conferred on District Judges in rules 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 19, 20 and 33.

(37) Nothing contained in the above rules shall apply to printed copies or to copies which, under any provision of law for the time being in force, the courts are required to grant free of cost. As to printed copies separate rules have been made. Copies to be granted free of costs shall be made by the regular establishments of the courts.

(2)

REGISTER A of the copyists' establishment.

Court—
Year—

Date.	Serial number.	Number of suit or case and designation of court.	Name of applicant.	Description of paper.	If returned to party.		Charges.			Given to copyists.	Given to examiner.	Copy ready.			Date of delivery of copy and return of unused stamps.	Signature of applicant.
					Date of return.	Date of representation.	Date of receipt of copyists' department.	When called for	When deposited	Number of stamps.	Date. Initials.	Date. Initials.	Date.	Number of stamps. Used.	Unused.	

(3)

REGISTER B of the copyists' establishment.

Court—
Year—

Applications.					Originals.					Remarks.
Date of receipt by attendant, copyist, examiner or other officer.	General number.	Receipt by record clerk.			Description.	Given to copyists' department.		Receipt by record clerk.		
		Court.	Initials.	Date.		Initials.	Date.	Initials.	Date.	

(4)

REGISTER C of the copyists' establishment.

Court—
Year—

Serial number.	Date of application.	Name of applicant.	Suits in which copies are applied for.	Documents or papers of which copies are applied for.	Applicant's connection with the suit in which, or the persons for whom the copies are wanted.	Judge's order with date.

(5)

REGISTER D of the copyists' establishment.

Court—
Year—

Year, month and date.	Number of applications.	Copy sheets actually expended.		Number of words copied by					
		Number.	Value.	First copyist.	Second copyist.	Third copyist.	Fourth copyist.	Fifth copyist.	Sixth copyist.
			Rs. A. P.						

(6)

REGISTER D of the copyists' establishments.

(To be used in courts where there is a central copyist establishment.)

Year, month and date.	Number of stamps received.	Number of stamps distributed to										Number of stamps expended including stamps refunded returned to the parties.	Remarks.
		First copyist.	Second copyist.	Third copyist.	Fourth copyist.	Fifth copyist.	Sixth copyist.	Seventh copyist.	Eighth copyist.	Ninth copyist.	Tenth copyist.		

(7)

REGISTER E of the copyists' establishment.

Court—
Year—

Month.	Value of stamps in hand.	Cost of stamps at 10 per cent. as ordered by G. O. (Judl.) dated 6th July 1917, No. 1154).	Fixed salary of		Ad. extra allowance (Rule 30).	Cost of stationery (Rule 29)	Contingencies (Rule 4) including postage, etc.	25 per cent. on the salaries of permissible posts (Rule 32).	Total charges.	Surplus	Number of stamps received.	Number of copyists required, each writing 9 sheets per day.	Number of permanent copyists in the roll.	Remarks.
			Copyist	Other establishment										
	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				

(8)

COPYISTS' Register.

(To be used in courts where there is a central copyist establishment.)

Year, month and date.	Number of application	Number of stamps received.	Number of stamps expended.	Number of words written.	Number of stamps returned.	Initials of the examiner	Remarks.

(9)

EXAMINERS' Register.

(To be used in courts where there is a central copyist establishment.)

Year, month and date.	Number of application	Number of stamps received.	Number of stamps returned to the Superintendent.	Date of return.	Initials of the Superintendent	Remarks.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
12th March 1917.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

THE APPRENTICES EXAMINATION—APRIL 1917.

Candidates for the ensuing Apprentices Examination are informed that the examination will be held in the Christian College Hall on Saturday, the 28th April 1917, as follows :—

1917.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	2 to 5 p.m.
Saturday, 28th April	Practice and Procedure (Civil).	Procedure (Criminal).

2. Candidates will be allowed to answer certain questions with the aid of books. They may bring with them any or all of the following books on the morning of the 28th April 1917.

(i) The rules of the High Court, Original Side, 1903.
(ii) Do. Appellate Side.
(iii) The Civil Rules of Practice, 1905.
(iv) The text of the Civil Procedure Code.

And in the afternoon of the same day, the text of the Criminal Procedure Code.

N.B.—No book should contain any notes of any sort, manuscript or printed. If any candidate brings with him a book containing notes, he will be liable to disqualification.

The use of the above books will be allowed in answering the questions in the second half of each of the above papers.

Candidates on entering the examination room will leave their books in charge of the Examination Superintendent. At 12 noon and 5 p.m. the answers to the questions for which no books are permitted will be collected. New answer books will then be distributed and candidates will, without leaving their seats, receive their permitted books from the Superintendent.

3. Candidates coming to the examination room after 10-30 a.m. or 2-30 p.m. will not be admitted.

4. No candidate will be permitted to leave the examination room till after 10-30 a.m. or 2-30 p.m. and a candidate once quitting the examination room will not be again admitted.

5. Candidates are requested not to spoil the floor by throwing ink, etc. They should not detach any sheets from their answer books.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
9th March 1917.

G. S. WHITE,
Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

Except as hereunder mentioned, the Madras Court of Small Causes will be closed for the Midsummer Vacation from Monday the 14th May to Saturday the 14th July 1917, both days inclusive.

2. His Honour the Second Judge (Sir V. C. Desika Achariyar, *Kt.*,) will sit as Vacation Judge on Wednesdays and Thursdays for the disposal of *emergent work*.

3. In any case which requires immediate attention the party concerned or his Vakil may give 24 hours' notice to the same to the Registrar, when the papers will be sent to the Vacation Judge for disposal after returning the party, if necessary.

4. The office of the Registrar will be open from Tuesday to Friday in each week from 12 noon to 4 p.m., for the receipt of moneys and of urgent applications referred to in paragraph 3 supra.

5. Plaints, execution applications and other papers will be received *only* on the days on which the Judge sits.

Court of Small Causes, Madras,
6th March 1917.

J. KRISHNA RAO,
Registrar.

It is hereby notified that the District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court of South Canara will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 23rd April 1917, to Saturday, the 23rd June 1917, both days inclusive, and the District Munsif Courts of Mangalore, Kasaragod, Udipi, Coondapoor, Kuthal and Puttur for six weeks from Monday, the 23rd April 1917, to Saturday, the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaints, petitions or other paper will be received nor will copies of documents, etc., granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court, Madras.

District Court, South Canara, Mangalore,
23rd February 1917.

C. KRISHNASWAMI RAO,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Cuddapah will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 23rd April 1917, to Friday, the 22nd June 1917, both days inclusive, and the Courts of District Munsifs of Cuddapah, Proddatur, Nandalur and Gooty for six weeks from Monday, the 23rd April 1917, to Saturday the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaints, petitions or other papers will be received. Arrangements will however be made for the grant of copies of judgments, decrees, etc., provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Cuddapah,
26th February 1917.

J. W. HUGHES,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

(a) The District and Sessions Court, the Subordinate Judge's Court and the Special Small Cause Judge's Court of Trichinopoly for two months from Monday the 30th April to Saturday the 30th June 1917 (both days inclusive).

(b) The District Munsifs' Courts of Trichinopoly, Srirangam, Ariyalur, Karur and Namakkal for six weeks from Monday the 30th April to Saturday the 9th June 1917 (both days inclusive).

(c) The District Munsifs' Courts of Kulittalai (Principal and Additional) for six weeks from Monday the 21st May to Saturday the 30th June 1917 (both days inclusive).

2. No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

3. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of judgments, etc., provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court, Trichinopoly,
27th February 1917.

J. G. BURN,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of North Arcot and the Subordinate and Assistant Session Court of North Arcot will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 23rd April to Saturday the 23rd June 1917, both days inclusive, and the District Munsifs' Courts of Arni and Chittoor, for six weeks from Monday the 23rd April to Saturday the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive, and the District Munsifs' Courts of Madanapalle, Ranipet, Sholinghur, Tirupati, Tirappattur, Tiruvannamalai and Vellore, for six weeks from Monday the 14th May to Saturday the 23rd June 1917, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition, or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess, should be made to the High Court, Madras.

District Court, North Arcot, Chittoor,
6th March 1917.

P. A. BOOTY,
District and Sessions Judge.

It is hereby notified that the adjournment of the Civil Courts in the district of Tanjore for the annual recess will be as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court, the Courts of the Subordinate Judges of Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Mayavaram and Negapatam, the Court of Small Causes, Kumbakonam, and the Courts of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Tanjore, and the Additional Temporary Subordinate Judge, Tanjore.	For two months from Monday the 30th April to Saturday the 30th June 1917, both days inclusive.
The Courts of the District Munsifs of Tanjore, Tiruvadi, Kumbakonam, Valangiman, Mayavaram, Shyali, Negapatam and Tiruvalur (Principal).	For six weeks from Monday the 30th April to Saturday the 9th June 1917, both days inclusive.
The Courts of the District Munsifs of Tiruvalur (Additional), Pontamippundi, Manargudi and Pattukkottai.	For six weeks from Monday the 21st May to Saturday the 30th June 1917, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Tanjore,
6th March 1917.

E. H. WALLACE,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court of Ganjam and the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Berhampur,	For two months from Monday the 23rd April 1917 to Saturday the 23rd June 1917, both days inclusive.
Court of the Principal District Munsif of Berhampur and those of the District Munsifs at Aska, Sompeta and Chicacole	For six weeks from Monday the 14th May 1917 to Saturday the 23rd June 1917, both days inclusive.
Court of the Additional District Munsif of Berhampore.	For six weeks from Monday the 23rd April 1917 to Saturday the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive.

No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the recess. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of decrees, judgments and other papers, provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess.

Urgent applications for bail, during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division, should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Ganjam,
7th March 1917.

K. C. SMITH,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the Kistna district will be closed for the annual summer recess of 1917 as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court of Kistna and all the Subordinate Judges' Courts in the district.	From Monday the 30th April to Saturday the 30th June 1917, both days inclusive.
All the District Munsifs' Courts in the district.	From Monday the 30th April to Saturday the 9th June 1917, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournments, plaints and petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment and arrangements will be made by each court (1) for the granting of such copies, (2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeals, etc., and (3) for due service and return to the High Court of notices issued to respondents.

Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court, Madras.

District and Sessions Court, Kistna, Masulipatam, 9th March 1917.

J. J. COTTON,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Chingleput will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 7th day of May to Saturday the 7th day of July 1917, both days inclusive and that all the District Munsifs' courts of the district will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 7th day of May to Saturday the 16th day of June 1917, both days inclusive.

2. No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the above adjournment of the courts.

3. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of judgments, etc., provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput, 9th March 1917.

V. VENUGOPALA CHETTI,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the Tinnevelly district will be closed for the annual recess of 1917 as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court, Tinnevelly and the Subordinate Judges' Courts, Tinnevelly and Tuticorin.	From Monday, the 23rd April to Saturday, the 23rd June 1917, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Ambasamudram and Srivaikuntam.	From Monday, the 23rd April to Saturday, the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts at Tinnevelly (Principal, Additional and Temporary Additional), Tuticorin and Kailpatti.	From Monday, the 14th May to Saturday, the 23rd June 1917, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District Court, Tinnevelly, 6th March 1917.

A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this district will be closed for annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court, Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, and the Additional Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur.	For two months from Monday, the 23rd April to Saturday, the 23rd June 1917, both days inclusive.
The District Munsif's Court, Narasaraopet and Principal and Additional District Munsifs' Courts of Guntur.	For six weeks from Monday, the 23rd April to Saturday, the 2nd June 1917, both days inclusive.
Principal District Munsif's Court and Additional District Munsif's Court of Tenali, Principal District Munsif's Court and Additional District Munsif's Court, Bapatla, and the District Munsif's Court, Ongole.	For six weeks from Monday, the 14th May to Saturday the 23rd June 1917, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will however, be made for granting copies of decrees, judgments and other papers (provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess) for transmission of records in appeals, etc., to the High Court, for service and return of processes received from the High Court and for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

District and Sessions Court, Guntur, 13th March 1917.

K. SRINIVASA RAO,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Madras City Civil Court will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 21th May 1917 to Saturday the 14th July 1917, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

Arrangement will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

City Civil Court, Madras, 14th March 1917.

C. R. TIRUVENKATA ACHARIYAR,
City Civil Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the District and Sessions Judge of North Malabar and the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of North Malabar will be adjourned for the annual recess from Monday, the 30th day of April 1917, to Saturday, the 30th day of June 1917, both days included, and the Courts of the District Munsifs in the North Malabar district from Monday, the 30th day of April 1917, to Saturday, the 9th day of June 1917, both days included.

During the adjournment no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

Arrangements will be made for granting copies of judgments and decrees and other papers and exhibits to which parties or their pleaders are entitled, provided that the applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, North Malabar, Tellicherry, 13th March 1917.

H. D. C. REILLY,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Office of the Official Receiver of Trichinopoly will be closed for the ensuing annual recess from Monday, the 30th April 1917, to Saturday, the 30th June 1917 (both days inclusive). No paper will be received during the abovementioned adjournment.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 13th March 1917.

T. S. PALANISWAMI PILLAI,
Official Receiver.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Nellore will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 30th April to Saturday, the 30th June 1917, both days inclusive; the District Munsifs' Courts of Nellore and Kavali and the Temporary District Munsif's Court of Gudur, at Nellore, for six weeks from Monday, the 21st May to Saturday, the 30th June 1917, both days inclusive; and District Munsif's Court of Kanigiri for six weeks from Monday, the 14th April to Saturday, the 9th June 1917, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Nellore, 14th March 1917.

W. L. VENKATARAMAYYA,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

The District and Sessions Court of Godavari	For two months from Monday, the 23rd April 1917 to Saturday, the 23rd June 1917 (both days inclusive)
The Subordinate Judge's Court of Cocanada	
The Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Cocanada ..	
The Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Rajahmundry and the Additional Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Rajahmundry.	
The Principal and Second Additional District Munsifs' Courts of Rajahmundry.	For six weeks from Monday, the 23rd April to Sunday, the 3rd June 1917 (both days inclusive)
The District Munsif's Court of Amalapur	
The Temporary District Munsif's Court of Razole at Amalapur.	
The Temporary District Munsif's Court of Ramachandrapur at Cocanada and the District Munsif's Court of Peddapur.	
The first Additional District Munsif's Court of Rajahmundry and the District Munsif's Court of Cocanada.	For six weeks from Monday, the 14th May to Sunday, the 24th June 1917 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented and copy stamps put in before the adjournment.

Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court, Madras.

District and Sessions Court, Godavari, Rajahmundry, 10th March 1917.

T. VARADARAJULU NAYUDU,
Acting District and Sessions Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 42 of 1915 (I.A No. 87 of 1917) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, COIMBATORE

In the matter of P. Munisami Chetti, son of Palani Chetti, residing at Oppanakkara street, Coimbatore .. .. *Insolvent.*

Take notice that the Court has fixed the 23rd day of April 1917 for the consideration of a composition submitted by the insolvent. Creditors desiring to be represented at the abovenamed meeting should be present in person or by duly-instructed pleader with their proofs if they have not already proved their claims.

District Court Coimbatore, 14th March 1917.

S. C. WALLER,
District Judge.

No. 21 of 1916 in the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Chukka Bhoga Lingayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vemulapalli Ketayya and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 3rd March 1917. The creditors should prove their claims before the Official Receiver at Guntur.

Temporary Sub-Court, Guntur,
16th March 1917.

A. S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,
Acting Subordinate Judge.

No. 1 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Kurnool.

Tirumeedhi Peraiya of Yerrabalem, Cumbum taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given under section 42 (3) of the Provincial Insolvency Act that, in the case of the petitioner named above, who was adjudged an insolvent by this Court by order, dated 29th August 1913, the order of adjudication has been annulled by this Court, as he has paid his debts in full.

District Court, Kurnool,
16th March 1917.

R. A. JENKINS,
District Judge.

No. 2 of 1910 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

Viravasantha Chetti (since deceased) .. .. *Petitioner.*
Muthu Kaia Vs. Alagappa Chettiyar and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the abovesaid petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on the 29th day of September 1910 by this Court and that creditors should prove their claims on or before 16th April 1917 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 13 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

Kn. A. Abdul Sathar Sahib, son of Kn. Amindhin Sahib, now at Salem .. .. *Petitioner.*
Haji Noor Muhammad Usman Sait & Co. and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the abovesaid petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on the 9th day of March 1917 by this Court and that creditors should prove their claims on or before the 16th April 1917 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Court, Salem,
13th March 1917.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
District Judge.

No. 7 of 1915 (M. P. No. 135 of 1917) in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and T. S. Sivarama Ayyar .. .. *Petitioners.*
L. A. Rangaraja Ayyar and nineteen others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

The petitioners above named have applied to this Court for discharge under section 41 of Act III of 1907 and the 19th day of April 1917 has been fixed for hearing the petition.

District Court, South Malabar,
12th March 1917.

G. H. B. JACKSON,
District Judge.

No. 6 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Vizagapatam.

Palakurti Bhoomalingam, son of Parvatalu and Palakurti Parvatalu, son of Bhoomalingam, both are Komaties, traders, residing at Madgole .. *Petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907 that the abovenamed petitioners were adjudged insolvents by this Court on 27th February 1917. All creditors are required to prove their debts on or before 15th April 1917.

District Court, Vizagapatam,
12th March 1917.

A. T. FORBES,
District Judge.

No. 2 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ambasamudram.

Subbiah Pandia Thalaver, son of Muthu Ramalinga Thalaver (Foster son of Sudalai Muthu Thevar), residing both at Manarkudi, Ambasamudram taluk, and Tachanallur, Tinnevelly taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sudalai Muthu Thevar and nine others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent, and that the application is posted to 16th April 1917 for hearing.

No. 3 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ambasamudram.

Muhamad Tharagan, son of Uradi Tharagan, residing at Anthagulam theru, Kadayanallur, Tenkasi taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sivagurunatha Pillai and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the application is posted to 17th April 1917 for hearing.

No. 4 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ambasamudram.

Nainar Pillai, son of Masanam Pillai, residing at Pambuli, Tenkasi taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sadalai Muthu Chettiyar and eight others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the application is posted to 17th April 1917 for hearing.

No. 5 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ambasamudram.

Senthivelu Nadan, son of Arunachala Nadan, residing at Sivagurunathapuram village, attached to Zamin, Surandai, Tenkasi taluk .. *Petitioner.*
Venkatarama Dikshitar and six others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the application is posted to 9th April 1917 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Ambasamudram, 15th March 1917. S. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 4 of 1917 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Bapatla.

Gangi Virayya and Gangi Kotiah .. .. *Petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvents and that their application is posted to 11th April 1917 for hearing.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Bapatla, 24th March 1917. O. VIRASWAMI REDDI, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Bellary.

Mallikarjuna Sastrulu, son of Siddulingiah, aged 30, Astrologer, Lingayet, resident of Bellary .. .. *Petitioner.*
Marwadi Dhuraji Krishnaji and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his petition stands posted to the 11th day of April 1917.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by a vakil on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Bellary, 19th March 1917. N. S. NATESA AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 5 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kavali.

Vissa Venkatakrishnayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Guntepalli Devappa Nayudu and two others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 39 (4) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, it is hereby notified that the creditors of the abovesaid insolvent-petitioner do prove their debts on or before 20th April 1917 and in default the final dividends will be declared and paid to such of them as have proved debts by that date.

No. 1 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kavali.

Chevur Rangiah .. .. *Petitioner.*
Gaalaraapo Raghaveredi and three others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 39 (4) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, it is hereby notified that the creditors of the abovesaid insolvent-petitioner do prove their debts on or before 20th April 1917 and in default the final dividends will be declared and paid to such of them as have proved their debts by that date.

No. 8 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kavali.

Arikatla Narasimha .. .. *Petitioner.*
O. R. T. K. S. Muttayya Setti and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Arikatla Narasimha, son of Veerabrahmam, Viswa Brahman and carpenter of Venkampatam, Kovur taluk, Nellore district, has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 20th day of April 1917.

2. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Kavali, 17th March 1917. B. SUBBA RAO, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Pattapatpur.

Adhikari Appala Nayudu .. .. *Petitioner*
Vaddikanchari Narayana Sahu and twenty six others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication passed by this Court on 9th December 1916 declaring the petitioner to be insolvent was annulled on 3rd March 1917.

District Munsif's Court, Pattapatpur, 13th March 1917. P. T. JAGANNATHACHARIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 6 of 1916 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Srivilliputtur.

Mayandi Teran, son of Tiruvengada Teran, residing at Metta Teru, Srivilliputtur kuaba .. .. *Petitioner.*
Trustee Sri Viraraghava Thathachariyar and six others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16, rule 7 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged by this Court an insolvent on the 27th day of February 1917 and that further proceedings in the matter will be heard by the Official Receiver of Ramnad at Madura on the 9th day of June 1917.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Srivilliputtur, 12th March 1917. T. K. GOVINDA AYYAR, *Acting Principal District Munsif.*

No. 4 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Vizianagram.

Bendi Appalaswami .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vanni Kannayya and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and the petition is posted to 20th April 1917 for hearing. Those who are willing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Vizianagram, 12th March 1917. A. VENUGOPALA RAO, *District Munsif.*

No. 10 of 1916 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Subba Ayyar.

Subba Ayyar, son of Rama Ayyar, at Kannathar, Avanashi taluk .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Subrahmanya Mudali and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (7) of Act III of 1907 that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 12th day of March 1917, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 25th April 1917, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 8 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 28 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Ranganamy Reddi.

Ranganami Reddi, son of Venkata Reddi, at Okkilipalayam, Pollachi taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Balasubrahmanya Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907 that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 5th day of March 1917, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 24th April 1917, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 8 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 31 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of T. Meenakshisundaram Pillai.

D. D. Kanga, son of Dossabhoy Kanga, at Esplanade Road, Madras, by his agent Srinivasachari .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
T. Meenakshisundaram Pillai .. .. *Debtor.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907 that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the District Judge, dated the 23rd day of December 1916, on the application of the abovenamed creditor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 23rd April 1917, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 8 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 38 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Varathappa Naicken.

Muthusami Chetti, son of Muthian Chetti; Kumppanna Chetti, son of Muthappa Chetti; Muniappa Chetti, son of Muthappa Chetti; and Malayappa Goundan—all residing at Nagamanickenpath, Uttamapalayam, Dharapuram taluk .. .. *Petitioners (Creditors).*
Varathappa Naicken .. .. *Debtor.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907 that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the District Judge, dated the 27th day of February 1917,

on the application of the abovenamed creditors; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 25th April 1917, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 43 of 1916 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Kouppa Mudali.

Kouppa Modali, son of Dasi Lakshmi, at Vadavalli, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Dasi Venkammal and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907 that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 12th day of March 1917, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 25th April 1917, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 1 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Ramana Gavundan, son of Palani Gavundan, at Uthumandampalayam, Avanashi taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 25th April 1917.

No. 1 of 1917 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Rangappa Naicken, son of Varathappa Naicken, at Samundattipalayam, hamlet of Gudalur, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 23rd April 1917.

No. 2 of 1917 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

Nadimuthu Ayyavu, son of Rama Ayyavu, at Cosbah Palladam .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 23rd April 1917.

No. 3 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Chinna alias Nanjappa Naicker, son of Perumal Nayudu, at Mattupalayam, Erode taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 24th April 1917.

No. 3 of 1917 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Angan Chetti, son of Nangi Chetti, at Cosbah Coimbatore .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 23rd April 1917.

No. 8 of 1917 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Venkatasawmy Nayudu, son of Ranga Dhass Nayudu, at Puduppalayam, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 23rd April 1917.

No. 2 of 1917 in the Court of the Additional District Munsif, Erode.

Karuthiranna Gavundan, son of Karuthiranna Gavundan, at Thookkanickampalayam, hamlet of Vanipputhur, Gobichettipalayam taluk. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 19th April 1917.

No. 2 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Udumalpet.

Muthusundaram Pillai, son of Veerasawmy Pillai, at Cosbah Dharapuram .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 23rd April 1917.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore,
14th March 1917.

G. SUNDARAM AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 7 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

In the matter of the insolvency of Singamsetty Swamulu.

Whereas a final dividend is to be distributed in the above case all creditors should prove their debts on or before 18th April 1917. The claims of creditors failing to prove their debts will not be recognised.

No. 43 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

In the matter of the insolvency of Velaleputi Kondiah.

Whereas a final dividend is to be distributed in the above case all creditors should prove their debts on or before 18th April 1917. The claims of creditors failing to prove their debts will not be recognised.

No. 15 of 1916 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

In the matter of the insolvency of Rayapudi Yegnanadam.

Whereas a final dividend is to be distributed in the above case all creditors should prove their debts on or before 18th April 1917. The claims of creditors failing to prove their debts will not be recognised.

No. 12 of 1917 (No. 3 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Bommaganty Narasimhamurty .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Pudipeddi Manikyamma and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and that the application is posted to 18th day of April 1917.

Official Receiver's Court, Godavari, Rajahmundry, 14th March 1917.

A. KANAKA RAJU,
Official Receiver.

No. 19 of 1916 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

T. G. Sundararajan, son of Gopal Chetti, Woraiyur, Trichinopoly taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Appavu Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

All persons alleging themselves to be the creditors of the abovenamed petitioner are required to tender proof of their claim on or before 14th April 1917. If they fail to do so, a dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 12th March 1917.

T. S. PALANISWAMI PILLAI,
Official Receiver.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH MARCH 1917.

Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up				75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				60,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	50,43,612	5	6			
Public Deposits at Branches ..	59,63,801	13	0	1,10,07,713	1	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				9,66,55,460	5	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.				80,182	1	1
Sundries				11,12,856	0	1
Rupees ..				12,24,59,853	9	10

Assets	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,20,93,837	4	9
Other authorised Investments ..	4,87,962	4	9
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	5,51,41,291	5	1
Amounts at Credit on Government and other authorised Securities ..	2,50,99,249	6	5
Bills discounted and purchased ..	1,16,17,313	8	4
Balances with other Banks	51,61,714	16	11
Bullion	15 : 32	4	d
Dead Stock	6,47,865	12	10
Stamps	29,805	11	2
Sundries	9,26,051	d	9
	9,10,05,815	13	d
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches*	3,05,43,837	12	10
Rupees ..	12,24,59,653	9	10

* Includes 18,342 sovereigns or Rs. 2,20,130.

(By order of the Directors)

H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—5 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 55·21.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 19th March 1917.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of February :—

1915	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 18,99,32,000.
1916	..	..	..	..	..	..	,, 17,27,91,000.
1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	,, 19,67,04,000.

A. NEWMARCH,
Accountant-General.

Madras, 10th March 1917.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 73-8-0 due to one piece-worker Nallamuthu Pillai of Uthamapolam for work done by him in connection with the annual repairs to Upparpatty anicut for 1916-17 has been outstanding in the accounts of this division since October 1916 and that this amount will be credited to Government if not claimed by the party within three months from the date of this notification.

M. O'BRIEN,
Executive Engineer, Madura Division.

Madura, 1st March 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts detailed below being arrears of wages due to coolies who worked on the construction of—

(i) 6 B & 10 C type quarters at Agricultural College
(ii) Principal's quarters, Forest College
(iii) Quarters for Government Lecturing Botanist, Agricultural College
(iv) Replacing wrought iron tank at Agricultural College

are outstanding in the accounts of this office. If no claim is preferred within three months of the date of this notification the amounts will be credited to Government.

List showing arrears of wages due to coolies employed on works carried out in the Coimbatore division.

Name	Father's name.	Amount of arrears due	Name	Father's name.	Amount of arrears due.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Constructing 6 B and 10 C type quarters, Agricultural College and Research Institute, No. 30,300.					
Maridan ..	Muniar ..	0 4 0	Muthuchellan ..	Nanjappan ..	0 1 6
Seegalan ..	Konna Boyan ..	0 2 0	Papathal ..	Pulli Boyan ..	0 2 6
Maran ..	Karaya Boyan ..	0 2 6	Kuttappan ..	Thasa Kanan ..	0 2 6
Nanjaha ..	Nanja Boyan ..	0 2 0	Kruppaian ..	Mari ..	0 12 0
Constructing Principal's quarters, Forest College.					
Sakkaran ..	Palani Goundan ..	0 5 0	Marudachalam ..	Kumara Konan ..	0 2 6
Constructing quarters for Government Lecturing Botanist, Agricultural College and Research Institute.					
Ampayan ..	Ranga Konan ..	0 2 6	Gopal Goundan ..	Muthupa Goundan ..	0 5 0
Replacing the wrought iron tank by cast iron one.					
Marudachalam ..	Kappa Boyan ..	0 5 0	....	....	....

V. HART,
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore division.

Coimbatore, 5th March 1917.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS

The following person has been granted a certificate of approval under the mining rules :—

Name and address—M R Ry P. Rangappa Nayudu of Tammalatalapur, Rapur taluk, Nellore district

Date of order granting the certificate—15th March 1917.

Area over which the person per posses to prospect or mine—Madras Presidency.

H. S. PATE,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 15th March 1917.

In exercise of the powers delegated to it, under clause 2 to section 4 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, the Board of Revenue hereby appoints the Special Settlement Officers, the Special Assistant Settlement officers, the Special Tahsildars and the Special Deputy Tahsildars employed

in connection with the survey of supplemental sub-divisions in the Bellary and Vizagapatam districts and in the Tiruvannamalai taluk of the North Arcot district, to be "Survey Officers" under the Act within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

Board of Revenue (R.S., Sur., L. Rds. & Agri.).
Madras, 17th March 1917.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

LIST SHOWING THE HIGHEST BIDS OBTAINED FOR THE ARRACK AND OPIUM SHOPS SOLD ON 8TH FEBRUARY 1917 IN THE TOWN OF MADRAS FOR THE YEAR 1917–1918.

Shop number.	Name of highest bidder	Amount.	Shop number.	Name of highest bidder	Amount.
	Arrack Shops.	Rs.		*Toddy—cont.*	Rs.
1	A. U. Narayana Sah	302	3	P. Ramanjulu Nayudu	2,900
2	K. Govindasami Pillai ..	1,450	4	A. Jeevaratna Vandaiyar	1,910
3	A. D. Narayana Sah	2,000	5	A. Singara Chettiyar	1,750
4	Do	905	6	V. M. Purushothama Sah	1,700
5	A. Raja Chettiyar	2,000	7	P. Kalvathra Nayakar	840
6	A. D. Narayana Sah	4,400	8	V. M. Purushothama Sah	1,450
7	Do.	3,180	9	A. D. Narayana Sah	1,050
8	T. Vedayada Mudali	2,300	10	P. M. Purushothama Sah	700
9	T. Muthuswami Mudali .. .	1,700		*Ganja Shops.*	
10	A. D. Narayana Sah .. .	1,300			
11	Do	1,450	1	A. D. Narayana Sah ..	670
12	C. Varadaraja Mudali	1,310	2	A. Raja Chettiyar	200
13	K. Kanna Sah	2,270	3	V. M. Purushothama Sah	770
14	Do	2,400	4	V. M. Kandaswami Chetti ..	770
15	T. Narasinha Mudali	570	5	P. Ramaswami Nayudu .. .	650
16	K. Kanna Sah	1,700	6	A. D. Narayana Sah	670
17	T. Kanagasabapathi Mudali ..	2,400	7	A. S. Angamuthu Mudaliyar ..	330
18	C. Arokiaswamy Nayudu	1,150	8	A. Kanan Das Lala	1,110
19	P. Chinnaraya Sah	1,450		*Opium Shops.*	
20	T. Munusami Nayakar	300			
21	Do.	1,310	1	P. Ponnuswami Nayakar	840
	Toddy.		2	C. Varadaraja Mudaliyar	1,700
1	P. Munuswami Mudaliyar	1,400	3	P. Kannappa Chetti	760
2	T. Ramanjulu Nayudu	1,670	4	P. Tasharam Lala	1,310

Madras Collector's Office,
27th February 1917.

M. YOUNG,
Collector.

JANMAM REGISTRATIONS.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 53/7 of Pulashitra desam No. 225 of Walluvanad taluk which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, but a portion of which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Malappuram Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 4th June 1917 to have their names registered as such.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. Nos. 31, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 of desam No. 158 Pudia Ponnani of Ponnani taluk which were unsurveyed foreshore lands at the time of settlement, but which are now in the possession of Government will be held by the Palghat Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 5th June 1917 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office,
13th March 1917.

F. R. EVANS,
Collector.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch, dated at Bangalore, the 14th day of March 1917.

Number, rank and name, 2719, Lance Corporal J. McKnight, age, 20 years and 348 days; height, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches; colour of complexion, pale; hair, fair; eyes, brown; date of enlistment, 12th May 1914; place of enlistment, Boreham; date of desertion or absence, from Mesopotamia, about 7th January 1916; place of desertion or absence, Mesopotamia; marks, English accent (not Scottish) weight about 10 stone, under two years' service.

F. SEAMARK, Lieut. and Adjt. for Major,
Commanding No. 1, Combined Scottish Infantry Depot.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RAW RATIONS AND RAW MATERIALS.

SEALED tenders for the supply of articles of raw rations and raw materials referred to in the list below will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, up to 12 noon on Friday the 6th April 1917.

General Conditions.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of raw rations and raw materials" and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 for articles grouped under I-A, Rs. 100 for II-A, Rs. 50 for II-B and Rs. 25 for I-B and II-C.

2. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of the article will be supplied delivered at the jail.

3. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

4. Tenders may be for one or more articles for groups I-A, I-B and II-A but for all in group II-B and II-C.

5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent on the value of the articles required with the necessary stamp duty and also to sign a contract bond within fifteen days from the date of acceptance of the tender. In case of failure, the earnest-money delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

7. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor, payment for articles supplied will be made as soon as the articles are passed.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

10. Any further information can be had from the undersigned on application.

Description of articles.	Probable requirements (more or less).	Remarks.
Group I-A.—Raw rations.		
White samba rice, six months old .. .. Lb.	385,000	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 4 per cent.
Do. paddy, raw .. .. .. "	470,000	Wastage in tolling and pounding not to exceed 33 per cent.
Millet ragi .. .. "	150,000	Wastage in washing and cleaning not to exceed 10 per cent.
Country or Bengal dal .. .. .. "	112,000	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 1 per cent.
		To be supplied in three instalments.
Wheat .. .. "	18,000	
Tamarind, raw .. .. "	17,000	
Chillies, red, raw .. .. "	8,000	
Coriander, raw .. .. "	3,000	
Turmeric .. .. "	700	
Group I-B.—Raw articles.		
Onions .. .. Lb.	17,500	
Mutton, without bones .. .. .. "	1,500	
Limes .. .. No.	1,500	
Eggs .. .. "	1,500	
Beef .. .. Lb.	1,500	To be supplied as required.
Ragi .. .. "	700	
Bread, white .. .. "	1,200	
Milk, cow's, fresh drawn .. .. .. Pts.	17,000	
Group II-A.—Raw materials for manufactures.		
Deshgal black wool .. .. Lb.	35,000	
Do. white wool .. .. .. "	2,000	
Hand spun black wool .. .. .. "	2,000	
Hand spun grey wool .. .. .. "	2,500	
Hand spun white wool .. .. .. "	500	
Mill spun black wool, first quality .. .. "	10,000	
Mill spun grey wool do. .. .. "	12,500	
Mill spun white wool do. .. .. "	50	
Coir grass, 4 feet long .. .. .. "	10,000*	*To be supplied as required. Quality should be fine and dry; wastage not to exceed 20 per cent.
Earth, first sort .. .. .. "	1,000	
Do. Ash for chicks .. .. .. "	1,000	
Gingelly seeds, best quality .. .. "	50,000†	†Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 10 per cent and the outturn of oil should not be less than 40 per cent of skinned seeds.
Pariyam jaggery .. .. .. "	2,000	
Red gram dal in square logs .. .. .. Lb.	500	
Do. in oval logs .. .. .. "	700	
Vermicelli in square logs .. .. .. "	200	
Group II-B.—Raw materials for manufactures.		
Sheet iron 21" × 8" × $\frac{1}{8}$" .. .. .. No.	75	
Angle iron 1" .. .. Lb.	200	
Flat bar iron of sorts .. .. .. "	250	
Steel wire .. .. "	25	
Wire nails of sorts .. .. No.	25	
French nails of sorts .. .. Lb.	15	
	15	

Description of articles.	Probable requirements (more or less)	Remarks.
Group II-B.—Raw materials for manufacture—contd.		
Iron screws of sizes	Gross	24
Iron rivets of sizes	Lb	100
Brass sheet 6' × 3'	Nos	4
Brass battens	Doz.	12
Brass cotters of sizes	Gross.	12
Brass hinges of sizes	Doz.	12 pairs.
Brass headed nails	Lb	6
Iron hinges of sizes	Doz.	12 pairs.
Brass hooks	Doz.	6
Group II-C.—Raw materials for manufactures.		
Linseed oil, double boiled	Drams	6
Turpentine	Pints.	1,000
Naphthaline	Lb.	Each piece should be not less than 4' × 3'.
Tagara seeds	"	55
Bullock hide	"	600
Sheep skin	"	300
Calf skin	"	25
Singer's machine needles	Dist	23
Ball thread, Alexander No. 150	Packets.	2
Hasl cotton, white	Doz	50
Do. black	"	12
Do. khaki	"	1
Castor oil	Lb.	2
Coconut oil	"	100
Needles, stitching	Packs.	100
Empty gunnies	No.	12
Raw rope yarn	Lb.	120
French polish	Bottles.	1,750
Japan, superior	"	15
Turpentine	Drams	2
Beeswax	Lb	2
Emery sheet	Doz.	60
Sand paper	Gross.	2
Sal ammoniac	Lb.	2
Tin silver leaf	"	2
Glue	lr	12
Borax	"	25
Resin	"	5
Sunlight soap	Cakes.	5
Country soap	Lb.	140	12 no. cakes.
Corn flour	Tins	100
Dhoby's indigo	Lb.	12
Basket's blue	Cakes.	2
Fuller's earth	Lb.	22
Charcoal	Bags.	1,500
		100

Central Jail, Trichinopoly,
14th March 1917.

C. O'D. HERVEY,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET FOR 1917–18.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will hold an auction at the District Jail, Palamcottah, at 3 p.m., on Friday, 6th April 1917 for the supply of the following articles of diet for use during the year 1916–17. Intending bidders are requested to attend in person or by agent punctually on the day mentioned. Samples of the articles required can be seen on any day up to the date of auction. Bidders may either adopt these samples or offer others of equal quality at the time of bidding and they are at liberty to bid for all or any of the articles they may wish to supply up to the full quantities required. Intending suppliers whose bids may be accepted will be required to deposit earnest-money as shown below.

2. In the case of suppliers who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be received, provided they reach the undersigned on or before the day and hour mentioned in paragraph 1 and are accompanied by the required earnest-money and samples. The tenders will be opened at the time of the auction and the rates offered will be considered along with the bids made. Tenders should quote rates in lbs. and rm. per rupee for delivery at the District Jail, Palamcottah, and specify the same in words as well as in figures. No cash will be advanced to suppliers when giving orders for articles, but the cost of all articles delivered at the jail on order will be paid promptly, after they have been inspected and passed by the Superintendent.

3. Successful bidders and tenderers will be required to enter into stamped agreements with the jail within seven days of the receipt of intimation by them that their rates have been accepted. In addition, they should, before signing such supply agreements, deposit as security 10 per cent of the total value of each article which they have undertaken to supply. Failing compliance, their earnest-money will be confiscated. In the event of their withdrawal they will also be liable to pay any difference between the prices accepted and those ultimately obtained by the jail. The earnest money received from unsuccessful bidders or tenderers will be returned at the close of the auction.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other bid or tender.

5. Contracts for supply must not be sublet and all contracts entered into will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Probable requirements

Description of article.	Probable quantity required.	When to be delivered.	Earnest-money to be deposited	Remarks
			Rs.	
Paddy (Samba, second quality)	Kgs. 100,000	In two instalments.	60	The paddy should be not less than six months old, and should be free from chaff and the wastage in conversion into rice should not exceed 33 per cent.
Rice. (Puchangal samba, second quality).	75,000	In four instalments	50	The rice should be not less than six months old, and no wastage will be allowed
Ragi (Mysore) ..	75,000	In one or two instalments	50	At least half the quantity should be old grain. The grain should not be mildewed or damp and the wastage in processes of preparation of flour should not exceed 10 per cent.
Dhall (country thovarai).	25,000	In one or two instalments.	35	The dhall should be free of husk and stones. Wastage in cleaning should not exceed 3 per cent
Gingelly seed ..	18,000	In four instalments.	24	The wastage in cleaning should not exceed 7 per cent and the outturn of oil should not be below 40 per cent.
Chillies	1,000	In one instalment.	10	The chillies should be perfectly dry and free from mildew
Coriander ..	1,000	In one instalment	10	The coriander should be new and free of weevil and sand
Turmeric (country variety)	150	In one instalment.	5	Should be well dried.
Tamarind	4,000	In one instalment.	20	The tamarind should be free of rind fibre and stones.
Milk	As per requirements	Twice daily.	10	The specific gravity of the milk should be between 1030 and 1034.

District Jail, Palamcottah,
2nd March 1917.

P. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Superintendent.

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY ARTICLES, ETC.

SEALED tenders for the supply of all or any of the undermentioned articles of Indian manufacture during the official year 1917-18 will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Monday the 26th March 1917:—

Description.		Probable quantity required for the year.
1. Ink, black, registration, in 8-oz quart bottles containing 40 oz. each	..	Nos. 6,000
2. Perforators, small	..	Nos. 200
3 Scissors, large	..	,, 15
4 Do small	..	,, 6
5. Scale for packing, Europe, oil sized	..	Lb 1,120
6 Glue	..	,, 16,000

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for stationery articles, etc." and should specify the rates at which the tenderers undertake to supply the articles at the Stationery office, Madras. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent on the value of the tender. The deposit should be remitted into the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2. Samples of articles to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender; they should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them. Standard samples of articles may be inspected at the Stationery office.

3 Ink (item 1) tendered should be of the finest quality. Two quart bottles in No. 1 should accompany tender as samples. The supplies made by the successful tenderer will also be tested by the Chemical Examiner with the accepted sample before they are accepted.

4. An examination fee of Rs. 10 should accompany the sample of ink.

5. In the event of a tenderer withdrawing his tender before settlement his tender deposit will be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent of the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (form of which can be seen at the office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure, his deposit of 5 per cent delivered with the tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.

7. The actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationery office, Madras, punctually on the dates fixed in the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

8 The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

9. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery office on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Stationery Office, Madras, 8th March 1917.

M. YOUNG,
Superintendent.

SALES OF THE RIGHT OF ENJOYMENT OF THE USUFRUCT OF TREES, CUTTING GRASS, AND COLLECTING SHELLS, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that the sales of the right of enjoyment of the usufruct of trees, cutting grass and collecting shells, etc., as noted in the enclosed list will be conducted at the respective stations and dates notified. All intending purchasers are requested to bid for them.

Conditions of sale.

(1) All bidders should deposit Rs. 5 at the commencement of sale and the successful bidder should pay the whole amount of his bid in advance as soon as the bid is knocked down. The deposit money will be repaid on the spot in the case of unsuccessful bidders.

(2) The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, but in case of dispute, the rights will be re-auctioned.

(3) The sale shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Engineer. No damage should be done either to the trees or banks and berms of canals. If anything should happen unexpectedly, it should at once be brought to the notice of the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division. Otherwise the lessee will have to hold himself responsible for any loss to Government.

(4) The lessee will have right only to enjoying the usufruct, etc., as noted, but not to infringe any other rules in existence.

Statement of Miscellaneous Properties in the Chingleput division, that will be sold in Public auction, on the dates specified below :—

Name of sub-division	Description of produce to be sold.	Period of lease.	Place of auction and by whom.	Date and time of auction.
South S arnal	Usufruct of trees in 69th to 68th mile, E canal.	One year from 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918.	Pavilli lock ..	3 p.m., 16th April 1917.
	Usufruct of trees in 68th to 75th mile, S canal.	Do.	Swarnamukhi lock ..	3 p.m., 17th April 1917
	Usufruct of trees in 71th to 83rd mile, S canal.	Do.	Subbaraya mile 79/3 ..	3 p.m., 17th April 1917.
	Usufruct of trees in 83rd to 90/3 mile, S canal.	Do	Cooum lock	18th April 1917.
	Cutting of grass from Cooum lock to Lovedale bridge			
	Cutting of grass from Lloyds bridge to Cutcherry bridge			
	Cutting of grass from Cutcherry bridge to Adyar South lock			
	Cutting grass from Cooum lock to Moore's bridge			
Mount sub-division.	Coconut produce in the compound of inspection bungalow at Conjeeveram.	Already leased out for three years from July 1916.	Do .. .	Nil.
Chingleput sub-division.	Usufruct of trees in the compound of the inspection bungalow at Karungali.	From 1st April to 31st July 1917.	Public Works Department inspection bungalow at Karungali.	3 p.m., 16th April 1917.
	Usufruct of trees in the compound of the inspection bungalow at Chingleput.	Do.	Public Works Department sub-division office at Chingleput	..
	Usufruct of trees in the compound of the inspection bungalow at Public Works Department sub-division office, Chingleput.	Do.	..	3 p.m., 17th April 1917.
North sub-division E Canal	Shell-ed areas for collecting shells, Manerra river, from sea bar to two furlongs west of canal, Palera Nadi river, Muttugandi river, Gundakamma river Pyderu river Kampara river, Pamma river, Uttipalera river, Elapur river, Kadai, Nellaiur, Kalingalam harbourless.	One year from 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918	Ennayiram (Nellore) district	3 p.m., 16th April 1917
	Right of collecting shells between Nadu Mudigonda rivers canal banks and borrow	Do	Do.	Do.
	Right of collecting shells in Kakupalli Sack water from sea bar to west of canal for two furlongs			
	Right of collecting shells in Gangapatam backwaters.			
Mount sub-division E Thomas' Mount.	Mango produce in the compound of Mulpadevar inspection bungalow.	....	Mulpadevar bungalow ..	3 p.m., 1st May 1917.
	Mango produce in the compound from Kunkukkal limb 6 to 7 mile.	One year from 1st April 1917 to 31st March 1918,	Kunkukkal head ..	3 p.m., 2nd May 1917.
	Mango produce in the compound from Veiul Kunkukkal 10th mile.	....	Mulpadevar bungalow ..	3 p.m., 1st May 1917.

Madras, 14th March 1917.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

AUCTION OF A STEEL BARGE.

Notice is hereby given that a steel barge measuring 60 feet × 14 feet × 4½ feet which has been stranded on the seashore at Pulavapatu near Ponte kota, Sarvasiddhi taluk, Vizagapatam district, will be sold by public auction at the spot on the 4th April 1917, sale commencing from 3-30 p.m.

11-10

Intending bidders will have to deposit a sum of Rs. 100 before the sale is commenced and the successful bidder will be required to pay one fourth the sale amount at once as the sale is knocked down and the balance within eight days from the date of intimation of the approval of the sale.

If he fails to pay the balance within eight days from the date of receipt of approval the barge will be put up to re-auction at the bidder's risk.

The earnest amount paid by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned on the close of the sale. The Executive Engineer, Godavari Road works division, reserves the right to accept the final bid or to reject it.

Dowlaiswaram, 2nd March 1917.

N. PARAMESWARAM PILLAI,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Headworks Division.

NOTICE OF SALES OF FOREST PRODUCE.

The forest produce detailed in the annexed list will be sold in public auction for the period ending 30th June 1918 on 17th April 1917 at Coonoor by the District Forest Officer, Lower Godaveri, subject to the conditions mentioned below.

The sales will be continued after the above date if not finished on that date. The District Forest Officer may either club two or more items entered in the list if he considers necessary at the time of sale, and treat them as one item for sale, or split up any item into parts.

2. No person will be allowed to bid at the auction sales he has previously deposited a sum of Rupees 10 and in the case of produce to be cut departmentally Rs. 150 as earnest-money. A fresh deposit of Rs. 100 should be made in respect of each subsequent item for which a person wishes to bid in case he is the highest bidder of more than one item. The District Forest Officer may at his discretion reduce the amount of deposit in any case. Every person who has furnished the above deposit shall further produce a certificate as to his solvency duly signed by the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar within whose jurisdiction such person usually resides or owns property, before he will be permitted to bid. The solvency certificate should clearly show the extent up to which the bidder is solvent. The District Forest Officer may also decline to accept the deposit of contractors whose work in the past has been found unsatisfactory. No person will be allowed to bid for another or for himself and another jointly unless he holds a power-of-attorney duly executed in his favour, authorizing him to bid on behalf of such other person. The deposits of all unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them soon after the sales are finished while those of the successful bidders will be retained. In case of any dispute relating to the sale, viz., the District Forest Officer's decision shall be final.

3. The District Forest Officer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any bid including the highest bid without assigning any reasons for so doing.

4. The sale list shall be signed by the highest bidder of every item immediately after the sale is knocked down in the name which will be tantamount to a certificate that he has read and understood the terms of the sale notice and that he agrees to abide by them.

5. When the amount bid is less than Rs. 500 the full sum must be paid at once; in other cases, a sum equal to 25 per cent of the amount bid less the initial deposit made under paragraph 2 must be deposited with the District Forest Officer. Money so paid will be credited as whole or part payments.

When the total bid is above Rs. 500 the other three quarters shall be paid in equal instalments on 1st July 1917, 1st October 1917 and 1st January 1918. Interest at 6 per cent per annum shall be paid on all sums overdue in addition to which the District Forest Officer shall be at liberty to cancel the contract and dale as he pleases with all forest produce in the coupe. In no case shall the extent cut ever exceed an proportion the relation borne by the sum paid to the total amount due.

6. The highest bidder should deposit in the Postal Savings Bank immediately after confirmation of the sale 25 per cent of the sale amount subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 as security for the due fulfilment of his contract. An agreement registered on Government most shall be executed by every successful bidder within 14 days from the date of confirmation of the sale in the form which will be supplied to him at the District Forest Office. Unless and until the security deposit is furnished and the agreement executed as above, no contractor will be allowed to commence work in respect of his contract.

7. In case the successful bidder of any item fails to pay the sale amount in accordance with paragraph 5 or to furnish the security deposit and execute the agreement referred to in paragraph 6 above the items will be sold at the risk and loss of such bidder, who will not only forfeit any deposits already furnished by him but will also be liable for the loss, if any, accruing by the resale. He will not be entitled to the profit, if any, that may result from the resale.

8. Intending bidders may obtain at any time further particulars regarding the sales at the District Forest Office.

9. The area or quantity of produce shown against the coupes in the accompanying list is only approximate and intending bidders are advised to examine the coupes themselves.

10. In the event of any infringement on the part of the successful bidder of any or all of the above rules and conditions, the said successful bidder shall be liable—

(1) to have the lease forthwith cancelled,
(2) to have his deposit forfeited,
(3) to have all the produce cut but left within the leased area confiscated, and
(4) to leave the wood roads at his risk and loss.

In the event of non-recovery by the aforesaid means—

(1) of any part or the entire portion for the lease or
(2) of any damage sustained by the District Forest Officer, by reason of a breach by the successful bidder of any of the aforesaid conditions or by reason of any wrongful act on his part, it shall be lawful to recover it on the contractor the portion and damages aforesaid in accordance with the law for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land revenue.

List of coupes to be worked out for 1917–18 in the Lower Godavari division.

Name of reserve.	Number of coupe.	Area to be felled.	Description of boundaries.
Pens. Coupes.			
Royalmunday range		Acres.	
1. Dowlaishweram B. II, Compt. V.	1	239·60	*North.*—The southern boundary of old coupe II ranging west to east from the inspection line running through the reserve to the eastern boundary of the reserve. *East.*—The eastern boundary of the reserve. *South.*—The southern boundary of the reserve up to the inspection line running through the reserve northwards. *West.*—The inspection line up to the starting point.
2. Pedikonda	2 (a)	221·60	*North.*—Reserve boundary. *East.* — Do. *South.*—Cut line and 600 feet line. *West.*—Cut line and coupe 1.
	2 (b)	221·60	*North.*—Cut line. *East.*—Reserve boundary. *South.*—Cut line. *West.*—600 feet line.
	2 (c)	221·60	*North.*—Cut line. *East.*—Reserve boundary. *South.*—Cut line. *West.*—600 feet line.
	2 (d)	221·60	*North.*—600 feet line and cut line. *East.*—Reserve boundary. *South.* — Do. *West.*—Cut line.
3. Cudaya	3	242·60	*North.*—Cut line to the south of coupes from Vanka Salu eastwards to Gudava. *East.*—The Gudava. *South.*—A cut line from the Gudava on the south of Gollamanda kalva westwards until it meets Gollamanda kalva and then the Gollamanda kalva on to Vanka Salu. *West.*—The Vanka Salu.
	28	242·60	*North.*—Gudava nalla. *East.*—The cut line on the west of coupe 24. *South.*—Vellavelli Vagu. *West.*—Cut line on the east of coupe 29.
	29	242·60	*North.*—A cut line from Vanam kalva eastwards to a cut line on the west of coupes 31 and 30. *East.*—A cut line on the west of coupes 31 and 30. *South.*—A cut line westwards to Vanam kalva. *West.*—The Vanam kalva.
	32	242·60	*North.*—The creek on the south of coupe 34, from the cut line on the east of coupe 35, north-east, and up to Pakala kalva and then a point in due eastwards to Gudi kalva. *East.*—The Gudi kalva. *South.*—A cut line westwards to meet the cut line on the east of coupe 31. *West.*—The cut line on the east of coupe 35.
	7	242·60	*North.*—Gollamanda kalva from the cut line on the east of coupe 14 eastwards to a cut line on the west of coupe 6. *East.*—A cut line and coupe 6. *South.*—A cut line and coupe 8. *West.*—Coupe XIV.
			B. Coupe Series.
	13 (a)	128·8	*North.*—Cut line and 13 (c). *East.* — Do. 14. *South.* — Do. 18 *West.* — Do. 83
	16 (b)	123·24	*North.* — Do. 16 *East.* — Do. 16 (c). *South.* — Do. 17
	19 (b)	123·24	*West.*—Salt creek and coupe 31. *North.*—Cut line and coupe 18 (c) *East.* — *South.* — Salt creek. *West.* —
	31 (a)	123·24	*North.*—Salt creek. *East.*—Coupe 31 (a). *South.*—Cut line and coupe 22 (a). *West.*—Cut line and coupes 19 and 20.
	37 (b)	123·24	*North.*—Coupe 37 (c). *East.*—Cut line and coupe 36 *South.*—Vanam kalva. *West.*—Cavuga river.
	5 (b)	123·24	*North.*—Cut line and coupe 6 *East.*—Vanam kalva. *South.*—Cut line and coupe 4. *West.*— Do. 5 (a).
	14 (b)	123·24	*North.*—Cut line and coupe 11. *East.* — Do. 7 *South.* — Do. 14 (c) *West.* — Do. 15.
	20 (b)	123·24	*North.* — Do. 20 (c) *East.* — Do. coupes 23 and 22. *South and west.*—Salt creeks.

Name of reserve.	Number or coupe	Area to be sold.	Description of boundaries.
Kandikuppa range—cont.		Acs.	
3. Ceringa—cont.	24 (1)	161·25	*North*—Cut line and coupe 24 (a). *East*—Pull creek. *South*—Cut line and coupe 23 *West*— Do 22 (a). *North*— Do. 36 (a). *East*— Do 35.
	36 (1)	121·25	*South*—Salt creek. *West*—Cut line and coupe 37. *North*—Cart line and accretion *East*—Godavari. *South*—Cut line and coupe 1.
	1 (1)	121·25	*West*— Do. 1a. *North*— Do. 5a *East*—Vanka kalva, *South*—Cut line and coupe 6
	6 (1)	121·25	*West*— Do. 7 *North*— Do. 13 and 14. *East*— Do. 15a. *South*— Do. 10.
	10 (1)	121·25	*West*—Salt creek and coupe 38. *North*—Cut line and coupe 37 *East*— Do. 26a.
	26 (1)	123	*South and west*—Velakatla pass. *North*—Salt creek and coupe 36 *East*—Salt creek. *South*— Do. *West*—Cut line and coupe 38.
4 Kandikuppa Reserve A	Coupe 4	324	*North*—The Pandi Godavari on the south of Pora village from Lakshmana hadi eastwards up to Chikati kalva. *East*—The Chikati kalva southwards up to the plantation. *South*—The casuarina plantation up to the end of compartment XIX.
Do. B	,, 6	324	*West*—From the western boundary of compartment XIV of Kandikuppa casuarina plantation along a creek northwards to Gantamukku kalva and then along Gantamukku kalva up to Pandi Godavari and the Pandi Godavari up to Lakshmana hadi kalva. *North*—The Palam Latha kalva footpath from the reserve boundary on the north-eastwards up to the cut line on the west of coupe B-VI. *East*—The cut line on the west of coupe B-VI southwards to the reserve boundary. *South*—The reserve boundary up to the south of the Pandi Godavari river. *West*—The river between coupes B 6 and B 5 northwards to the starting point.
Kandikuppa casuarina plantation,	Compartment 8 Sand hilling.	30	*North*—The swamp forest. *East*—Cut line and compartment 7. *South*—The Beach. *West*—Cut line and compartment 9.
6. Do.	Compartment 9 Ii thinning	55	*North*—Mangrove forest. *East*—Cut line and compartment 8. *South*—The Beach. *West*—Cut line and compartment 10.
7. Do	Compartment 14 clearing	23	*North*—Mangrove forest. *East*—Cut line and compartment 13. *South*—Beach. *West*—Pond marks.
8. Do.	Compartment 9 to 14 all over the area (removal of dead trees)	35 each	*North*—Mangrove forest. *East*—Cut line and compartment 8. *South*—Beach. *West*—Sand waste.
Pedaipur range.			
9 Annavaram ..	Coupe 2	350	*North*—Starting from cairn No. 1 on Jaddangi Local Fund Road the reserve boundary up to cairn No. 3 *East*—From cairn No. 3 cleared line south-westwards about 50 links up to a point on the footpath from Vanimu to Polingapadu. *South*—From the said point westwards to the local fund road for about 1½ miles. *West*—Along the said local fund road along the reserve boundary to the starting point.
dangi	,, 1 ,,	367	*North*—A cleared line from Jaddangi and Annavaram road eastwards about 40 chains to a point at the foot of Thatlayya hadu *East*—A straight line from cairn 27 to the said village boundary pillar from the said point southwards to the reserve boundary *South*—Reserve boundary. *West*—Local land road.
1 Lingapatti ..	,, 2 ,,	252	*A line A*—A straight line from cairn No. 27 to the village boundary pillar noted below—east south—with west, reserve boundary from cairn No. 27 to the village boundary about 20 chains north of irrigation pillar on the eastern boundary of the line *B South*—Reserve boundary westwards from cairn No. 28 about 80 chains east reserve boundary boundary cairn No. 24 northwards 20 chains east in the line. North from the said point a straight line westwards 60 chains, west straight line from the reserve boundary northwards to join the northern boundary.

Name of reserve	Number of coupe	Area in be sail.	Description of boundaries.
Gokavaram range.		acs.	
13. Mullera .. .	Coupe 5 ..	118	*East.*—A cart line from a point on the Polathumaddi, Thonangarani forest road due west about 45 chains of a point where the reserve line leaves the forest road to a point 24 chains due south. *South.*—Thence along a cart line from the said point westwards for a distance of about 56 chains to a bend in the reserve line near Chinnampalem. *West.*—Thence along the reserve boundary to a point on the forest road due east of Chinnampalem. *North.*—The forest road to the starting point.
12 Veerabhadrapuram ..	,, 3 ..	412	*North.*—A cart line from the point where the foot-path in the Veerabhadrawaram station leaves the foot-path from Timmaparam to Veerabhadrapuram south east to a point about half mile north-east of cairn No. 44 *East, South and West.*—From the said point to cairn No. 44, the reserve boundary to the Timmaparam-Veerabhadrapuram foot-path and thence along the said foot-path to the starting point.
Polamuru range.			
14. Pupkonda	Coupe 5 ..	85	*North.*—Starting from *No.* 43 runs along the reserve boundary to cairn No. 41 and thence in a south-easterly direction to cairn No. 42. *East.*—Thence to cairn No. 44 along the reserve boundary line. *South.*—Thence along the stream the northern boundary of coupe No. 4. *West.*—Thence along the stream in north-north-western direction until a stream from Kallikonda meets and thence in a north-northerly direction to cairn No. 38 and, thence to cairn No. 40 along the reserve boundary
15. Kovvada .. .	,, 3 (a) .	320	*North.*—Starting from the point where the cart-track from Lankapalli crosses the Lankapalli halva at a point nearly 6 chains north to cairn No. 201 and runs in an easterly direction for a distance of nearly 8 chains. *East.*—Thence in a south-east direction along the same cart-track for nearly 74 chains. *South.*—Thence in a south-west direction to a point nearly 5 chains north to the place where Kovvada and Lankapalli halvas meet. *West.*—Thence along Lankapalli halva to the starting point.
Do. . ..	,, 3 (b) .	200	*North.*—Starting from the point where the eastern and southern boundaries of coupe 3 (a) meet runs in an easterly direction along the cart-track up to the point where a foot-path from Lankapalli meets. *East.*—Thence in a south east direction to the reserve boundary between cairns Nos. 168 and 185 nearly 2 chains north to cairn No. 169 and thence in a southern direction to Kovvada halva *South.*—Thence along Kovvada halva until the point where Lankapalli halva and Kovvada halva meet. *West.*—Thence along Lankapalli halva to the point where the boundary of coupe 3 (a) meets and thence along the southern boundary of coupe 3 (a) to the starting point.
16. Darbhagudem .	,, 1 ..	803	*North.*—Cart track from Chitvarigudem to Darbhagudem right of way No. 11. *East.*—Reserve boundary from cairn No. 7 to 12. *South.*—Reserve boundary from cairn No. 12 to 23. *West.*—A cart line from cairn No. 23 running southwards to meet the cart-track from Chitvarigudem to Darbhagudem.
HARDOO AND BRAB WOOD COUPES.			
Rajahmundry range.			
17. Mallavaram .	. ..	381	*North.*—The boundary of fuel coupe 1 along the hill at 600 ft. level. *East.*— Do. do. *South.*—The boundary of fuel coupe 1 along the hill at 600 ft. level and boundary line of the reserve between Government and Zamindari patta meets the boundary of the fuel coupe I on the west and the boundary of the fuel coupe 2 *West.*—The boundary of the fuel coupe northwards until the middle bank and thence 600 ft. line up to the starting point.

Name of reserve.	Number of coupe.	Area to be sold.	Description of boundaries.
Bamboo and Reed wood cutting—*contd.*		acs.	
Pallayur range.			
18. Sathanka (bamboo) ..	Coupe 1 ..	1,770	*North.*—Starting from a point on the Gundlamala Dabbadi foot-path about 40 chains north of Giraliaveri village eastwards the cleared line about a mile to cairn No. 3; then the reserve boundary up to cairn No. 9. *East and south.*—From cairn No. 9 the reserve boundary up to mark No. 22 at Nilisreru of Pulaveram village. *West.*—From cairn 22 the foot-path from Polaveram to Arumatha up to the south-west corner of the boundary line of the said cultivated village (Arumatha), then the said line up to the foot-path from Peddur to Gundlamma on its northern side, then along that foot-path up to the point Gedalamandikonda, then along the south-east and north side of Gundlamma cultivated boundary up to the foot-path from Gundlamma to Dabbadi, thence that foot-path up to the starting point.
19. Vallagunta (bamboo)..	,, ..	1,440	The whole of the southern portion of Durgapalli hill below the line cleared about 2 miles in length between Mettukkinta and Loddipalem village limits.
20. Jaddangi (bamboo) ..	,, ..	970	*North.*—Starting from cairn No. 12 the reserve boundary line along the path from Vanukanyi to Kuridevupalem up to a point of about 1 mile. *East.*—Then a cleared line south-eastward from the last point for about 1½ miles to another point. *South.*—Thence cleared line westward for about 66 chains to cairn No. 36, then along that reserve boundary up to Uzinka Vanukanyi foot-path west of the said cairn. *West.*—Then the said foot-path up to cairn No. 6, then the reserve boundary up to the starting point.
Gudavaram range.			
21. Lakkanda (bamboo) ..	Coupe 1 ..	1,000	*North.*—The Ramps line starting from a point where it meets the Vuyyalamkapu Jeddipalem cart-track, east-wards to a point where the Ramps line meets the reserve boundary near Duddagirijapalem. *East.*—Thence along the reserve boundary southwards for a distance of about 40 chains to a point where the foot-path from Mallapalle to Kanavam enters the reserve. *South.*—Along the said foot-path westwards to a point where it meets the reserve boundary (enclosure) near Yerrakkhala, thence along the reserve boundary (enclosure) where it meets the foot-path from Kanavam to the Jeddipalem and thence along the said foot-path to a point where it meets the Jeddipalem cart-track. *West.*—Along the Jeddipalem cart-track, northwards to the Ramps line.
22. Devanamidi (bamboo).	,, 1 ..	840	*North.*—The Ramps line starting from a point about 3 chains east of the Local fund road from Addagiada to Papanpeta eastwards to a bund in the said line near Kondalakadu. *East.*—Thence along the said line about twenty-five chains southwards to a bund in the reserve boundary near Tenkilapadu kodi and thence the reserve boundary to a bund of the line north-east of Gollakota. *South.*—From the said bund along the reserve boundary westwards to the Local fund road. *West.*—Along the Local fund road northwards about eight chains to a point where the reserve boundary meets the road, thence along the reserve boundary to the starting point on the Ramps line.
23. Veerabhadrapuram (bamboo).	,, 2 ..	412	*North.*—A cart line from the point where the foot-path to the Veerabhadrapuram chains leaves the foot-path from Tammapatam to Veerabhadrapuram south-east to a point about half mile north-east of cairn No. 4d. *East.*—From the said point to cairn No. 15. *South and west.*—The reserve boundary to the Tammapatam-Veerabhadrapuram foot-path and thence along the said foot-path to the starting point.
24. Mamidi (bamboo) ..	,, 1 ..	750	*North.*—A cart line starting from a point about 20 chains due north of a bund in the reserve line south-east of Dugulakonda due east about 51 chains. *East.*—From the said point due southwards for about 1 mile 32 chains to a point in the reserve line north-east of Kandelapuram. *South and west.*—The reserve boundary up to a bund in the same west-east of Dugulakonda and thence along the cart-track from Sivarampatnam to Chennajalem to the starting point.
Filavaram range.			
25. Papikonda (bamboo and dead wood cutting).	Coupe 1 .	2,711	*North.*—Starting from the junction of the foot-path (from Kavigedem to Sirivaka) and the reserve boundary near cairn No. 11 of the reserve, runs along the reserve line to cairn No. 15. *East.*—Thence along the contour line of the foot-path to the reserve boundary at the south-west corner of fuel coupe No. 1. *South.*—Then along the reserve boundary to cairn No. 82. *West.*—Thence along Vattimadugu kalva and Jallia vagu to cairn No. 7 of forest enclosure, then along the eastern boundary of the enclosure to cairn No. 1. Then along the foot-path in westerly direction until it meets Amur kalva and then in a northerly direction to the starting point.

Name of reserve.	Number of coupe.	Area to be sold	Description of boundaries.
BAMBOO AND DEAD WOOD RESERVE—cont.			
Pelamkotai range—cont.			
36. Kevvada (*b*) (bamboo and dead wood).	Coupe 3 (*a*) ..	1,400	*North.*—Starting from mile No. 1 along the reserve boundary till where Peddawagu meets it. *East.*—Thence along the same vagu till it meets the contour line of Parusahmedu and along the same contour line till it meets the Gummalur cadastre boundary between C. Nos. 3 and 4. *South.*—Thence along the south-west boundary of the above enclosure up to the cart-track leading from Gummalur to Chintapalli, thence along the northern boundary of coupe 1 till it meets the reserve boundary *West.*—Thence along the reserve boundary to the starting point.
37. Kupalli (bamboo and dead wood).	.. 4 (*a*) ..	1,000	*North.*—Starting from a point in the reserve boundary just to the west of Papikonda sale and along the western boundary of coupe 3, up to a point in the cart-track (leading from Minjalur to Sarilapalli murram) 23 chains of the boundary. *East.*—Thence along the western boundary of coupe 1 up to the cart-track leading from Sarilapalli cattleyard to Minjalur. *South.*—Along the above cart-track upwards in a point 28 chains off. Thence along the stream and contour line about 10½ chains to the reserve boundary. *West.*—Thence along the reserve boundary to the starting point.

Cosanada, 16th March 1917.

F. A. SEAGER,
District Forest Officer, Godavari Lower Division.

SALE OF RELA BARK.

THE right to collect Rela bark (*Cassia Fistula*) in the reserves and unreserves of the several ranges of the Godavari District Lower division as well as in the several mittahs of Rampa including Gudiseru and Dutsarti mittahs will be separately sold in public auction by the District Forest Officer, Lower Godavari, at Cosanada, at 2 p.m. on Monday the 16th April 1917. For further particulars apply to the District Forest Officer, Lower Godavari, Cosanada town.

F. A. SEAGER,
District Forest Officer, Godavari Lower Division.

Cosanada, 9th March 1917.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF KEROSENE OIL AT OOTACAMUND.

NOTICE is hereby given that tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on Friday the 23rd March 1917 by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, E., for the supply of 500 gallons of kerosene oil of 125° to be delivered to the Branch Press at Stonehouse Hill, Ootacamund, in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered. Each tender should include delivery charges and be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras,
28th February 1917.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF WOOD, METALS, NAILS, OILS, BRUSHES, PETROL, KEROSENE OIL, SOAP, POTASH, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd March 1917 by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply, for a period of one year, from 1st April 1917 of all or any of the articles mentioned in the following groups: group I, wood, etc., II, metals, tools, nails, etc.; III, oil, canvas, etc.; III-A, date mats, ropes, etc.; IV, brushes; V, kerosene oil and petrol; VI, tin and cardboard boxes; VII, soap, country, etc.; and VIII, potash, country, etc. Tenders should be on printed forms, copies of which can be obtained free on application and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 for each of the groups, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. Ten per cent on the estimated annual value of the accepted tender should be deposited and the contractor must execute an agreement on stamped paper the cost of which is to be borne by him. This deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply the articles within the time stated or of the quality required. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for doing so. The articles should be weighed and delivered, as may be directed, at the Mint Buildings, Penitentiary Branch and Mount Road Branch at the cost of the suppliers.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras,
28th February 1917.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 74 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras :—

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Three redwood pieces	Nil.	5th March 1917 ..	Madras Harbour.
One light railway iron sleeper	"	6th "	
One fire brick	"	6th "	
Two wire-rope slings	"	6th "	
Three teakwood scantlings	"	6th "	
One round iron bar	"	6th "	
One square iron bar	"	6th "	
One flat iron bar	"	8th "	
Two square iron bars	"	8th "	
One teakwood scantling	"	8th "	
Two corn bags containing Emery powder, 160 lb	"	6th "	

[illegible] 1880-[illegible] 1 - [illegible] 74 - [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MADRAS TREASURY MANUAL, VOLS. I & II. Sixty-fifth list of corrections Anna 1. (2 p.)
MADRAS SUPPLEMENT TO THE CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS, FOURTH EDITION, 1911. Addenda and Corrigenda No. LXX. Pies 6. (2 p.)
REVISED FORMS OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS (GENERAL) ISSUED WITH B.P. No. 64, DATED 4TH FEBRUARY 1910. Twelfth list of corrections. Pies 6 (2 p.)
REVISED FORMS OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS FOR THE MALABAR DISTRICT ISSUED WITH B.P. No. 238, R.S., DATED 4TH AUGUST 1911. Tenth list of corrections. Pies 6 (2 p.)
REVISED FORMS OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS FOR THE SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT ISSUED WITH B.P. No. 237 R.S., DATED 4TH AUGUST 1911. Eighth list of corrections. Pies 6. (2 p.)
REVISED FORMS OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS FOR THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT ISSUED WITH B.P. No. 57, R.S., DATED 29TH JANUARY 1910. Eleventh list of corrections. Pies 6. (2 p.)
CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY (WITH COORG), corrected up to 1st March 1917. Imperial 8vo paper cover. Anna 1. (2 p.)
GENERAL LIST OF RANGERS AND DEPUTY RANGERS OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY corrected up to 1st January 1917. Imperial 8vo, paper cover. As 4. (1 a. 6 p.)
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FOREST CODE, THIRD EDITION. First list of corrections As. 2. (6 p.)
LOCAL FUND CODE. 2nd edition (Reprint). Seventh list of corrections. As. 2 (6 p.)
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN SANSKRIT BY PANDIT S. V. KRISHNAMACHARIAR, 1916. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As 7-8. (1 a.)
REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY for 1915-16, Foolscap folio, paper cover. Vol. I, As. 7. (1 a.), Vol. II, Re 3-1 (4 as. 6 p.)
LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS MADE UNDER ENACTMENTS APPLYING TO THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY Vol. I, 1913 edition. Eighth supplement As. 2. (6 p.)
REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE MICRO-BIOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY, FOR THE YEAR 1916. Foolscap folio, wrapper. As. 8 (1 a.)
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT, II OF 1912, AND RULES ISSUED THEREUNDER, Royal 8vo, paper cover, 1917 As. 6-6. (6 p.)
MADRAS REGISTRATION MANUAL, PART II, 1915 Fourth list of corrections. As 3. (6 p.)
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ACT I OF 1917 INDIAN STEAM-VESSELS. Foolscap folio. English. Anna 1. (6 p.) Royal 8vo. As 2. (6 p.)
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BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

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ORDINANCE No. VIII OF 1916.—ELECTION ENQUIRIES. Urdu and Hindi. 3 p. (1 a.) each.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of an Overseer on Rs. 60-2½-100 and three Sub-Overseers on Rs. 30-2-40 in the Minor Irrigation establishment in Ganjam district. The appointments are annual. Nonofficial those who are fully qualified under the Public Service Notification need apply. Examinations passed should be specified in the application. Preference will be given to those who know Uriya.

Ganjam Collector's Office,
24th February 1917.

N. MACMICHAEL,
Collector.

WANTED a qualified typist for the post of a clerk on Rs. 20 in this Court. The vacancy is at present a sub. *pro tem.* one, but likely to become permanent. The applicant must, for the present, provide himself with his own machine. A knowledge of Telugu is essential

District Munsif's Court, Proddatur,
26th February 1917.

M. VENKATARAMAYYA,
District Munsif.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Probationary Revenue Inspector's place in the Ramnad district. They should reach my office before 1st April 1917.

Ramnad Collector's Office, Madura,
2nd March 1917.

A. B. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
Collector.

WANTED a Mechanical Draftsman for the Kistna Central division on Rs 40—2—50, permanent.
2. Applications are invited from passed men who have experience in mechanical drawing.
3. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months.
4. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 25th March 1917.

Bezwada, 2nd March 1917.

J. B. LUTMAN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

WANTED an Assistant Engineer, salary Rs. 200—10 (annual)—250. Applicants should possess the University Degree of B. E. or the Civil Engineering College certificate of the Engineer class and should furnish before 31st March 1917 copies of testimonials and particulars regarding age, caste, examinations passed, languages known and previous service to the President, District Board, South Canara.

South Canara District Board's Office,
5th March 1917.

L. VIBERT,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Testing Assistant on Rs 60-2-70 per mensem with a cycle allowance of Rs 6 and travelling allowances as per Civil Service Regulations. Applicants should be conversant with both the A.C. and D.C systems of electric supply and should have undergone at least two years practical training with a large electric supply undertaking. A man possessing the A.M.I.E.E. qualification of the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, or other equivalent qualification will be preferred.

Apply in own handwriting on or before the 15th March 1917 with copies of testimonials and stating when the applicant could take up his duties.

Madras, 5th March 1917.

E. J. B. GREENWOOD,
Electrical Inspector to the Government.

APPLICATIONS are invited from experienced and passed men for the following vacancies in this circle:—

Two Surveyors on Rs. 70 each for four months; seven Surveyors on Rs. 60 each for five months; two Draftsmen on Rs. 40 each for four months; one Draftsman on Rs. 40 for four months; one Computer on Rs. 30 for four months.

2. The applications should reach this office not later than 1st April 1917.
3. The selected candidates should join at once at Bezwada.

Bezwada, 6th March 1917.

J. B. LUTMAN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates for an acting vacancy of Draftsman on Rs. 30 in this office for three months from the date of joining.

The applications should reach the undersigned before the 31st instant.

District Forest Office, East Godavari,
12th March 1917.

K. G. BELLIAPPA,
District Forest Officer.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons duly qualified under the examination rules for a sub. *pro tem.* clerk's place (likely to become permanent) in the District Munsif's Court, Gudalur. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 20 plus 10 (Wynaad allowance). The applicants must be able to decipher Canarese manuscripts fairly well. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st instant.

District Court, Coimbatore,
12th March 1917.

D. G. WALLER,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that there is a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. T. K. S. Ramakrishna Ayyar, who was a member of the Dharmakartas Committee, Conjeeveram taluk, and those persons desirous of applying for the said vacancy should send in their applications so as to reach this Court on or before the 5th day of April 1917.

District Court, Chingleput,
13th March 1917.

V. VENUGOPALA CHETTI,
District Judge.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates holding either a Draftsman's Group Certificate of the Government Technical Examinations or a certificate of having successfully undergone the Draftsman's or Sub Overseer's training at the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a draftsman in the District Forest Office, Madura, on a monthly salary of Rs. 35—4—59 (normal increment Rs. 4).

The post is pensionable one. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for six months. Applications must be in the candidate's handwriting and should reach the undersigned not later than 10th April 1917. Full information should be given regarding qualifications, previous experience, present employment, etc.

Madura, 14th March 1917.

A. B. JACKSON,
District Forest Officer.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTATE OF Mr. RICHARD DALE LOVETT (DECEASED).

THE Administrator of the estate and effects, throughout the whole of British India, of Richard Dale Lovett, late of Gundikna Estate, Chickmagalur, Mysore State, a Lance Corporal in the 5th Battalion Middlesex Regiment, formerly of the Cedars, Stratford St. Mary, in the County of Suffolk, but now deceased, who died in France, on or about the 1st day of July 1916, being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars, in writing, of their claim or demands to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of April 1917, at the undermentioned address, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Richard Dale Lovett deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

High Court Buildings, Madras,
7th March 1917.

H. BRIGHTWELL,
Administrator of the Estate.

THE MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society will be held on Friday the 30th March 1917 at 4 p.m. at the offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs. Ramsay & Co., Ram-ay's Buildings, Beach, Madras, for transacting the following business:—

(1) Adopting the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year 1916.
(2) Appointing Directors in the place of those who retire.
(3) Appointing an Auditor or Auditors and fixing his or their remuneration.

(By order of the Board of Directors)

Post Box No. 56,
Madras, 13th March 1917.

RAMSAY & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM KNIBB DUTHIE (DECEASED).

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from 17th March 1917 the estate of William Knibb Duthie deceased, late of Dharmkota under Letters of administration granted to him on the 5th March 1917 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator General on or before the 31st May 1917 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Madras, 19th March 1917.

O. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM KELLY (DECEASED).

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from 17th March 1917 the estate of William Kelly deceased, late of Madras, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 2nd March 1917 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 31st May 1917 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Madras, 19th March 1917.

O. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM JOHN COVENTRY (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from 17th March 1917 the estate of William John Coventry, Captain, 7th Hariana Lancers, deceased, late of Mesopotamia, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 9th March 1917 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 31st May 1917 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General.

Madras, 19th March 1917.

ESTATE OF MARGARETTE JUSTINA KEENAN (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from 17th March 1917 the estate of Margarette Justina Keenan deceased, late of Bangalore, under Letters of Administration with the will annexed granted to him on the 27th February 1917 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 30th April 1917 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General.

Madras, 19th March 1917.

INSOLVENCY PETITION.

No. 22 of 1916 in the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Vemulapalli Ramaswami .. .. *Petitioner.*
Khantamneni Krishnayya and eleven others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

It is hereby given notice that the above petitioner has filed an insolvency petition which is posted to 27th March 1917 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either by himself or by pleader on the said date.

T. NAGABHUSHANAM,
Pleader for petitioner.

17th March 1917.

కంచుమ పిల్లైకు కోర్టువారి (1) మువ్వలూరి రోమయ్య, (2) యూ. ...కయ్య, (3) యూ. రత్నయ్య, (4) యూ. వెంకయ్య, (5) యూ. ...మ్మయ్యలు దావాదారులందరూ కలసి కోర్టువారు (1) వేల్పుల వెంకయ్య, (2) అంబాల అప్పన్న, దావాదారుల పక్షము నం. 8 లో 1917 వ సంవత్సరం వాదులకోరినారు. వారు పరీక్ష యూ. కై 19 వ తేదీ ప్రకారము అయినా అయుయున్నది. వారు అయినా వారి ఎదుట కి వచ్చినయెడ ఆయనయందు ఖర్చులకొరకు వారు కోర్టువారికిని వాది వెల్లుకోవలసినదిగా యిందు మూలాన తెలుపబడుచున్నది.

M. KALIDASU,
Vakil for petitioners.

9th March 1917.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1917. [Price 2 annas.

REVENUE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

The following report on the working of the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act (II of 1894) and the Hereditary Village Offices Act (III of 1895) during the official year 1915-16, with appended statements, is published for general information.

2. *Statement I (Appointments under sections* 8, 10 *and* 11 *of Act III of* 1895).—Out of 3,150 appointments under sections 10 and 11 of the Act, 471 appointments were given to strangers, owing apparently to the absence of competent men with hereditary claims. The corresponding figures for 1914-15 were 3,215 and 611.

3. *Statement III (Suits filed under section* 13 *of Act III of* 1895) *and Statement V (Appeals to District Collectors against departmental orders of appointments and against suit decisions).*—There was a decrease in the pendency of suits and a slight increase in pendency of appeals at the close of the year as compared with the previous year.

4. *Statement VIII (Proprietary estates into which Act II of* 1894 *has been introduced and in which establishments have been revised).*—This statement shows the progress made in the revision of establishments in proprietary estates. The total number of estates in which revision was sanctioned during the year 1915-16 was 187.

5. *Statement XI (Punishment of proprietors).*—No proprietors were dealt with under section 31 of Act II of 1894 during the year.

6. The other statements call for no remarks.

7. *References to the Board under section* 18 *of Act III of* 1895.—One reference was made to the Board under this section during the year and was disposed of.

8. *General remarks.*—Acts II of 1894 and III of 1895 worked satisfactorily during the year, though the procedure is unnecessarily complicated.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT I.—Appointments made under sections 6, 10 and 11 of Madras Act III of 1895 during the year 1915–16.

Office.	Number of appointments under			Number of cases in which the nominees under sections 10 and 11 were			
	Section 6, clause (1).	Section 6, clause (2).	Total.	Next taker.	Persons next in order of succession	Strangers.	Total.
Government villages.							
Headmen and monigars ..	97	10	107	432	147	89	667
Karnams	35	3	38	273	111	89	473
Talayaris	186	25	211	507	166	166	839
Vettis	189	23	212	594	179	105	878
Nirgantis	13	15	28	21	13	6	40
Total of offices in Government villages.	520	76	596	2,046	616	468	3,130
Proprietary estates.							
Nirgantis	..	..	..	..	19	7	26
Vettis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other offices falling under clause 2 of section 3.	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total of offices in Proprietary estates.	..	..	..	31	7	8	28
Grand total of offices in Government villages and in Proprietary estates.	520	76	596	2,077	623	472	3,172

STATEMENT II.—Punishments inflicted under sections 7, 8 and 9 of Madras Act III of 1895 during the year 1915–16.

Offices.	Fines imposed by				Number of persons suspended by		Number of persons dismissed or removed by order of		Number of punishments by			
	Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars under section 7 (1)		Divisional Officers and District Collectors under section 7 (1)									
	Number of fines.	Amount of fines.	Number of fines.	Amount of fines.	Divisional Officers and District Collectors under section 7 (1).	Proprietors under section 8	Divisional Officers and District Collectors under section 7 (1).	Proprietors under section 8	Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars (column 2).	Divisional Officers and District Collectors (columns 4, 6 and 8).	Proprietors (columns 7 and 9).	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Government villages.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.								
Headmen and munigals	4,612	2,802 11 4	881	2,891 12 3	895	..	197	..	4,612	1,081	..	5,193
Karnams	4,319	2,179 16 4	867	1,808 13 6	478	..	141	..	4,319	1,015	..	5,334
Karnams or headmen (Tribune officers)	1	1 0 6	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Talayaris	731	293 0 3	182	72 11 4	247	1	105	..	731	454	1	1,176
Vettis	341	176 12 9	100	81 15 6	127	..	132	..	341	464	..	1,208
Nirgantis	53	32 2 9	7	4 14 6	24	..	14	..	53	45	..	1.6
Total of Government village officers .	11,072	6,035 2 9	1,772	2,740 3 6	1,076	1	589	..	11,013	4,031	2	15,104
Proprietary estate.												
Nirgantis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vettis	6	5 2 0	2	1 6 6	..	..	1	..	6	3	..	9
Shrotis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other offices falling under clause 6 of section 6.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Proprietary estate officers ..	6	5 2 0	2	1 6 6	..	..	1	..	6	3	..	9
Grand total of officers in Government villages and Proprietary estates.	11,078	6,040 13 9	1,774	2,742 9 6	1,076	1	590	..	11,019	4,034	2	15,113

STATEMENT III.—Suits filed and disposed of under section 13 of Madras Act III of 1895 during 1915–16.

(1)	Number of suits pending on 1st April 1916.			Number of suits filed between 1st April 1916 and 31st March 1916			Total number of suits for disposal.			Disposal of								Number of suits pending on 31st March 1916 and relating to			Number of cases in which assign ments of revenue were treated as encumbrances under Standing Order No. 13, sub-section 13 (4).	Number of cases transferred under section 15.		Number of applications for execution of decrees under section 14	
										Number of suits dismissed or rejected.				Number of suits decided in favour of												
														Plaint lie in main Cur		Defendant in the main Cur										
	For offices.	For emoluments.	Total.	For offices.	For emoluments.	Total.	For offices.	For emoluments.	Total.	For default.	Under section 13 (2), proviso 2.	Under section 13 sub-section (3)	As time-barred under section 14.	Offices.	Emoluments.	Offices.	Emoluments.	Total of columns 11 to 18.	Offices.	Emoluments.	Total.		To the file of the Divisional Collector	From the file of any Divisional Officer in lieu of another Divisional Officer or an Assistant or Deputy Collector.		
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Government villages																										
Headmen and monigars ..	10	2	12	62	1	63	72	3	75	1	1	7	2	10	1	15	2	39	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Karnam	7	1	8	7	1	8	14	2	16	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Talayaris	3	1	4	4	1	5	7	2	9	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Vettis	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Nirgunta	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Total ..	* 22	..	* 28	64	6	102	116	6	124	14	1	18	9	31	6	30	1	103	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	31
Village artisans and servants in Government villages																										
Carpenters	6	1	7	4	..	4	10	1	11	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	17	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	7	1	8	10	..	10	17	1	18	6	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	12	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Barbers	4	..	4	10	..	10	14	..	14	1	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	7	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Washermen	1	..	1	6	..	6	7	..	7	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Potters	1	..	1	3	..	3	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tandits or priests ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other classes	4	..	4	4	..	4	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	24	2	26	38	1	39	62	3	65	9	1	2	2	12	..	17	..	49	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
Total of officers and artisans in Government villages.	* 46	2	* 54	102	7	141	178	9	189	23	2	20	11	43	6	47	1	152	26	2	28	..	..	..	..	31

* These are the correct figures.

Statement III.—Suits filed and disposed of under section 13 of Madras Act III of 1895 during 1916–16—*cont.*

(1)	Number of suits pending on 1st April 1915			Number of suits filed between 1st April 1915 and 31st March 1916			Total number of suits for disposal.			Disposed of								Number of suits pending on 31st March 1916 and ending in			Number of suits in which assignment of remuneration was treated as an application under section 12 (1) to section 12 (1).	Number of suits transferred under section 15.			Number of applications for execution of decrees under section 16.
										Number of suits dismissed or rejected.				Number of suits decided in favour of											
														Plaintiffs in suits for		Defendants in suits for									
	For offices.	For emoluments	Total.	For offices	For emoluments.	Total.	For offices.	For emoluments.	Total.	For default.	Under section 13 (1), proviso 1.	Under section 13, sub-section (2).	As improperly under section 14.	Offices.	Emoluments	Offices.	Emoluments.	Total of columns (11) to (18).	Offices	Emoluments.	Total	To the file of the District Collector.	From the file of any Divisional Officer, Tahsildar, Deputy Tahsildar, Sheristadar or Assistant or Deputy Collector.		
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(28)
Proprietary estate																									
Headmen and monigars ..	*5	1	*6	12	4	16	16	5	21	1	..	3	..	1	3	4	..	9	4	4	8	..	..	..	1
Karnams	4	16	16	20	40	56	24	56	80	..	1	..	..	..	31	4	4	40	11	17	28	..	..	..	..
Karnams or headmen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talayaris	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nirgantis	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vettis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Shecks	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other classes falling under clause 3 of section III.	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	*6	18	*23	44	93	137	51	78	129	12	2	14	8	12	37	31	16	103	15	11	26	..	..	..	4
Village artisans and servants																									
Carpenters	2	3	5	2	17	19	4	20	24	3	..	5	..	1	8	2	8	20	1	3	4	..	..	..	1
Blacksmiths	..	1	1	..	8	8	..	9	9	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	10	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Barbers	1	..	1	1	5	6	1	5	6	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washermen	..	..	..	2	6	8	2	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purohits or priests ..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potters	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other classes	..	1	1	..	10	10	..	11	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of artisans in Proprietary estates.	4	11	15	6	47	53	8	60	67	10	..	1	1	6	14	3	15	38	1	5	6	..	..	..	1
Total of officers and artisans in Proprietary estates	*11	24	*39	49	140	189	61	*138	199	22	2	17	10	18	51	34	31	154	16	16	32	..	..	..	5
Grand total of officers and artisans in Government villages and Proprietary estates.	*39	31	*69	135	109	244	121	220	341	46	4	31	20	46	77	61	51	241	31	26	57	..	..	2	13

*These are the correct figures

STATEMENT IV.—Appeals to District officers against punishments under sections (7) and (8) of Act III of 1895 during 1915-16

Offices.	Number of appeals against fines by								Number of appeals against suspensions by							
	Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars.				Divisional officers.				Divisional officers				Proprietors.			
	In which the original orders were			Pending on 1st April 1916.	In which the original orders were			Pending on 1st April 1916.	In which the original orders were			Pending on 1st April 1916.	In which the original orders were			Pending on 1st April 1916.
	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.		Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.		Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.		Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Government villages.																
Headmen and managers	..	1	4	2	..	1	4	..	10	24	86	41	..	..	..	..
Karnams	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	11	9	80	16	..	..	..	..
Talayaris	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
Vettis	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Nirgantis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paiks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total officers in Government villages.	..	1	10	3	.	4	7	..	31	33	129	59	..	..	..	..
Proprietary estates.																
Vettis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Nirgantis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shrotis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other offices falling under clause 3 of section 3.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total officers in Proprietary estates.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total of officers in Government villages and Proprietary estates.	..	1	10	3	.	4	7	..	31	33	132	59	..	..	..	..

Offices.	Number of appeals against dismissals or removals by								Total number of appeals.				
	Divisional officers.				Proprietors				In which the original orders were			Pending on 1st April 1916.	Total.
	In which the original orders were			Pending on 1st April 1916.	In which the original orders were			Pending on 1st April 1916.					
	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.		Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.		Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.		
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
Government villages.													
Headmen and managers	12	15	78	32	..	..	..	..	33	63	156	41	274
Karnams	9	15	52	14	..	..	..	..	13	26	123	33	200
Talayaris	4	1	9	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	14	3	19
Vettis	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	8
Nirgantis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Paiks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total officers in Government villages.	26	32	152	50	..	..	..	..	48	70	304	68	510
Proprietary estates.													
Vettis	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	6
Nirgantis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shrotis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other offices falling under clause 3 of section 3.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total officers in Proprietary estates.	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	6
Grand total of officers in Government villages and Proprietary estates	26	32	155	50	..	..	..	..	47	70	307	68	514

STATEMENT V.—Appeals to the District Collectors against departmental orders of appointments and against decisions in suits during 1915-16.

Offices.	Appeals pending on 1st April 1916 which related to				Appeals filed during the year in regard to				Total number of appeals for disposal					Appeals disposed of										Appeals pending on 1st April 1916 which related to				
	Departmental orders of appointments.	Decisions in suits			Departmental orders of appointments.	Decisions in suits.			Revision applications.	Appointments in cases of succession.	Decisions in suits.			Number of cases dismissed.		Number of cases decided.	Number of cases decided in favour of							Departmental orders of appointments.	Appointments in cases of succession.	Decisions in suits.		
		For officers.	For remote suits.	Total.		For officers.	For remote suits.	Total.			For officers.	For remote suits.	Total.	For default.	Ex-parte hearing.		Appellant.		Respondent.		In other cases.	Total of columns (19) to (21).	Total of columns (18) and (22).			For officers.	For remote suits.	Total.
																	To suits for arrears.	In suits for enlargements.	To suits for arrears.	To suits for enlargements.								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Government villages.																														
Headmen and managers	8	3	..	11	24	64	..	122	80	42	27	..	138	7	8	8	6	..	17	..	60	101	116	7	7	..	..	..	17
Karnams	4	..	..	4	16	26	..	42	18	18	24	..	42	4	6	6	..	..	18	..	26	54	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talayaris	4	..	..	4	10	1	..	11	14	14	1	..	15	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vettis	..	..	..	..	24	1	..	25	24	14	6	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nirganis	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16	3	..	27	86	94	1	232	118	77	61	1	256	12	17	8	10	1	36	..	100	156	217	14	18	1	..	1	36
Village artizans and servants.																														
Carpenters	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7	..	..	1	10	11	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	7	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	8	..	..	1	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	1	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washermen	..	..	3	3	..	..	6	6	..	..	1	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potters	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parabuts or pipers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	3	3	..	3	25	28	..	..	5	33	38	..	1	4	..	..	17	..	..	17	38	..	..	1	4	..	5
Grand total of officers and artizans in Government villages.	16	3	3	30	86	97	26	260	118	77	66	34	294	12	18	12	10	1	53	..	100	173	255	14	18	2	4	1	41

Statement V.—Appeals to the District Collectors against departmental orders of appointments and against decisions in suits during 1915-16—*cont.*

Offices	Appeals pending on 1st April 1915 which related to				Appeals filed during the year in regard to					Total number of appeals for disposal.					Appeals disposed of										Appeals pending on 1st April 1916 which related to				
	Departmental orders of appointments.	Decisions in suits.		Total.	Persons under section 9	Appointments in cases of supersession.	Decisions in suits.			Karnams appointments.	Appointments in cases of supersession.	Decisions in suits.			Number of cases dismissed.		Number of cases remanded.	Number of cases in favour of						Total.	Persons under section 9.	Appointments in cases of supersession.	Decisions in suits.		
		For offices.	For emoluments.				For offices.	For emoluments.	Total.			For offices.	For emoluments.	Total.	For default.	As ex parte.		Appellant.		Respondent.									
																		In suits for offices.	In suits for emoluments.	In suits for offices.	In suits for emoluments.	In other cases.	Total.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Proprietary estates.																													
Headmen and managers	1	6	1	8	12	33	25	16	73	13	34	32	17	81	..	..	..	5	11	3	23	6	34	76	76	4	..	6	..	6
Karnams	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	33	..	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	13	..	10	..	15	38	37	..	1	..	..	..
Talayaris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nirgantis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Totties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shanbhogs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tribes officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other classes falling under clause 3 of section 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	7	1	8	12	33	42	34	121	13	34	33	32	96	..	..	..	5	24	3	33	6	49	115	113	4	1	6	..	6
Village artisans and servants.																													
Carpenters	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washermen	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potters	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landless agrestis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other classes	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	4	7	..	..	3	4	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total of officers and artisans in proprietary estates.	1	7	3	10	12	33	45	38	128	13	34	36	36	103	..	..	..	5	25	3	36	6	49	119	117	4	1	6	..	6
Grand total of officers and artisans in Government villages and in proprietary estates.	20	15	9	44	111	97	89	48	379	1 7	101	97	88	383	11	18	4	15	17	4	64	33	129	236	232	19	13	14	2	12

STATEMENT VI.—Appeals to the Board against punishments under section 7 of Act III of 1895 during 1915-16

Offices.	Appeals pending on 1st April 1915 relating to			Appeals preferred during the year relating to			Total appeals.			Appeals disposed of in regard to		
										Suspension.		
	Suspension.	Dismissal or removal.	Total.	Suspension.	Dismissal or removal.	Total.	Suspension.	Dismissal or removal.	Total.	Number of cases rejected as inadmissible.	Rejected as time barred	Reversed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Government villages.												
Headmen and monigars		1	1	1	27	28	1	28	29	—	—	1
Karnams		2	2	1	23	23	1	24	25	—	—	—
Headmen or karnams (triune officers)												
Talayaris												
Vettis												
Total		3	3	2	49	51	2	52	54	0		1
Proprietary estates.												
Headmen and monigars												
Karnams												
Talayaris												
Total												
Grand total		3	3	2	49	51	2	52	54	0		1

Offices.	Appeals disposed of in regard to—cont.									Appeals pending on 1st April 1916 relating to		
	Suspension.—cont.			Dismissal or removal.								
	Modified.	Confirmed.	Total	Number of cases rejected as inadmissible.	Rejected as time barred.	Reversed.	Modified	Confirmed.	Total.	Suspension.	Dismissal or removal.	Total.
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Government villages.												
Headmen and monigars		1	1	2	1		2	22	24			
Karnams				4				28	28			
Headmen or karnams (triune officers)												
Talayaris												
Vettis												
Total		1	1	7	1		4	50	54			
Proprietary estates.												
Headmen and monigars												
Karnams												
Talayaris												
Total												
Grand total		1	1	7	1		4	50	54			

STATEMENT VII.—Appeals to the Board against departmental orders of appointment and against suit decisions under Act III of 1895 during 1915–16.

Offices.	Appeals pending on 1st April 1915 relating to			Appeals preferred during the year in regard to				Total of appeals pending on 1st April 1915 and those recorded during the year.				Appeals disposed of									Appeals pending on 1st April 1916 relating to				
	Departmental orders of appointments.	Decisions in suits for		Revision applications.	Appeals in cases of dismissals.	Decisions in suits for			Revision applications.	Appellate cases.	Decisions in suits for		Number of cases.	Number of cases decided in favour of							Revision applications.	Appellate cases.	Decisions in suits for		
		Officers.	Landlords.			Officers.	Landlords.	Total.			Officers.	Landlords.		Disallowed on the grounds under section 31	Rejected as time-barred.	Remanded for trial.	Appellants.			Opponents.							
																	In suits for offices.	In suits for emoluments.	In other cases.	In suits for offices.	In suits for emoluments.	In other cases.	Total of columns 19–24.	Total of columns 18 and 25.			Officers.	Landlords.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Government villages																													
Headmen and munigas	2	3	..	5	33	13	14	..	60	35	14	14	..	64	28	..	3	3	..	3	31	..	13	25	54	..	..	..	..	..
Karnams	4	..	..	4	..	4	13	..	17	4	..	13	..	28	11	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	6	16	28	..	..	..	..	..
Shrofs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talayaris	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Vettis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	3	..	9	33	20	27	..	80	34	22	28	..	88	39	..	3	3	..	3	33	..	19	43	86	..	..	..	..	..
Village artisans and servants.																													
Barbers	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	6	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	6	..	..	3	1	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Potters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	1	1	..	6	6	..	12	..	..	6	1	11	6	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	6	3	1	10	33	26	33	..	92	34	22	34	1	99	45	..	4	3	..	3	36	..	19	46	97	..	..	..	..	..
Proprietary estates																													
Headmen and munigas	..	3	..	3	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	15	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	..
Karnams	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Karnams or headmen (tirunu officers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talayaris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	3	..	3	..	..	20	..	20	..	..	23	..	23	..	..	1	1	..	..	19	..	..	20	21	..	..	..	..	..
Village artisans and servants.																													
Barbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Washermen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	..	3	..	3	..	..	23	..	23	..	..	26	..	26	1	..	1	1	..	..	20	..	..	21	23	..	..	..	..	..
Grand (ots) of Government and Proprietary villages.	6	6	1	13	33	26	56	..	115	34	22	60	1	125	46	..	5	4	..	3	56	..	19	67	120	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT VIII.—Proprietary estates to which Act II of 1894 has been introduced and in which the establishments have been revised (1915–16).

Districts.	Total number of		Number of estates to which the Act has been extended.	Number of estates for which revision schemes have been submitted by Collectors.				Number of estates for which schemes have been sanctioned and communicated to Collectors.				Number of estates in which establishments have been re-organized in accordance with the revised schemes.			
				In the year.		Up to the year.		In the year.		Up to the year.		In the year.		Up to the year.	
	Permanently settled estates.	Inam villages.		Permanently settled estates.	Inam villages.	Permanently settled estates.	Inam villages.	Permanently settled estates.	Inam villages.	Permanently settled estates.	Inam villages.	Permanently settled estates.	Inam villages.	Permanently settled estates.	Inam villages.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1. Ganjam ..	78	*1,048	The Act has been extended to all the proprietary estates in the Presidency under the notification published in G.O. No. 1291, Revenue, dated 15th August 1899.	..	160	77	*260	..	82	77	*263	..	74	77	*261
2. Vizagapatam ..	70	680		..	..	70	748	..	..	70	747	..	..	70	747
3. Godavari ..	60	103		..	..	58	108	..	..	60	95	..	..	60	99
4. Kistna ..	301	816		..	..	151	338	..	..	151	338	..	..	151	338
5. Guntur ..	3	194		..	*19	2	*190	..	..	1	191	..	12	1	191
6. Nellore ..	13	980		..	83	13	180	..	6	13	186	..	6	*2	136
7. Cuddapah ..	..	162		..	..	..	158	..	..	..	158	..	..	..	162
8. Kurnool ..	..	80		..	..	..	72	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	72
9. Bellary ..	..	80		..	..	..	80	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	80
10. Anantapur ..	..	*123		..	..	..	*123	..	..	..	*123	..	..	..	*123
11. Chittoor ..	10	*1,022		..	83	* 6	*471	..	81	* 6	*471	..	31	* 6	*471
12. Chingleput ..	248	204		..	8	210	138	38	6	198	125	27	8	198	124
13. North Arcot ..	50	220		40	..	50	220	..	..	50	56	18	..	50	56
14. South Arcot ..	6	84		..	..	5	*84	..	..	5	*84	..	..	5	*84
15. Tanjore ..	94	808		..	..	34	801	..	..	34	201	..	..	34	351
16. Trichinopoly ..	58	148		..	..	58	189	..	..	58	189	..	..	53	199
17. Madura ..	26	202		..	..	26	253	..	..	26	255	..	..	26	263
18. Ramnad ..	88	1,300		..	..	50	1,300	..	..	34	1,300	..	..	88	1,300
19. Tinnevelly ..	60	122		6	40	60	188	..	32	54	122	..	28	55	118
20. Salem ..	*148	334		..	16	*141	*148	..	6	*141	*157	..	6	*141	*157
21. Coimbatore ..	12	16		..	..	16	10	..	..	12	12	..	..	10	15
Total ..	1,045	8 697		45	894	930	6,781	28	165	942	6,078	48	101	930	6,665
										7,020					

* Revised figure.

STATEMENT IX.—Appointments under sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of Act II of 1894 during 1915–16.

Item.		Karnam.	Headman.	Karnam or Headman (triennial officers).	Talayaris.
1. Number of nominations made by proprietors under section 9 of the Act		289	259	206	477
2. Number of cases in which nominees under section 9 of the Act were	(a) Next heirs	237	152	136	357
	(b) Persons next in order of succession	47	38	31	84
	(c) Strangers	87	83	47	136
3. Number of nominations approved by Revenue officers		358	260	223	467
4. Number of nominations vetoed by Revenue officers under section 11 (1)		4	0	0	0
5. Number of nominations pending the orders of the Revenue officers		0	0	4	1
6. Number of appointments made by the Revenue officer himself under section 11 (2)		17	10	63	16
7. Number of appointments made under section 12		12	0	0	7
8. Number of appointments made under section 13 (1)		96	70	35	75
9. Number of appointments in grouped or sub-divided villages under section 15 (1).		176	166	89	365
10. Number of appointments under section 15 (2) of the Act		33	11	83	11
11. Number of appointments under section 15 (3) of the Act		33	13	12	23
Total of items 1 and 6 to 11		638	543	447	858

STATEMENT X.—Punishment of village officers under Act II of 1894 during 1915–16.

Offices.	Fines Imposed by proprietors.		Fines imposed by				Number of persons	
			Divisional officers.		District Collectors.		Suspended by	
	Number of fines.	Amount of fines.	Number of fines.	Amount of fines.	Number of fines.	Amount of fines.	Divisional officers.	District Collectors.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
Karnams	249	241 0 0	198	233 8 10	8	8 8 0	138	2
Headmen	198	85 8 0	229	318 4 0	31	23 4 0	145	3
Karnams or headmen ..	104	60 8 0	68	66 7 0	13	11 12 0	72	1
Talayaris	30	11 8 0	18	12 10 0	4	1 8 0	49	..
Total ..	480	302 15 0	511	648 6 10	56	44 0 0	411	5

Offices.	Number of persons—cont.		Total number of punishments.		Penalty for unlawful levy of fees under section 30 of Act II of 1894	
	Dismissed or removed by					
	Divisional officers	District Collectors	By proprietors.	By Divisional officers and District Collectors.	Number of persons convicted.	Amount of fines imposed.
(10)		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Karnams	71	..	242	431	..	..
Headmen	73	..	198	464	..	..
Karnams or headmen ..	19	..	105	196	..	..
Talayaris	85	..	30	183	..	..
Total ..	248	..	440	1,238	..	..

STATEMENT XI—Punishment of proprietors during 1915–16—*Nil.*

STATEMENT XII.—Appeals under sections 21 (3) and 16 (3) of Act II of 1894 during 1915–16.

Officers.	Number of appeals against rate of assessment under section 13 (2) of the Act.			Appeals against fines by					
				Proprietors.			Divisional officers.		
	Original order reversed or modified.	Original order maintained.	Pending.	Original order reversed or modified.	Original order maintained.	Pending.	Original order reversed or modified.	Original order maintained.	Pending.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Karnams	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Headmen	1	4	4	1	..	..	1	..	1
Headmen or karnams	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talaiyaris	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	15	11	7	1	..	..	1	1	1

Officers.	Appeals against suspension.			Appeals against dismissal or removal.			(Total number of appeals pending on 1st April 1916.
	Original order reversed or modified.	Original order maintained.	Pending.	Original order reversed or modified.	Original order maintained.	Pending.	
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Karnams	8	10	2	3	20	2	13
Headmen	10	11	2	15	10	3	13
Headmen or karnams	2	1	1	7	7	..	4
Talaiyaris	..	1	1	2	6	1	4
Total ..	20	23	16	28	43	7	35

STATEMENT XIII.—Appeals to the Board against orders passed under sections 11 (2), 15, and 16 of Act II of 1894 during 1915-16.

Offices.	Number of appeals against vote of appointments under section 11 (2) of the Act.				Appeals against fines by								Appeals against					
					Proprietors.				Divisional officers.				Suspension.					
	Original order reversed.	Modified	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1915.	Original order reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1915.	Original order reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed	Pending on 1st April 1915.	Rejected as inadmissible.	Time-barred	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1916.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Karnams	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Headmen and monigars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Headmen or karnams (inam officers).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talayaris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

Offices.	Appeals against—cont.						Appeals against orders of appointment											
	Removal or dismissal.						At revision of village establishment.						In cases of succession.					
	Rejected as inadmissible.	Time-barred	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1915.	Rejected as inadmissible	Rejected as time-barred.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1915.	Rejected as inadmissible	Time-barred	Reversed or modified.	Confirmed	Pending on 1st April 1916.	
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)		
Karnams	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	
Headmen and monigars	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Headmen or karnams (inam officers).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Talayaris	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	2	1	1	4	16	1	12	..	18	..	22	3	0	..	2	2	1	

STATEMENT XIV.—Showing the progress of enfranchisement operations up to the end of March 1916.

Districts. (2)	Total number of villages in which there are inams. (5)	Number of		Balance (column (5) minus column (6))†. (5)	Number of title-deeds issued. (6)
		Villages in which enquiry was completed. (3)	Cases involved therein. (4)		
1. Ganjam	1,788	1,788	8,228	..	4,592
2. Vizagapatam	1,698	1,698	7,737	..	7,701
3. Godavari	424	424	2,584	..	2,761
4. Kistna	685	685	6,144	..	4,691
5. Guntur	145	143	707	..	785
6. Nellore	1,983	1,983	*2,957	..	2,901
7. Cuddapah	173	173	346	..	879
8. Anantapur	96	96	410	..	889
9. Bellary	60	60	563	..	578
10. Kurnool	84	84	518	..	584
11. Chingleput	783	783	*3,462	..	1,360
12. North Arcot (Old)	2,376	2,376	10,388	..	9,746
13. South Arcot	76	75	314	..	3,0
14. Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..
15. Trichinopoly	†337	317	1,272	..	1,342
16. Madura					
17. Ramnad	‡245	246	8,215	..	5,207
18. Tinnevelly					
19. Coimbatore	§621	532	2,670	..	1,395
20. Salem	‖22	22	201	..	184
	¶1,031	1,026	2,838	..	2,778
Total ..	12,303	12,303	54,374	..	61,289

* The figures have been adopted from the final report of the late Inam Deputy Collector, Chingleput, on the enfranchisement of proprietary estates village service inams in the district.

† Excludes figures for Karur and Namakkal taluks transferred from Coimbatore and Salem.

‡ Excludes figures for the two taluks transferred to the Ramnad district from Tinnevelly.

§ Includes figures for the taluks transferred to Ramnad district.

‖ Includes figures for Karur taluk transferred to Trichinopoly.

¶ Includes figures for Namakkal taluk transferred to Trichinopoly

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 15th February 1917.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1917. [Price, 6 *pies.*

MADRAS PORT TRUST

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 26 OF 1916-17, HELD ON THE 1st MARCH 1917.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS J. E. SPRING, K.C.I.E., *Chairman.*

Commander C. W. Sheerme, R.I.M.
Mr. J. M. Lacey, A.M.I.C.E.
Mr. A. Muirhead, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Fraser.
Mr. A. P. Symonds.
Mr. H. P. M. Rae.
Mr. J. H. Thonger.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kadus Badsha Sahib.
M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. Ramanujam Chetti Garu,
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Thangaraya Chetti Garu, B.A.
M.R.Ry. C. Gopal Menon Avargal.

353. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Thursday the 15th February 1917.

354. Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 258, dated the 1st December 1916, and Government's order thereon, No 71, Public (Marine), dated the 13th February 1917, and Government Memorandum No. 919-1, dated the 15th February 1917.

Resolved that the budget estimates for 1917-18, as well as the Trust's accounts from the 1st of April 1917 and onwards, be recast in the form ordered by Government, and that the recast budget estimates be now submitted to Government in supersession of those sent with the Chairman's letter No. 3000, dated the 9th February 1917.

354. Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No 36, dated the 1st May 1914, recording Government Order No 136, Marine, dated the 18th April 1914, sanctioning an estimate amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs for the construction of three units of Merchants' Warehouses

Read a note by the Engineer-Chairman, dated the 28th February 1917, submitting a completion report amounting to Rs. 3,45,872 for the first of the three warehouses, a revised estimate amounting to Rs 3,60,000 for the second warehouse, and an estimate of expenditure for the materials at the site of the third warehouse amounting to Rs. 34,000.

Resolved that the Chairman's note be submitted to Government for orders, with the suggestion that the original estimate sanctioned by G.O. No. 136, Marine, dated the 18th April 1914, be now cancelled; that the completion report of the first warehouse be recorded; that the revised estimate of the second warehouse amounting to Rs. 3,60,000 be separately sanctioned; as also the inevitable expenditure of Rs 34,000 on certain materials for the third warehouse.

355. Read a note by the Chairman, dated the 22nd February 1917, proposing super-dues, because of war conditions, to the extent of 50 per cent over current *warving fees* under the Port Fund.

Resolved that the suggested super-dues are necessary and that Government be asked to sanction them under section 35 of the Indian Ports Act (XV of 1908) as amended by the Indian Ports Amendment Act (VI of 1916).

356. Resolved that Mr E. O. Roberts, who entered the Board's service under Resolution No. 15 dated the 28th April 1914, be given a month's pay in lieu of notice and that his services be dispensed with as from the 17th February 1917.

857. Read a note by the Deputy Port Conservator supported by the Chairman, submitting a bill for Rs. 211–8–0 from Mr. A. H. Bell, Master of the tug "Thruster", for expenses incurred for joining his appointment.

Resolved to approve of the bill being paid subject to sanction of Government as being a Port Fund charge

858. Resolved, unanimously, that the Board place on record its congratulations to Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel, of the Madras Artillery Volunteers, and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, on having been appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and Honorary Colonel.

859. Recorded G.O. No. 77, Public (Marine), dated 14th February 1917, informing Messrs. Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd., Cochin, that Government are unable to entertain their request for increasing the working days.

860. The following statement comparing harbour dues collected in and up to the end of January 1917 with those for the corresponding period of the previous two years was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of January 1917.

	1915	1916.	1917.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Harbour receipts—			
(i) Dues on imports	62,818 13 4	30,723 8 4	66,522 0 0
(ii) Dues on exports	20,155 2 0	12,504 15 0	20,706 5 0
(iii) Transit dues imports	3,049 4 0	4,021 10 0	10,571 2 0
(iv) Storage exports ..	229 4 0	649 13 0	930 0 0
(v) Rent for storage space ..	851 2 0	904 12 8	1,414 13 0
(vi) Harbour terminal charges ..	5,967 2 2	8,171 7 7	7,198 14 9
(vii) Cranage	12,536 7 0	10,048 1 0	9,850 1 0
(viii) Porterage, special	889 14 11	185 10 10	207 12 6
(ix) Demurrage	201 9 0	9 6 0	137 2 0
(x) Hire of harbour wagons ..	....	861 0 0	1,071 15 0
II. Rents, fees and penalties—			
(i) Rent of properties	1,830 0 0	3,784 8 8	7,494 15 0
(ii) Overtime fees	3,977 0 6	3,097 0 0	4,200 0 0
(iii) Passenger tolls	985 3 0	....	2,968 8 3
(iv) Fines and penalties	— 30 10 0	14 0 0	7 13 0
(v) Railway tolls	2,280 0 0	....	....
III. Sales—			
(i) Water sold to boats	1,171 0 8	901 12 9	1,329 6 5
(ii) Do. to works	262 11 3	....	467 0 0
(iii) Sale of unclaimed goods ..	2,786 5 0	....	— 1,276 1 8
(iv) Other sales	....	....	....
IV. Contributions to Revenue—			
(i) From Port Funds	....	....	....
(ii) From Government	....	....	....
V. Interest—			
(i) Interest on investments ..	425 0 11	....	....
VI. Miscellaneous—			
(i) Profit on investments	....	....	....
(ii) Commission on Corporation timber licence fees	217 14 4	249 6 0	385 11 8
VII. Items awaiting adjustment	....	820 0 0	....
Total ..	1,10,156 11 8	82,105 4 3	1,39,556 0 6

	Actuals of 1914-1915.	Actuals of 1915-1916.	Actuals of 1916-1917.	Increase or decrease for the last two years.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April ..	1,18,579 10 4	74,358 0 4	74,323 7 11	— 32 11 5
May ..	1,31,826 13 0	84,555 1 0	82,956 6 10	— 1,598 10 2
June ..	2,34,251 5 10	92,982 14 8	1,04,068 8 6	+ 11,085 7 2
July ..	1,44,760 5 7	1,20,052 8 0	98,854 11 7	— 20,717 12 11
August ..	99,241 6 6	1,09,163 3 5	1,29,183 3 0	+ 20,020 2 1
September ..	62,509 9 5	1,07,667 2 1	1,28,257 15 0	+ 21,590 12 11
October ..	75,664 9 11	1,08,431 0 4	96,413 4 1	— 14,018 2 3
November ..	82,471 1 8	1,04,238 15 6	1,15,740 11 5	+ 14,501 12 0
December ..	82,858 1 6	77,869 10 2	1,11,223 5 10	+ 33,353 11 8
January ..	1,10,150 11 8	82,105 4 3	1,39,556 0 6	+ 57,449 15 2
Total ..	10,43,350 13 10	9,56,412 3 9	10,78,513 11 9	+1,22,100 8 3

381. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 15th February 1917 was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Work number.	Authority		Name of work	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget allotment still available	Chargeable to	Remarks
	No.	Date.		Rs.			
			Capital Major Works				
			Nil.				
			Revenue Works				
1	Chairman	1st March 1917	Providing rattan chicks to the old Chairman's office now used as Chief Engineer's office.	300		Revenue (3) Engineering establishment charges (vide New Minor Works.	
2	Do.	Do.	Constructing a pillar to indicate the northern boundary of the Port Trust property.	150		Do.	
			Madras Port Fund				
3	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Port Health Office and Marina Dispensary.	200		Detailed Annual C Works in charge of Madras Port Trust engineer.	
			Madras Pilotage Fund				
			Nil.				

382. Recorded the Trust's Capital and Revenue Accounts for December 1916.

383. Recorded G O No 21, Public (Marine), dated 15th January 1917, sanctioning the alienation to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company of a strip of land vesting in the Madras Port Trust Board and as a railway track between the Royapuram and Beach Stations—*vide* Resolution No 384, dated 31st March 1916.

384. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 28th February 1917 were ordered to be recorded as follows :—

	Government securities	Cash balances.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue Account	*Nil*	2,45,824 4 0
Provident Fund Account	2,26,000	7,963 13 6
Deposit Account	18,200	1,184 14 1
Sidee Sailors' Home Charity Account	87,500	2,664 11 4
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	35,500	865 6 1
Pilotage Fund	16,402	—2,536 12 6
Harbour Dues Advance	*Nil.*	51,443 13 9
Railway Freight Advance	*Nil.*	7,670 1 0

Port Trust Office, Madras,
15th March 1917.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1917. [Price, 1 anna.

AUDIT ORDER OF THE MADRAS CITY CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD., No. 900, FOR THE YEAR 1915-16.

The accounts of the Madras City Co operative Bank, Limited, No 900, for the co-operative year ending 30th June 1916, as audited by M.R.Ry M. K. Rajagopala Ashanar Avargal, B.O.L., Certified Public Accountant and Auditor, are passed. Statements of (1) receipts and disbursements, (2) profit and loss and (3) assets and liabilities, furnished by him, are appended to this order.

2. The transactions under review relate to the fifth year of the Bank's operations. The number of members rose from 448 at the commencement of the year to 513 at its end. The paid-up share capital however fell from Rs. 43,188 to Rs 42,786. The deposits from members and non-members rose from Rs. 84,221-8-0 to Rs 1,03,515.

3. Two hundred and thirty-three loans amounting to Rs. 1,02,462 were outstanding against members and one loan of Rs. 5,000 against a co-operative society at the end of the previous year. Two hundred and thirty-on loans amounting to Rs. 1,13,289 were disbursed to members during the year and Rs. 79,894 were repaid by members and Rs 1,325 by the Co-operative Society. Thus at the end of the year there were Rs. 1,35,947 outstanding against members and Rs. 1,875 against a co-operative society, of these only ten loans amounting to Rs 628 were overdue and a sum of Rs. 1,409-13-10 was overdue under interest on loans. A sum of Rs. 1,235-12-2 was spent under establishment and contingent charges.

4. During the year under review, the Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 2,058-10-10 as against Rs. 4,051-5-4 in the previous year The reduction in the profit was mainly due to the exclusion of Rs 1,409-13-10 interest accrued and overdue from the profit account. After allotting one-fourth, viz., 614-10-2 to reserve fund, the balance left will be Rs 1,544. The share capital at the beginning of the year was Rs. 43,188 and at its close Rs. 42,786. Rs. 43,000 may be taken to be the sum on which dividend will have to be paid. Rs 1,544 will not be sufficient even to pay a dividend of 4 per cent, whereas 6 per cent was paid last year If to Rs 1,544, Rs. 889-0-6 the amount to the credit of the dividend equalization fund is added, the total Rs. 2,433, may be sufficient to pay a dividend of 5½ per cent. If the Directors are prepared to accept Rs. 343 instead of Rs 718 the amount proposed to be paid to them as carriage hire under my-law 48, the Bank may pay a dividend of 6 per cent as in the preceding years. The Directors are advised to adopt this course.

5. Deducting Rs. 127-10-6, the amount of interest earned on Reserve Fund for 1915-16, the Bank is requested to remit Rs 387-0-3 to the Madras Central Urban Bank, Limited, for investment there. With this addition, the total Reserve Fund will be Rs. 3,305-9-2.

6. It is stated that the Bank maintains no liability register and hence it was not possible for the auditor to find out whether any member had exceeded his borrowing limit or the limit for which he could stand surety. The Bank is advised to open a liability register. The Registrar regrets that sufficient facilities were not given to the auditor for inspection of loan bonds. In urgent cases, papers were sent to the Directors for orders by circulation. All such orders passed in circulation should be recorded in the minute book.

7. A copy of the auditor's report is communicated to the Bank for information and guidance

Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Share payments	6,506	0	0
Loans and deposits by members	67,446	0	0
Loans and deposits by non-members	32,0-2	8	0
Loans repaid by members	76,8-6	0	0
Loans repaid by other societies	1,348	0	0
Interest received	2,401	13	6
Bank of Madras (withdrawals)	1,02,179	39	9
Other income	2,329	15	0
	79	4	7
Total receipts	3,39,247	4	0
	79	4	7
Opening balance	3	4	0
Grand total of receipts excluding opening balance	3,39,255	4	0
	79	4	7
	3,21,326	10	7

Disbursements.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Share capital withdrawn	4,956	0	0
Members' deposits withdrawn	87,760	0	0
Loans repaid to other societies	21,797	0	0
Loans to members on personal and mortgage security	1,13,289	0	0
Interest paid on loans and deposits	4,719	15	0
Dividend and bonus paid	2,858	1	1
Bank of Madras	1,04,812	11	3
Establishment and sundry charges	1,935	12	3
Other items	2,517	15	0
Carried to reserve (notionally paid)	1,612	10	4
Total expenditure	3,21,838	9	0
Closing balance	487	13	10
Grand total of expenditure including closing balance	3,22,326	10	7

Profit.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Interest actually realised	8,798	4	3
Other items	409	1	8
Total	9,207	6	11

Loss.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Interest paid and due	6,286	1	7
Establishment and contingent charges paid and due	1,213	10	8
Depreciation of stock	41	8	6
Other items	609	15	0
Total	7,149	12	1
Net profit	2,058	14	10
	9,207	6	11

Assets.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash in hand and bank	14,191	2	4
Other investments	2,800	14	8
Loans due by members	1,56,847	0	0
Loans due by societies	1,675	0	0
Value of stock in hand	371	8	8
Other items (advance)	18	8	0
Total	1,56,903	8	8

Liabilities.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Loans and deposits from non-members	42,405	8	0
Deposits of members	81,103	8	0
Share capital	42,736	0	0
Interest and dividend due by society	2,3-3	14	1
Cost of management due	891	0	0
Other items	723	13	2
Reserve fund	3,703	14	4
Net profit	2,058	10	10
Total	1,56,903	8	8

AUDIT ORDER OF THE MADRAS SALT LOADERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, No. 1006, FOR THE YEAR 1916-16.

The accounts of No. 1006, the Madras Salt Loaders' Co-operative society for the year ending 31st March 1916, as audited by Inspector M.R.Ry. C. Seshadri Chakravarthi Ayyangar are passed. Statements showing (1) Receipts and Disbursements, (2) Profit and Loss and (3) Assets and Liabilities furnished by him are appended to this order.

2. The number of members fell from 98 at the beginning of the year to 81 at the end and the paid-up share capital rose from Rs. 216 to 810. The total amount of fixed deposits to the credit of members on 31st March 1915 was Rs. 934-12-7. This represents the savings effected by them out of wages. The society raised a sum of Rs. 700 otherwise than in the shape of deposits and it was outstanding at the end of the year. Loans amounting to 3,041-6-10 were disbursed to members during the year as against Rs. 3,129-7-1 in the previous year. They were mostly given for carrier expenses and were generally recovered from their daily wages. Only a sum of Rs. 311-11-5 was outstanding at the end of the year under this head. The establishment and contingent charges amounted Rs. 918-14-3 in the year, under review. The labour charges received from Government and paid to workmen during the year were Rs. 12,397-1-7 and Rs. 11,767-5-11 respectively as against Rs. 15,729-10-0 and Rs. 15,078-8-8 in the previous year.

3. During the year under review, the society worked at a net loss of Rs. 573-7-2. The loss was due to want of sufficient work, a certain merchant having employed his own labour.

4. In accordance with the supervision scheme approved by Government the society will please remit Rs. 3-4-0 to the Madras Central Urban Bank, Ltd., towards supervision charges to be favoured in their 'Current Deposit'.

5. The society held two general and five committee meetings in the year.

Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Share payments	630	0	0
Loan and deposits by members	922	8	7
Loans and deposits by non-members	700	0	0
Loans repaid by members	8,764	15	0
Interest received	99	11	11
Other income	19,040	10	2
Total income	30,637	11	11
Opening balance	1,093	11	3
Grand total of receipts	19,731	7	2

Disbursements.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Share capital withdrawn	128	0	0
Members' deposits withdrawn	809	2	4
Loans to members on personal security	3,048	5	13
Interest and bonus paid	981	3	3
Establishment and contingencies	12,697	0	6
Other items	1,344	7	2
Total expenditure	19,031	8	8
Closing balance	79	4	6
Grand total of expenditure	19,731	7	2

Profit.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Interest actually realised	89	11	11
Other items	12,041	10	9
Total	12,131	6	8

Loss.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment and contingent charges	917	7	8
Other items	11,787	6	1
Total	12,704	13	10
Loss	573	7	2

Assets.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash in hand and Bank	70	8	8
Other investments	1,000	0	0
Loans due by members	333	14	0
Other items	986	4	6
Total	2,390	8	6

Liabilities.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Loans and deposits from non-members	300	0	0
Deposits of members	854	12	7
Share capital	348	0	0
Interest and dividend due by society	97	11	5
Other items	71	8	9
Reserve Fund	979	12	1
Total liabilities	2,950	10	7
Loss	573	7	2

AUDIT ORDER OF THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY EMPLOYEES' URBAN BANK No. 52, FOR THE CO OPERATIVE YEAR 1915-16.

The accounts of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Employees' Urban Bank, Limited, No. 52 for the co-operative year ending 30th June 1916 as audited by City Inspector M. R. Ry. B. Krishnaswamy Ayyar are passed. Statements of (1) Receipts and Disbursements, (2) Profit and Loss and (3) Assets and Liabilities, as furnished by him, are appended to this order.

2. The year under review was the 11th year of the bank's working. The number of members rose from 2,994 at the beginning of the year to 3,433 at its end, the amount of share capital from Rs. 55,030 to Rs. 62,716, but fixed deposits fell from Rs. 43,400 to Rs. 40,244.

3. Two thousand and sixteen loans amounting to Rs. 2,21,665 were disbursed to members during the year against 1,955 loans aggregating to Rs. 2,16,331 in the previous year. All were suretyship loans. At the end of the year a sum of Rs. 1,29,024-3-4 was outstanding against members, of which a sum of Rs. 1,738-12-0 was overdue chiefly owing to absence of borrowers on leave on loss of pay or owing to their having resigned the Company's services and the arrears of salary, etc., due to them being under settlement.

4. During the year, the bank earned a net profit of Rs. 8,742-14-2 as against Rs. 7,607-11-2 in the previous year. One-fourth of the net profits, viz., Rs. 2,185-11-7, should be carried to Reserve Fund. The balance if available for distribution as dividend to share-holders. It the bank intends to carry any amount to share premia fund as was done in the previous year (1914-15) the bank will please note that the amount of dividend to be declared and that carried to the share premia fund should not together exceed 9 per cent on the paid-up share capital according to the rules under the Act.

5. Declaring Rs. 296-3-8, the amount of interest earned on Reserve Fund for 1915-16 and credited to that fund by adjustment the bank is requested to invest Rs. 1,881-7-11 with Madras Central Urban Bank. With this addition, the total Reserve Fund will be Rs. 15,695-3-1.

6. The following amounts remain unpaid under dividend as shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1910-11	97	1	0
1911-12	115	12	8
1912-13	161	13	4
1913-14	203	9	4
1914-15	343	2	10
Total	931	8	2

The bank is advised to carry the above amounts to Reserve Fund if in the opinion of the Board of Management they cannot be disbursed. It would be better to have a by-law enacted that if a share-holder fail to claim the dividend due to him within two years from the date of declaration of dividend, it shall be added to the Reserve Fund.

7. A sum of Rs. 463-4-11, being the excess collections from members has been standing in the bank's accounts for a long time and early steps should be taken to pay them finally to those concerned. An additional column should be opened in the loan ledger for noting the purpose for which each loan is granted.

8. The bank's work during the year was satisfactory and the Board of Management deserves to be congratulated on the continued good working of the bank.

Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Share subscriptions	10,999	0	0
Loans and deposits by members	63,685	0	0
Loans and deposits by honorary members	17,100	0	0
Security deposits by employees of the bank	100	0	0
Loans repaid by members	2,20,177	0	0
Interest received	10,632	7	9
Other income	1,997	10	7
Adjusting heads	3,939	13	1
Total	3,28,729	9	8
Opening balance	292	11	5
Grand total	3,29,021	13	1

Disbursements.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Share capital withdrawn	3,270	0	0
Members' deposit withdrawn	63,300	0	0
Loans repaid to non-members	19,250	0	0
Loans to members on personal security	2,21,665	0	0
Interest paid on loans deposits	1,920	8	1
Dividend paid	2,828	4	1
Establishment and contingencies	1,112	14	0
Other items	4,272	14	5
Carried to reserve	7,234	10	11
Total	3,38,530	8	8
Closing balance	463	4	7
Grand total	3,29,021	13	1

Profit.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Interest realised	10,540	8	2
Other items	1,171	13	11
Total	11,710	6	1

Loss.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Interest paid and due	1,847	13	11
Other items	1,165	8	0
Total	3,013	0	11
Net profit	8,772	14	2

Assets.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash in hand and bank	481	8	7
Reserve fund investment	12,484	7	8
Loans due by members	1,28,024	8	2
Other items	857	6	1
Total	1,42,358	7	8

Liabilities.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Loans and Deposits from non-members	16,232	8	0
Employees' security Deposit	180	0	5
Deposits of members	24,916	0	0
Share capital	62,716	8	8
Interest due by society	807	9	0
Dividends due	89.	3	2
Establishment charges	963	4	0
Other items	10,296	15	1
Reserve fund	12,684	7	6
Total	1,28,084	0	2
Net profit	8,772	14	2

சென்னப்பட்டணம் 1636 பெரம்பூர் காப்பர் ஐக்கியதாரரை சங்கத்தின் 1915–16-ம் வருஷத்திய ஆடிட் உத்திரவு.

சென்னபட்டணம் 1636 பெரம்பூர் காப்பர் ஐக்கியதாரரை சங்கத்தின் 1915-16-ம் வருஷத்திய கணக்குகளை இனஸ்பெக்டர் ஜ.ச.-ஸ்ரீ R. திருஞானசாமி அய்யர் ஆடிட் செய்த படி ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றன. சங்கத்தின் வரவு செலவு, லாப நஷ்டம், ஆஸ்தி பொறுப்பு இவைகளை கட்டும் ஸ்டேட்மெண்டுகள் இத்துடன் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

2. இவருஷத்தின் கடைசியை ஸ்டாக் 51-5-4. இது முழுவதையும் சங்கத்தின் 25-வது டிவிடெண்டுபடி சங்கத்தின் மெம்பரிலிருக்கும் மதராஸ் கொட்சல் அரசன் பாகத்திற்கு அனுப்பவேண்டியது.

3. புதிதாய் கம்பனெடாராய் அதிகரிக்கப்பட்ட ஷேர்களுக்கு ரூபாவுக்கு நாலணாவீதம் இந்த சங்கம் ரூபாய் 2-8-0 மதராஸ் கொட்சல் அரசன் பாகத்தில் மதராஸ் டிவிடெண்டு ரூபாவுடன் பண்டு ஸாலுமே யொருகுக் கணக்கு டிபாவிட்டதை அனுப்பவேண்டியது.

4. சென்ற வருஷத்திய சுமை 925 ரூபாவுடன்கிய 17 கடனாளி மெம்பர்களுக்கு கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. வருஷக் கடைசியில் மெம்பர்களிடமிருந்து வசூலாகவேண்டியதில் 3 கடனாளி (12 ரூபாய்வரைக்கும்) வாய்தாவடக்க கடன்காரர்களுக்கு. இவைகளே உட்னே வசூலிக்கும்படி மெம்பர்கள் பிரயத்தனம் செய்யவேண்டும். அவர்களோட் சிறிலட் சாருடைய அறிவிப்பின்படி ஆந்திரப்பத்திரிகை யொன்றும் பத்திரிகையை சங்கம் வாங்கும் ப்பதாகத் தெரிவருகிறது. இம்மாதிரி செய்வது பிரு. உடனே நிறுத்திவிட வேண்டும். ஆந்திர ஸ்டேட்மெண்டு இனும் தயார் செய்யாமலிருப்பது விசனிக்கத்தக்கது. உடனே ஒன்றை தயார்செய்து அவர்களோட் சிறிலட்சாரி அவர்கள் பார்வைக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டும். இனனும் மெம்பர்களெல்லாரை சங்கத்தின் விஷயத்தில் கொஞ்சம் சிரம்பட்டு உழைப்பார்களானால் சங்கம் முனனுக்குவரும் என்பதாகு ஐயமில்லை.

இம்பீரியல் ஸ்டேட்மெண்டு II—வரவு செலவு கணக்கு.

வரவு.

	ரூ.	அ.	பை.
பழந்தொகை	200	0	0
ஷேர்களிலும் நோட கடனாலும் மெம்பர்களிடமிருந்த	48	12	0
டபாசிட்டாலும் புதிய கடனாலும் மெம்பர்களால் வசூலிக்கப்பட்ட தொகை	520	0	0
மெம்பர்கள் இருப்பதொகை கடன்.	218	0	0
வட்டி	32	14	0
இதர வரவு	53	12	0
தாம்ப இருப்பு ..	1,068	8	0
ஆண்ட இருப்பாகவேண்டிய தொகை	1,068	8	0

செலவு.

	ரூ.	அ.	பை.
மெம்பர்களிடமாதலுக்கான கடன் வாய	100	0	0
தபா மெம்பர்களுக்கு கொடுத்த கடனால்	826	0	0
பிரத்தி கணக்குபோட் செலவுகள் ..	21	0	0
கொமிஷன் வகையில் செலவு	2	8	0
கடபி இருப்பாகவேண்டிய தொகை	1,049	1	9
	19	4	3
	1,068	8	0

வரவு செலவு கணக்கு.

வரவு.	ரூ. அ. பை.	செலவு.	ரூ. அ. பை.
வருமான வரி	32 14 8	மத்திய கொற்றவம் கொடுபொறை மற்றும்	11 8
இதர இனங்கள்	51 4 0	பெயரிடாத வரவுகளை செலவுகளை கொடுத்தல் கொடுபொறைகளும்,	21 6 8
மொத்தம் ..	84 2 8	மொத்தம் ..	32 13 2
		வரவு மொத்தம் .	51 6 4

ஆண்டு பொதுப்பு கணக்கு.

ஆண்டு	ரூ. அ. பை.	பொறுப்பு	ரூ. அ. பை.
சமரச கலைத்தும் பாக்கிதம் வரவு செலவுப்பு	19 4 9	மூலதனம் இரசடதும் மொழிகளாக	420 0 0
பொதுவான வரவுகள் கொடுக்கும் கடன்	712 0 0	பொதுவான மூலதன	48 12 0
		பலதரகொகை	200 0 0
		சங்கம் கொடுகொறைகளும் வழங்கும் மூலதனம்	11 8 8
மொத்தம் ..	731 4 9	பொதுவான மொத்தம் ..	679 15 8
		வரவு (+) தலைத் தலைம் (—) ..	51 5 4

Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
Madras, 20th March 1917.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI,
Registrar.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1917. [Price, 6 pice

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1917	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometer: Corrected Daily Means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min.	Solar Radiation Values. Maximum Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
March.	Inches.	°		°	°		Cts.		Miles	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
13th Mon	29·863	77·0	71·3	87·7	67·9	153·6	72	E.S.E.	82	..	55	4·8	Passing clouds.
14th Tues. ,,	·847	79·1	73·1	88·1	68·6	152·0	71	E.S.E.	78	..	48	8·1	Fine with passing clouds.
15th Wed. ,,	·833	81·1	73·6	89·7	71·8	165·3	58	S. by E.	105	..	8	9·5	Fine
16th Thurs. ,,	·813	80·1	74·3	91·1	73·4	165·0	73	E. by S.	88	..	10	8·7	Do.
17th Fri.	·810	83·1	75·2	90·8	70·2	158·5	55	S.E. by E.	152	..	3	7·7	Do.
17th Sat.	·873	79·7	72·6	91·1	69·4	155·8	55	S.E. by S.	110	..	6	8·0	Do.
18th Sun.	·941	81·0	73·9	91·6	71·3	164·3	70	S.E. by S.	147	..	13	6·1	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0·44 inch, the average due for the same period being 1·28 inches.

H. La. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 19th March 1917.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

11-Sup.-8

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1917. [Price, 9 anas

SEASON REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 1917.

STATEMENT I.—Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of February 1917, and also the total fall from 1st April 1916, up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages of the forty years ending 1908.

Districts	Averages for forty years.			1915-1916.			1916-1917.		
	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month
	Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	no.	inches.	inches.	no.	inches.	inches.	no.	inches.	inches.
Circars—									
1. Ganjam	1	0·60	44·70	..	0·16	55·17	5	2·97	52·56
2. Vizagapatam (Agency .. / Littoral ..)	1	0·37	38·37	..	0·02	50·16	2	0·90	61·66
	1	0·49	40·93	1	0·79	49·50	3	1·24	44·89
3. Godavari	..	0·29	38·67	..	0·02	51·04	2	1·19	51·13
4. Kistna	..	0·24	36·63	..	0·05	51·01	3	0·67	60·32
5. Guntur	..	0·31	31·22	..	..	39·97	2	0·49	51·64
Deccan—									
6. Karnool	..	0·05	28·64	..	0·01	27·36	3	2·22	49·74
7. Bellary	..	0·09	22·38	..	..	22·03	3	2·05	40·47
8. Anantapur	..	0·08	22·63	..	..	26·14	3	2·23	9·64
9. Cuddapah	..	0·13	27·64	..	0·08	28·25	2	1·36	41·45
Carnatic—									
10. Nellore	..	0·24	34·31	..	3·01	37·02	1	0·74	37·18
11. Madras	1	0·54	50·80	..	..	48·50	..	0·06	49·27
12. Chingleput	..	0·69	44·90	..	0·31	40·22	..	0·07	47·12
13. South Arcot	1	0·63	44·01	1	0·47	52·65	2	0·39	44·26
Central—									
14. Chittoor	1	0·23	32·85	..	0·04	36·46	2	0·33	40·09
15. North Arcot	1	0·41	37·43	..	0·09	33·26	1	0·40	44·15
16. Salem	..	0·31	31·87	..	0·01	37·65	3	1·31	43·72
17. Coimbatore	1	0·33	28·83	..	0·01	30·34	3	1·08	30·16
18. Trichinopoly	1	0·39	31·94	..	0·03	34·13	2	0·94	33·66
South—									
19. Tanjore	1	0·65	42·02	..	0·06	37·44	1	0·07	37·36
20. Madura	1	0·52	29·90	..	0·0	35·91	4	2·63	30·87
21. Ramnad	1	0·74	28·11	..	0·10	30·23	2	2·14	28·38
22. Tinnevelly	1	1·00	25·70	..	0·05	25·90	3	2·18	20·94
West Coast—									
23. Malabar	..	0·30	118·60	..	9·31	116·69	6	2·31	253·48
24. South Canara ..	..	0·45	142·38	..	..	213·64	2	1·30	149·08
Hills—									
25. The Nilgiris ..	1	1·19	63·60	1	0·25	61·30	5	4·03	76·19

River freshes.—Moderate in Bellary and Tinnevelly; slight in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madura and nil elsewhere. The Godavari was 2·0 feet above mankal creek.

Sceptics resumed to tanks.—Insufficient in Trichinopoly and Ramnad and in parts of Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly and sufficient elsewhere.

SECTION II.—Statement showing the extent of cultivation (Government and minor inam) for the month of February 1917.

District.	In the month.				Up to the month.				Up to the month in the previous year.				Average of the five previous years (or such less number as may have been for the corresponding period)			
	First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Circars—	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.
Ganjam	102	503	2,981	9,009	104,997	212,760	23,316	60 718	107,717	243,531	27,983	68,146	105,312	217,141	24,016	56,378
Vizagapatam ..	89	59	1,484	9,159	96,187	78,987	15,634	40,076	99,279	80,208	17,791	49,891	99,679	83,580	20,521	47,424
Godavari ..	9,152	1,658	3,858	17,117	314,618	543,901	46,105	82,385	318,624	392,759	51,770	84,011	332,957	354,674	41,026	93,548
Kistna	1,746	3,144	3,105	24,828	453,803	531,470	77,548	* 63,412	438,330	493,643	64,796	71,747	443,155	491,584	81,878	85,430
Guntur	12,921	955	2,918	9,907	1,049,920	274,649	176,166	145,988	1,056,911	280,258	182,401	150,096	1,000,548	272,092	148,782	149,345
Total	23,953	6,149	14,374	68,138	2,028,121	1,462,957	339,241	387,883	2,720,963	1,390,454	371,313	* 429,099	2,027,367	1,124,180	377,449	432,125
Deccan—																
Bellary	5,140	893	2,231	8,818	1,059,719	81,431	34,533	14,004	1,057,006	64,478	36,763	13,816	1,047,767	69,298	40,288	13,623
Anantapur	387	303	727	1,565	2,142,111	41,319	31,924	* 7,359	2,230,713	45,882	36,314	7,012	2,270,376	49,054	21,101	8,383
Cuddapah ..	2,342	1,174	2,554	5,389	1,018,091	127,276	36,920	47,145	1,700,090	191,884	38,407	38,606	1,749,988	167,606	37,360	37,950
Total ..	10,011	994	6,631	9,014	364,994	96,718	81,287	37,396	883,512	98,713	39,062	38,647	896,208	86,772	50,866	36,819
	18,139	3,364	12,343	24,786	4,584,915	346,744	184,324	105,904	6,869,317	394,957	152,546	83,440	5,900,339	372,730	149,615	96,775
Carnatic—																
Nellore	9,883	3,431	5,801	11,810	809,183	252,736	77,531	29,734	807,071	280,401	81,439	36,669	807,797	233,120	46,183	34,610
Cuddapah	3,342	3,108	7,196	27,166	231,810	349,892	24,910	97,996	234,222	338,197	20,518	83,753	283,542	311,307	43,241	87,844
South Arcot ..	18,858	4,118	10,464	4,121	468,490	240,392	81,167	58,943	513,248	324,154	140,761	55,408	567,531	340,996	96,767	59,272
Total ..	31,083	10,717	23,093	43,030	1,709,483	842,975	783,609	186,381	1,724,541	941,141	173,709	171 801	1,908,807	916,449	179,211	181,018
Chingleput ..	2,148	8,728	4,761	11,798	393,263	309,971	17,890	38,282	515,911	61,858	19,193	40,409	315,631	71,988	18,858	38,599
North Arcot ..	7,779	1,606	20,736	26,074	616,788	240,169	89,542	57,418	(558,615	284 631	59,662	94,564	579,812	257,065	88 093	52,975
Salem	8,197	639	8,340	6,190	1,009,433	86,236	157,601	30,736	1,037,312	76,558	164,638	96,819	1,043,981	78,350	138,263	32,751
Coimbatore ..	3,930	554	4,973	1,413	1,040,268	45,760	215,005	17,081	1,101,859	85,079	231,516	26,1 8	1,074,038	81,858	229,761	26 684
Trichinopoly ..	6,852	1,659	5,054	9,807	1,079 814	183,776	89 241	* 58,750	1,258,748	183,065	48,200	60,213	1,072,153	187,016	81,877	69,924
Total ..	37,946	7,986	52,864	60,181	5,139,563	764,891	583,498	237,147	5,476,445	670,141	636,187	367,966	4,985,815	666,411	607,852	322,189
Malabar—																
Tanjore	3,845	767	4,748	813	397 697	615,200	18,302	59,778	392,339	165 602	43,188	40,882	383,023	779,428	20,044	57,681
Madura	1,934	1,921	3,964	1,874	794,770	175 392	82 589	51,558	840,847	152,954	59,719	65,867	826 363	170,897	86,551	54,130
Ramnad	1,969	908	3,898	2,714	223,710	28,818	19,617	4,209	247,029	28,849	44,781	13,446	238,438	26,820	43,796	7,216
Tinnevelly ..	18,691	2,884	46,874	4,337	564,198	182,134	48,049	*164,298	506,887	132,430	37,318	104,129	566,172	84,446	48,946	93,165
Total ..	30,940	5,880	59,278	9,238	4,016 076	1,105,247	183,449	325,011	1,987,055	1,159,835	130 733	224,313	1,922,996	1,161,626	401,317	150,991
West Coast—																
Malabar	491	8,523	..	431	836,886	815,736	21,487	271,218	815,104	622,885	17,727	840,482	792,247	955,390	23,091	303,471
South Canara ..	65	..	..	6 368	16,997	478,297	163	307,117	45,317	467,948	151	191,956	83,784	484,658	113	144,778
Total ..	557	8 223	..	6,828	831,863	980,027	21,780	477,883	870,421	990,294	17,863	448,518	846,031	1,016,890	23,204	436,948
Nilgiris—																
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	69 837	6,884	2,162	..	67,401	6,705	3,019	....	61,730	5,807	3,072	..
Grand Total ..	123,004	49,294	118,139	188,439	18,877,631	5,910,186	1,610 802	1,800,422	19,141,057	5,45,207	1,984,689	1,928,783	18 457,274	6,467,614	1,813,203	1,557,195

* Based on revised figure for the previous month.

SECTION III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and salt for the month of February 1917.

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers for 80 Tolas per Rupee.					
		Rice, second sort.			Ragi.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*
A	B	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Circars	1. Ganjam	7·1	7·0	7·7	16·1	16·3	16·3
	2. Vizagapatam	6·0	6·2	10·0	14·3	13·5	17·0
	3. Godavari	6·0	6·1	10·0	14·4	14·7	15·8
	4. Kistna	6·2	6·4	9·7	13·0	12·4	17·0
	5. Guntur	7·0	7·0	10·0	14·4	15·4	..
2. Deccan	6. Kurnool	7·6	7·5	9·5	13·7	13·0	..
	7. Bellary	7·6	7·5	9·3	17·0	16·1	..
	8. Anantapur	8·4	8·0	9·5	15·5	15·2	19·0
	9. Cuddapah	7·4	7·6	9·7	13·3	13·6	17·0
3. Carnatic	10. Nellore	8·2	8·0	10·5	13·0	12·9	17·7
	11. Chingleput	6·1	6·0	8·7	13·0	13·6	18·9
	12. Madras	5·8	6·0	7·9	12·0	12·2	14·5
	13. South Arcot	7·7	8·1	9·4	12·6	12·0	14·5
	14. Chittoor	8·1	8·0	10·2	14·2	14·1	17·0
4. Central	15. North Arcot	8·4	8·3	9·6	12·9	13·0	16·0
	16. Salem	8·0	8·0	9·6	16·4	16·1	16·2
	17. Coimbatore	7·6	7·1	8·0	14·1	14·0	15·6
	18. Trichinopoly	7·6	7·5	9·4	16·0	15·9	18·7
	19. Tanjore	7·6	7·9	9·1	14·0	14·7	16·3
5. South	20. Madura	7·2	7·4	9·0	13·2	13·1	17·3
	21. Ramnad	7·1	7·1	8·8	13·1	13·0	14·1
	22. Tinnevelly	7·3	7·2	9·4	13·0	12·8	17·0
6. West Coast	23. Malabar	7·6	7·6	9·6	[illegible]	[illegible]	.
	24. South Canara	8·4	8·0	8·8	..	..	..
7. Hills	25. The Nilgiris	8·6	8·8	8·2	12·5	12·7	14·2

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers for 80 Tolas per Rupee—cont.								
		Cholam.			Cumbu.			Salt.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.†
	B	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Circars	1. Ganjam	.	.	.	..	..	..	18·1	18·1	19·6
	2. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	17·0	17·0	18·2	18·1	17·4	18·2
	3. Godavari	‡ 14·6	‡ 14·0	18·6	19·1	18·4	..	17·6	17·4	18·6
	4. Kistna	19·2	19·0	18·3	14·0	13·7	..	15·1	15·3	22·0
	5. Guntur	11·6	11·7	18·2	12·3	12·0	17·1	16·3	15·2	.2·9
2. Deccan	6. Kurnool	‡ 19·7	‡ 18·1	19·7	12·4	13·0	15·4	13·1	13·7	16·1
	7. Bellary	‡ 17·1	‡ 17·1	17·0	..	..	..	13·6	13·9	18·8
	8. Anantapur	‡ 14·1	‡ 14·0	17·5	16·4	16·0	18·3	14·6	14·1	18·9
	9. Cuddapah	‡ 12·8	‡ 13·0	18·5	12·0	11·8	17·3	14·1	14·3	18·5
3. Carnatic	10. Nellore	11·8	11·2	16·2	13·4	13·3	16·4	18·3	18·0	.27·4
	11. Chingleput	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	16·3	14·3	22·9
	12. Madras	..	..	..	.	.	.	19·0	22·1	20·0
	13. South Arcot	..	..	..	12·3	12·7	13·7	16·9	17·3	19·7
	14. Chittoor	..	..	..	15·8	15·3	16·6	16·1	16·0	18·6
4. Central	15. North Arcot	..	..	..	12·1	12·0	14·9	16·5	16·1	19·1
	16. Salem	‡ 13·5	‡ 12·4	14·6	12·2	12·1	15·2	13·5	13·2	16·4
	17. Coimbatore	‡ 15·9	‡ 11·9	16·5	13·6	13·0	14·7	13·6	14·1	17·5
	18. Trichinopoly	‡ 12·7	‡ 12·8	16·2	12·1	11·8	15·3	13·4	14·0	16·1
	19. Tanjore	..	.	.	16·0	14·0	..	17·4	16·5	24·0
5. South	20. Madura	‖ 10·0	‖ 13·0	14·2	11·0	11·0	14·1	15·0	13·8	16·9
	21. Ramnad	14·6	12·4	16·7	11·0	12·0	13·0	17·5	17·1	20·0
	22. Tinnevelly	14·0	11·1	14·3	10·4	10·1	13·0	20·1	19·2	22·1
6. West Coast	23. Malabar	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	15·0	15·0	17·9
	24. South Canara	..	..	.	..	..	..	16·7	16·2	18·4
7. Hills	25. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	.	..	..	12·1	12·3	14·2

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice was stationary in eight districts, rose in five and fell in twelve; ragi was stationary in five districts, rose in twelve and fell in six; cholam was stationary in two districts, rose in nine and fell in three; cumbu was stationary in one district, rose in twelve and fell in five; salt was stationary in two districts, rose in nineteen and fell in four.

* Of the fifteen years ending 1915-16. † Of the three years ending 1915-16. ‡ Average of white and yellow cholam.
§ Includes red cholam. ‖ Includes black cholam.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RECORDS AND AGRI., BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS. 17th March 1917.

T. RAGHAVIAH, *Secretary.*

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1917. [PRICE, 6 *pie.*

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH MARCH 1917.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Russellkonda and Sunda reservoirs 6·7 feet and 27·6 feet deep respectively. Sowing of gingelly concluding. Transplantation of paddy proceeding and of ragi concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, sugarcane, greengram and horsegram; outturn generally fair. Pasture generally sufficient but scarce in two taluks. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of gingelly proceeding and of paddy concluding. Transplantation of paddy commencing and of ragi proceeding or concluding. Standing crops thriving. Harvested ragi, chillies, sugarcane, greengram, tobacco, paddy and sweet potatoes; outturn generally fair. Pasture generally sufficient. Fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 1·2 feet above anaikat. Ploughing; sowing of gingelly proceeding; planting of sugarcane and transplantation of paddy and weeding proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested chillies and gingelly, outturn poor to fair; tobacco, brinjals, ragi, coriander mustard, yam, cholam fair; sugarcane and paddy fair to normal. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 18 feet above anaikat. Ploughing; weeding of paddy and gingelly proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested chillies, redgram, castors, sugarcane, bengalgram, tobacco, cholam and paddy; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient, but becoming scarce in four taluks. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplantation of ragi proceeding. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, bengalgram, tobacco and coriander fair to normal; varaga, ragi, castors, pulses and sun-hemp fair; cotton poor to normal; chillies poor to fair and cholam poor. Pasture generally sufficient. Fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient. Tungabhadra 3·2 feet below anaikat. Sowing and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested varaga cholam, ragi, bengalgram, paddy, cotton, horsegram redgram, castors and wheat; outturn fair. Pasture scanty. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested castors, cotton, bengalgram and wheat; outturn fair. Pasture scanty. Fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply in sufficient in parts of three taluks. Ploughing; weeding, sowing of paddy and planting of sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops fair to good, but cotton and cholam in one taluk slightly damaged. Harvested sorcarcane, pulses, cotton, castors and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient but getting scarce. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in five villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of betel proceeding. Standing crops good. Pasture scarce. Fodder available Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing of paddy proceeding or concluding. Transplantation of paddy and planting of sugarcane proceeding Weeding of paddy proceeding or concluding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested sugarcane, castors, wheat, cotton and horsegram, outturn not reported. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient in one taluk. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam, indigo and gingelly and transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, korra, bajra, bengalgram, horsegram, castors, turmeric and groundnut; outturn fair to normal Pasture scanty in parts; fodder available Condition of cattle generally good but disease prevails in parts of two taluks and in one division. Employment available Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow of water over the Nellore and Sangam anaikats, but supply at the two anaikats and in the Kanigiri reservoir is adequate. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, indigo and cumbu and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cotton fair to bumper; indigo and groundnut, normal; ragi, cholam, cotton and castors, fair to normal; cumbu, bad to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax, black-quarter and foot-and-mouth disease prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and gingelly and transplantation and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, horsegram and blackgram, outturn fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest, malignant, sorethroat and epizootic ophtha prevail in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks and in parts of two others. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, indigo, gingelly, cholam and ragi, and transplantation and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair except betel and sugarcane in one taluk which were affected by the cyclone and paddy affected by pests in another taluk. Harvested paddy, varagu, groundnut, sugarcane, and ragi, outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available, but scarce in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy proceeding or concluding; of chillies proceeding. Planting of sugarcane proceeding. Transplantation of paddy proceeding or concluding; of chillies, ragi and cotton proceeding; of cholam concluding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, groundnut, sugarcane, redgram, horsegram and castors; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing; sowing, transplantation and weeding of paddy and ragi and planting of tobacco proceeding. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi, horsegram, sugarcane and cholam, outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient in one taluk and in parts of three others. Sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam and transplantation of paddy and ragi and planting of sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested castors, outturn normal; horsegram, fair; paddy and sugarcane fair to normal Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Four and a half feet of water in the Cauvery at Kroda. Sowing of paddy and cholam concluding in parts, of gingelly, ragi and sugarcane, proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and plantain; outturn normal; cotton, chillies and tobacco; fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. No flow over the Grand Anaikat; but supply in channels adequate. Sowing of cholam and gingelly and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, samlam, tobacco and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Height of water over the crest of the northern and southern branches of the lower anaikat 4·3 feet. Cultivation of maize and gingelly proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair; rain required in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; malignant sore-throat prevails in one village and anthrax in another village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing of cholam and raising of garden crops proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture insufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Average discharge from the Periyar main canal 350 cusecs. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and cholam and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to fair; cholam, fair. Pasture generally sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk and parts of another. Ploughing; sowing and weeding proceeding; and transplantation of tobacco commencing in parts. Standing crops fair; but paddy and ragi withering in parts. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to fair; sugarcane, poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in rain-fed areas. No flow over the Srivaikuntam anicut; but discharge adequate. Ploughing; sowing of cholam and gingelly proceeding in parts. Standing crops good; but paddy withered in parts of two taluks. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but black-quarter prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy completed in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Harvest over. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing and pruning of main crops concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 17th March 1917.—Rainfall very heavy Travancore; heavy Cochin; light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally except in parts of two districts where they have been affected by cyclone or unseasonable rain or damaged by pests and in parts of three others where they are withering or withered or require rain urgently. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally; outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, South Arcot, the South and the Central except Coimbatore; sufficient elsewhere. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Prices stationary.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUS., LAND RCDS. & AGRI., BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS, *20th March 1917.*

T. RAGHAVIAH, *Secretary.*

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH MARCH 1917.

Districts.		Rainfall in inches.				Prices in Seers (or 80 Tolas) per Rupee.											
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April		Rice			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
		1917	Average of 25 years ending 1914	1917.	Average of 25 years ending 1916.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.
Circars	Ganjam	..	0·1	51·2	47·1	4·0	9·7	9·7	15·0	16·3	16·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam A.	..	0·1	58·5	53·8	9·0	7·9	7·9	17·0	15·1	16·1	..	15·9	15·9	17·7	16·7	16·7
	Vizagapatam L.	..	0·2	44·4	39·4												
	Godavari	..	0·1	61·2	60·6	10·3	8·3	8·3	17·3	15·9	16·1	15·4	14·8	14·7	..	14·9	15·0
	Kistna	..	..	55·8	52·2	9·6	7·8	7·6	17·0	13·7	13·7	16·1	11·9	12·0	..	13·2	13·2
	Guntur	..	0·1	61·0	61·6	10·7	7·9	7·6	..	14·2	14·4	10·0	11·3	11·3	12·1	11·9	10·9
Deccan	Kurnool	..	..	40·5	33·0	9·2	7·3	7·6	..	12·9	12·9	10·7	10·7	13·7	10·9	12·3	12·3
	Bangalore	..	..	30·9	† 23·7	..	8·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	11·0	11·0	..	11·0	11·0
	Bellary	..	..	29·1	22·0	9·3	7·4	7·4	..	17·0	17·0	17·1	10·7	10·6	.	..	..
	Sandur	..	..	38·2	† 28·0	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	13·6	16·1	..	..	..
	Anantapur	..	..	33·4	21·4	9·3	8·4	8·3	16·6	14·7	14·7	17·7	14·0	13·9	16·0	13·1	14·7
	Cuddapah	..	..	41·7	26·1	8·0	7·6	7·9	17·0	12·6	12·6	16·5	12·7	13·7	15·6	12·8	12·9
Carnatic	Nellore	..	..	57·3	38·4	10·6	7·9	7·6	17·0	12·7	12·9	16·5	11·0	11·0	19·2	10·6	10·6
	Chingleput	..	..	46·4	40·4	9·6	8·0	8·0	15·6	13·6	13·6	..	..	..		.	..
	Madras	..	..	46·7	46·7	7·6	7·1	8·0	14·6	12·2	12·6	..	..	..			..
	South Arcot	..	..	41·2	45·3	9·5	8·2	8·0	14·0	12·6	12·9	..	..	..	13·6	11·7	11·7
Central	Chittoor	..	..	57·6	52·0	10·0	8·7	8·0	17·1	14·2	14·2	.	..	..	16·3	15·0	14·8
	North Arcot	..	..	43·6	40·0	8·0	8·0	8·0	17·0	14·0	15·9	..	..	..	14·6	13·0	13·0
	Salem	..	0·1	45·7	34·9	8·0	8·0	8·0	16·3	15·6	15·9	16·4	12·8	12·8	15·8	12·5	12·5
	Coimbatore	..	0·1	31·3	26·0	8·5	7·3	7·3	15·0	14·1	14·1	15·3	12·1	12·1	14·4	13·0	13·0
	Trichinopoly	..	0·1	34·1	31·0	9·3	7·0	7·4	16·0	14·0	14·0	16·0	14	14·6	15·7	11·6	11·6
South	Tanjore	..	0·1	37·6	42·9	9·4	7·0	7·0	16·0	14·0	14·6	..	..	..	..	16·4	14·4
	Pudukkottai	..	0·1	28·4	31·5	..	7·4	7·3	..	13·7	14·5	..	13·1	13·1	..	16·0	14·7
	Madura	..	0·2	33·1	30·1	9·7	7·4	7·9	16·7	15·1	16·5	14·1	13·0	13·0	16·7	11·0	10·6
	Ramnad	..	0·0	29·6	30·0	9·4	7·1	7·0	16·9	16·1	16·0	14·0	15·5	12·4	13·3	11·0	11·0
	Tinnevelly	0·1	0·4	24·0	29·6	9·6	7·3	7·2	16·7	12·6	12·6	14·5	11·0	11·9	12·6	10·1	10·1
West Coast	Malabar	0·1	0·1	123·0	117·5	9·2	7·7	7·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Canara	..	..	140·7	142·2	10·4	7·9	7·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
	Travancore	0·3	0·5	53·0	57·4	..	7·4	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coohin	2·4	† 0·1	128·0	† 112·0	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	0·1	0·3	75·0	73·0	8·2	6·9	6·9	14·1	12·6	12·8	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. as Agency. L. as Littoral. * Average of the 15 years ending 1915-16. † Average of 10 years.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 43] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1917. [PRICE, 6 as. 9 p.

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, with the Bill as amended	179
Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to impose a tax on income in addition to that imposed by the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, with the Bill as amended	181
Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council assembled at the Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Thursday the 22nd February 1917	186
Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council assembled at the Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday the 28th February 1917	196
Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council assembled at the Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Thursday the 1st March 1917	243
Act No. VI of 1917.—An Act further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894	277
Act No. VII of 1917.—An Act further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886	279
Act No. VIII of 1917.—An Act to impose a tax on income in addition to that imposed by the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886	281

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 7th March, 1917 :—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended thereto.

2. We have only made one change in the Bill as referred to us. We have altered clause 4 of the Bill so as to confine the restriction on the power to petition under section 30 (*f*) which is imposed by that clause to the case where a person has made wilful default in furnishing the new compulsory return for which clause 3 of the Bill makes provision.

3. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

W. S. MEYER.
G. R. LOWNDES.
* M. M. MALAVIYA.
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
SITA NATH RAY.
J. B. BRUNYATE.
I. S. WARDLAW MILNE.
S. L. APLIN.
E. H. BRAY.
E. H. G. WALSH.
L. DAVIDSON.

DELHI,
The 5th March 1917.

* I would omit section 4.

M. M. MALAVIYA.

BILL No. 7 OF 1917.

[AS AMENDED BY SELECT COMMITTEE.]

Portion in Italics indicates amendment made by Select Committee.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886.

11 of 1886

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1917.

11 of 1886

Insertion of new section 14A in Act II of 1886.

2. After section 14 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 [hereinafter called the said Act], the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Subject to persons with incomes of not less than one thousand rupees.

"14A. (1) In the case of any person whose income is, in the Collector's opinion, not less than one thousand rupees, the Collector may cause a notice to be served upon him requiring him to furnish within such period as may be specified in the notice a return in the prescribed form setting forth (along with such other particulars as may be provided for in the notice) the income accruing to such person during the year ending on the day on which his accounts have been last made up or, if his accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then the income accruing to him during the year ending on the said 31st day of March.

(2) A person making a return required by sub-section (1) shall add at the foot thereof a declaration that the income shown in the return is truly estimated on each of the sources therein mentioned, that it has actually accrued within the period therein stated, and that the person making the return has no other source of income."

New section 18 substituted in Act II of 1886.

3. For section 18 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"18. The Collector may include in a list under section 16 any person who is liable to be served with a notice under section 17 instead of or in addition to serving him with such a notice, and may serve a notice under section 17 on any person liable to be included in a list under section 16 instead of or in addition to including him in such a list."

Amendment of section 25 of Act II of 1886.

4. In section 25 (1) of the said Act after the words "under Part IV may," the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"*unless he has knowingly and wilfully failed to comply* with the requirements of any notice served upon him under section 14A"

Amendment of section 34 of Act II of 1886.

5. After clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 34 of the said Act, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*d*) to furnish within the specified period a return required of him under section 14A."

Amendment of section 35 of Act II of 1886.

6. In section 35 of the said Act, for the words and figures "mentioned in section 16, sub-section (*2*)" the words and figures "required under section 14-A, sub-section (*1*)" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 50A of Act II of 1886.

7. In section 50A of the said Act the letters and figures "18 (1) (*a*), (*b*), (*c*)" are hereby repealed

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt., of India, Legislative Dept.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to impose a tax on income in addition to that imposed by the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 7th March 1917 :—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to impose a tax on income in addition to that imposed by the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. It was represented to us that in the case of the super-tax, the definition of "previous year" which is contained in the Bill might in certain cases operate harshly by throwing the tax back to too distant a period, *e.g.*, in the case of a company whose accounts were made up on June 30th. We recognize that there may be some force in this criticism and we have therefore permitted a person or company either to make up his or its accounts to the 31st of March in the year immediately preceding the assessment, or to elect for his or its own particular account year, but as a necessary corollary to this we have provided that this option cannot be exercised more than once without the consent of the Collector.

3. Certain Members of the Committee argued that the imposition of the super-tax on the undivided income of a company was calculated to operate harshly on those companies which had adopted the perfectly sound method of devoting a considerable portion of such undivided profits to creating a reserve fund, by whatever name such fund was called. We recognize that there is a good deal to be said for this point of view, especially in India where cautious enterprise need careful nurture; and the position is of course the same in the case of firms and Hindu undivided families since the three classes in question are treated on the same footing throughout the Bill. It is obvious that any modification of the terms of the original Bill to meet such cases must result in some diminution of the revenue which it is the object of this Bill to secure; but the Hon'ble the Finance Member was willing on full consideration of the question to allow a deduction from taxable income of one-tenth of what may be described as the income chargeable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act, and we think that this may reasonably be described as a generous concession. We have accordingly inserted a provision in the rule requiring the Collector, when determining the amount at which companies, firms and undivided Hindu families should be assessed, to make a deduction from the taxable income of one-tenth of the income chargeable with income-tax under the Income-tax Act.

4. We have inserted an amendment of clause 8 to provide for a case where the super-tax may, by rules made under the Act, have been made payable by instalments. Beyond a few drafting changes of minor importance, we have made no other change in the Bill.

5. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

W. S. MEYER.
G. R. LOWNDES.
†M. M. MALAVIYA.
FAZULBHOY CURIMBHOY.
*SITA NATH RAY.
J. B. BRUNYATE.
J. S. WARDLAW MILNE.
S. L. APLIN.
E. H. BRAY.
E. H. C. WALSH.
J. DAVIDSON.

The 8th March 1917.

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* *Note of Dissent*

Not approving of the provisions of clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) of section 2, sub-section (1) of the Super-tax Bill I moved some amendments in the Select Committee which were negatived. I sign this Report subject to my right of moving these and other amendments in the Council. I object to the insertion of the word "otherwise" in 2 (*b*) (*c*).

SITA NATH RAY.

† I sign subject to my note appended below :—

Note

One object has no doubt been, as is stated in the report above, to treat firms, companies and Hindu undivided families "on the same footing throughout the Bill." But I regret that this object is not secured by section 2 (1) (*d*) of the Bill as it stands even after the amendment made by the Select Committee. In the case of a firm, so much of the income of the firm as has been paid or finally allotted to any of the members of the firm and in the case of a company so much of the income of the company as has been paid as dividends or otherwise, to any of its members is to be deducted from the total income of the firm or company concerned to determine the "taxable income." Similarly in the case of a Hindu undivided family so much of the joint income of such family as has been *paid or finally allotted* to any member of the family is to be deducted from the total income in arrive at the taxable income, subject to the important proviso which applies equally to the three classes in question. But according to the law governing a joint Hindu family what will be *finally allotted* to a member of the family will become his separate property, and the succession to this property may be widely different from what it would be if the income was not so allotted to each member. Such allotments, particularly when they will run through a number of years will not unanimously be relied on as overcoming the disruption of the joint family. Members of a Hindu joint family will thus be placed in an unfortunate predicament. They will lose the benefit of the exemption unless they *finally allot* to each member the amount which will be payable to him on a division. If they do so, this will in law mean a *separation*, certainly as regards the amount so assumed to be allotted, and not improbably as regards the whole of the joint family property.

To remedy this, I suggest that for clause (2) (1) (*d*) the following be substituted :—

"In the case of an Hindu undivided family so much of the joint income of such family as would not be liable to assessment under this Act if all the members of the family had been divided on the date of assessment.

Provided that the total amount payable by such joint family does not exceed the aggregate sum which would have been payable by the several members of the family in respect of their shares of the income, if they had been divided."

MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.

BILL No. 8 OF 1917.

[AS AMENDED BY SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Portions in italics indicate the amendments made by Select Committee.]

A Bill to impose a tax on income in addition to that imposed by the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886.

WHEREAS it is expedient to impose a tax on income in addition to that imposed by the Indian II of 1886. Income-tax Act, 1886; It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Super tax Act, 1917;

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, and applies also within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with His Majesty to British subjects in those dominions who are in the service of the Government of India, or of a local authority established in the exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor General in Council in that behalf; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of April 1917.

Definitions.

2. (1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"*prescribed*" *means prescribed by rules made under this Act*;

"*previous year*" *means the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that in which the assessment is to be made, or, if the accounts of a person or company have been made up in the year immediately preceding that in which the assessment is to be made, then, at the option of such person or company, the year ending on the day on which his or its accounts have been so made up*:

Provided that, if this option has once been exercised by a person or company, it shall not again be exercised so as to vary the meaning of the expression "previous year" as then applicable to such person or company, except with the consent of the Collector and upon such conditions as he may think fit.

II of 1886. "principal Act" means the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886,

"super-tax" means a tax imposed by this Act,

"taxable income" means so much of the total income of any person or company as is in excess of rupees fifty thousand:

"total income" means the income accruing in the previous year from all sources except—

(*a*) from the sources specified in section 5 (*1*) (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*e*), (*g*) and (*h*) of the principal Act; and

(*b*) in the case of a Hindu undivided family, so much of the joint income of such family as has been actually expended or paid for the maintenance or other expenses of any member of such family or paid *or finally allotted* to any such member;

(*c*) in the case of a firm, so much of the income of the firm as has been paid *or finally allotted* to *any* of the members of the firm, and

(*d*) in the case of a company, so much of the income of the company as has been paid or declared for payment by way of dividends *or otherwise* to any of its members.

Provided that nothing in clauses (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) of this definition shall be deemed to exempt from super-tax any income therein referred to when received by any member of such family, firm or company.

(2) Words and expressions used in this Act and defined in the principal Act and not hereinbefore defined shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

Income liable to super-tax and rate thereof.

3. In addition to the tax imposed by section 4 of the principal Act, there shall be charged and recovered and paid in the year beginning with the 1st day of April 1917, and in each subsequent year to the credit of the Government of India, or as the Governor General in Council may direct, by every person subject to this Act and by every company, a super-tax upon the taxable income of such person or company computed at the rate specified in the schedule.

Collector to determine persons chargeable.

4. The Collector shall, from time to time, determine what persons and companies are chargeable with the super-tax, and the amount at which every person chargeable shall be assessed:

Provided that, in determining the amount at which a Hindu undivided family, firm or company shall be assessed, the Collector shall allow a deduction from the taxable income of such family, firm or company, of one-tenth of the income from all sources liable to taxation under the principal Act, of such family, firm or company.

Power to call for returns.

5. (1) In the case of a person or company whose total income is in the Collector's opinion of an amount chargeable with super-tax, the Collector, instead of or in addition to the notice referred to in section 14A of the principal Act, may cause a notice to be served upon him or it requiring him or it to furnish, within such period as may be specified in the notice, a return in the prescribed form with a declaration annexed thereto to the same effect as that required to be annexed to a return under the said section, setting forth the total income in the previous year of such person or company, and such further particulars as may be provided for by such form.

(2) Every notice issued under sub-section (*1*) and every return and declaration required by such notice shall be deemed respectively to be a notice issued and a return and declaration required under section 14A of the principal Act, and *the provisions of sections 34, 35 and 36 of* that Act shall apply accordingly.

(3) Where a return is furnished in accordance with the terms of a notice under this section or under section 14A of the principal Act, the assessment to be made by the Collector shall be made after considering such return. If no such return is furnished, such assessment shall be made *after such inquiries as the Collector thinks fit have been carried out.*

Notice to person chargeable with super-tax

6. In the case of a person or company who, in the Collector's opinion, is chargeable with super-tax, the Collector shall cause a notice to be served on him or it stating the following particulars, namely :—

(a) his or its name and the source or sources of the income in respect of which he or it is chargeable;

(b) the year or portion of the year for which the tax is to be paid ;

(c) the place or places, district or districts where the income accrues ;

(d) the amount to be paid ; and

(e) the place where and the person to whom the amount is to be paid,

and requiring him or it to pay within sixty days from the date specified in the notice the amount stated therein as payable by him or it, or to apply to the Collector within thirty days from that date to have the assessment reduced or cancelled.

Provided that, if in accordance with any rules made under this Act super tax is payable in any case by instalments, the notice shall specify the date on which each instalment falls due, and shall require him or it to pay such instalment within the prescribed period from that date, or to apply as aforesaid to the Collector within 30 days of the date on which the first instalment falls due.

Time and place of payment.

7. Every amount specified as payable in a notice served under section 6 shall be paid within the time, at the place and to the person mentioned in the notice.

Application of provisions of Act 2I of 1918.

8. Subject to the provisions of this Act—

(a) the provisions of sections 20 to 24 of the principal Act shall apply in the case of super-tax as if that tax were income-tax chargeable under Part IV of the principal Act;

(b) the provisions of chapter IV of the principal Act shall apply to the revision of assessment to super-tax as if that tax were income-tax chargeable under Part IV of the principal Act

Provided that the time within which the petition referred to in section 25 (2) of the principal Act shall ordinarily be presented shall be the period specified in the notice served under section 6 of this Act, and that the form of the petition shall be modified in such manner as may be necessary to adapt it for the purposes of this Act ; and

(c) the provisions of chapter V of the principal Act and of sections 32, 37 and 39 to 49A of the principal Act shall, as far as may be, apply, in regard to the matters mentioned therein, in the case of the super-tax as if that tax were income-tax chargeable under the principal Act.

Rule-making power.

9. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act for ascertaining and determining the taxable income of any person or company thereunder, for preventing disclosure of particulars contained in documents delivered or produced with respect to such assessments, for prescribing the procedure that is to be followed on applications for refund of super-tax for providing for the payment of that tax by instalments, and generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and may delegate to a Local Government the power to make such rules so far as regards the territories subject to that Government.

(2) In making a rule for preventing the disclosure of any particulars referred to in sub section (1), the Governor General in Council may direct that a public servant committing a breach of the rule shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code :

Provided that a person committing any such offence shall not be liable to be prosecuted therefor without the previous sanction of the Local Government. XLV of 1860.

(3) Rules made under this section shall be published in the official Gazette.

SCHEDULE.

In respect—

(1) of the first fifty thousand rupees of taxable income—one anna in the rupee;

(2) of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income—one and a half annas in the rupee;

(3) of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income—two annas in the rupee ;

(4) of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income—two and a half annas in the rupee;

(5) of all taxable income over two lakhs of rupees—three annas in the rupee.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Thursday, the 22nd February 1917.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWNDES, Vice-President, *presiding*, and 59 Members of whom 52 were Additional Members.

RESOLUTION *RE* EXTENSION OF THE SCOPE OF THE COMMISSION ON UNIVERSITIES

The Hon'ble Mr. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Sir, I move the following Resolution:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the scope of the Commission, alluded to by His Excellency the Viceroy in his recent Convocation address as Chancellor of the Calcutta University, be extended so as to include the Universities of Madras, Bombay, the Punjab and Allahabad, as well as that of Calcutta.'

"There is an impression, Sir, that this Commission is intended to enquire into certain conditions peculiar to the University of Calcutta, and that therefore the other Universities are not interested in it. In certain quarters in Calcutta the appointment of this Commission, I know, has been hailed as affording an excellent opportunity for refuting the charges that have been frequently levelled against that University. If this be so, my Resolution would certainly be out of place. But there are certain considerations, to which I will draw the attention of the Council in a minute, which seem to indicate that that is not altogether the case. In the speech to which my Resolution refers, His Excellency the Viceroy used the following words:—

'We, as the Government of India, have very carefully considered the situation with regard to the Calcutta University, and we have come to the conclusion that a small but strong Commission appointed to sit next cold weather on similar lines, and with terms of reference following those of the London University Commission, is a necessary preliminary to a constructive policy in relation to your Province, and we have every hope that a Commission so appointed may give us a report of equal educational value.'

Now Sir, what are the terms of reference of the London University Commission which the terms of reference of this Commission are to follow? They were 'to inquire into the working of the present organisation of the University of London and into other facilities for advanced education (general, professional and technical) existing in London for persons of either sex above secondary school age; to consider what provision should exist in the Metropolis for University teaching and research; to make recommendations as to the relations which should in consequence subsist between the University of London, its incorporated colleges, the Imperial College of Science and Technology, the other schools of the University and the various public institution and bodies concerned; and further, to recommend as to any changes of constitution and organisation which appear desirable, regard being had to the facilities for education and research which the Metropolis should afford for specialist and advanced students in connection with the provision existing in other parts of the United Kingdom and of our Dominions beyond the Seas.'

"Now, the report of this Commission, to which His Excellency paid a compliment as just as it was graceful on the occasion to which I have referred, is a very interesting document, and very valuable to all interested in University matters. I do not wonder that the Viceroy turned to it as a model, if not a detailed guide for the reform of the Calcutta University. The principles that have been settled by this Commission are so general in their character and of such common application to University work, that I have no doubt it would be impossible to resist the impulse to take them as applying to educational activity all over the world.

"I have no doubt that whatever changes in the Calcutta University are effected will be sought to be extended to other Universities as well. Other Universities will welcome such a investigation leading to a reform in their own work and scope. Its example then must spread, and we are all therefore equally interested in the work of this Commission—the Universities of Bombay, Madras, the Punjab and Allahabad, as less than that of Calcutta. It is absolutely essential, Sir, that the authority which settles the general principles of University reform should likewise settle the mode in which these principles should be applied to particular areas, and I have no doubt that this Council, the Indian Legislative Council, will very soon be called upon after the submission of the report of this Commission to consider legislative proposals for the reform of the Calcutta University. Because, let it be remembered that no great changes in the organisation and scope of a University or in its methods of work can be effected without readjusting the legal machinery on which it is based, and as it is the Universities Act of 1904 that prescribes the constitution of the Calcutta and all other Indian Universities, it is essential that the Government of

India should at no distant date lay before us proposals for the revision of that Act. Now, in that Act we are all alike interested. I would like to remind the Council that, before the Act was passed a strong Commission went round India inquiring into the conditions of local Universities, and after a considerable series of labours, they laid before the authorities the report which led to the passing of the Indian Universities Act. I remember, Sir, one interesting episode of that time. When the Bill was in progress in this Council, it was frequently said by those in the know that the Commission was not wanted by the other Universities, but that it was the sins of Calcutta that drew it on their heads; and amendment after amendment was brought forward by the representatives of Bombay and other universities seeking the exclusion of those universities from the scope of the Act upon the express ground that Calcutta and not the other Universities was the wicked boy that needed correction. Judging from that point of view, my attitude today requires a word of explanation. Perhaps, Sir, it is due to the solidarity of interest that all India feels alike that we are so keen on throwing in our lot with the Calcutta University and sharing its tribulations. As a matter of fact, whatever happens to Calcutta, I have no doubt will sooner or later be considered sufficient ground for change in the other Universities in desirable and perhaps in undesirable directions. What happens to Calcutta today will happen to Madras tomorrow, and to Bombay the day after, and it is therefore necessary, Sir, that all those interested in the evolution of these general principles of University reform should first be consulted and have an opportunity of stating their case and their peculiar needs to this impartial tribunal before administrative changes of great scope are undertaken. Besides, Sir, I have other and somewhat weightier reasons to bring forward in support of the Resolution that I have placed before the Council. Honourable Members of this Council will certainly remember that quite recently in England two strong Committees were appointed for the purpose of examining the conditions of the teaching of science and languages in University and higher education generally. Well, the teaching of science in India has always been most unsatisfactory. I am willing to acknowledge with gratefulness that in recent times a great impetus has been given to the spread of sound scientific teaching in India, but still, Sir, we have to travel a long way before it can be claimed that our teaching of the sciences either on the theoretical or on the practical side is calculated to secure the spread of knowledge and the spirit of independent research on the one hand, or the inculcation of that practical inventiveness which we consider so necessary for the stimulation of industrial activities. With regard to the languages there is a great deal yet to be desired. A great amount of dissatisfaction exists as to the position assigned to Sanskrit and the vernaculars in certain of our Universities. In fact the idea has been put forward influentially that one of the duties of our Universities is to stimulate and promote the growth of indigenous literatures, and akin to this is the idea that knowledge has to be extended on a popular basis. In the more modern Universities of the west, the idea has gained ground that the exclusive province of a University is not merely, though this is mainly, the case, the extension of the bounds of human knowledge and the imparting of higher culture to candidates prepared for it, but likewise the popularisation of knowledge. Powerful extension movements have been organised everywhere, and the Haldane Commission to which we referred recently is emphatic in its support of this new idea. I will now read a few words to show how much it is now one of the principal ideas of University working. Referring to the Workers' Educational Association in London, the Haldane Commission say—'These men and women desire knowledge, not diplomas or degrees and we think that no University, and above all no City University, would justify its existence that did not do its utmost to help and encourage work of this kind.'

"I may now, refer, Sir, to another topic that has come up recently in discussions on University reform, and which is troubling the minds of those interested in University work. It has been frequently complained that the standard of degree examinations in our Universities, and the standard of the admission examination, that is the matriculation or entrance, have been steadily going down, notwithstanding heroic attempts to keep them up to a high level, and that in this matter as in other matters, the Calcutta University is the principal offender, an exemplar in crime. Well, I make no doubt that this is one of the grounds, and there have been other grounds as well, for the recent enunciation of the policy of the Government of India, by which they seek to take over from the University authorities, the whole control of secondary education. I am referring to the vexed dispute between the matriculation and the school final examination. I make no doubt that this is a subject surrounded with many difficulties, and requiring perhaps a variety of solutions adapted to local conditions, but I take it that an impartial inquiry by a tribunal of experts who come to their work with some amount of aloofness and detachment is necessary to establish the principles on which the control of secondary education should be vested either in the one authority or in the other, or divided in definite channels between the two authorities. The Council will observe that I lay down no dogmatic doctrines of my own on any of these topics; they scarcely matter. But what matters is the recognition that these are subjects upon which sharp differences of opinion exist, and which it is therefore necessary to settle for at least a generation to come by undisputed authority.

"Then, Sir, there is another question to which perhaps I may refer before concluding this part of my speech, and that is, the question of what medium of instruction is to be employed in our schools and colleges. Quite recently the idea has come up that the

vernacular should be given preference over English for this purpose. Here, again, I lay down no general rule for adoption, but I would ask the Council to believe that this is one of those matters in which opinions are apt somewhat to be coloured by prejudices and predilections not altogether of an educational character, and that it is necessary for the whole facts of the situation to be placed before those whom we can trust to bring to bear on the solution of this question a certain amount of detachment.

"Sir, for these and other reasons, I think the time has come when we should review the results of the Universities Act of 1904. Ever since that Act began to govern our operations, a great amount of dissatisfaction has been felt; if not dissatisfaction, there is at least a great desire for change everywhere, and it is necessary that we should now give an opportunity to the various universities of laying before an independent body the grounds on which they desire change, and the direction in which they desire it. It is for this reason that I welcome the appointment of this Commission; it gives an indication that in the minds of the highest authorities in the land even the pre-occupations of the war, engrossing as they are, have not overshadowed altogether the great importance of a sound system of higher education. In fact, I have a suspicion that it is the disclosures made by the war that have impelled even the authorities in England to have a thorough revision made of the system of University education. The need is not less great in India. I have no doubt that the Council will recognise the importance of extending the scope of the inquiry beyond Calcutta, and of making it embrace all other centres of higher culture in the land. Sir, I have heard one objection raised against my Resolution, that perhaps it will involve a great amount of delay in the operations of the Commission. Now, I am not afraid of the delay that may be caused. The interests involved are so great, the issues to be settled are so momentous, that a few months more or less ought not to matter; we have waited so long that we can afford to wait a little longer. What time should it take a Commission to tour to Madras, Bombay, Lahore and Allahabad? Give them two weeks at each place, three months is the utmost by which my Resolution seeks to delay the submission of the report. I do not think it can be said that that delay would prove disastrous to the reform of the Calcutta University, or in the settlement of the principles of university work. It is therefore with some confidence that I commend this Resolution to the Council. I hope, if the minds of the Government of India are not irrevocably made up, they will see its reasonableness and accept my Resolution."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"SIR, I gladly support the Resolution which has been moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr Sastri. Things have moved so fast in the matter of education since the Indian University Commission made its report in 1902, that an inquiry such as my Hon'ble friend recommends will be distinctly advantageous to the cause of higher education. The said Commission concerned themselves, if I may say so, more with the internal administration of our Universities than with the question of their growth and expansion on modern lines. Apart from the inquiry as to the present constitution and working of the Calcutta University, there is the more important question of modernising our Universities. Indian Universities greatly lag behind European and American Universities especially in the matter of making provision for technical and scientific knowledge of a practical kind. It will be a very great advantage if, after the war, scholars of experience who have definite practical knowledge of modern Universities in the United Kingdom and other parts of the civilized world came and examined our Universities not merely as to their constitution and working, but also as regards the facilities they offer for higher instruction, and advised us as to what further facilities should be provided, and how they should be provided. It would be a great advantage to have the opinion and advice of such gentlemen regarding the future development of our Universities. As a result of the war there is a great deal of anxiety rightly exhibited in England for making additional provision for higher scientific and industrial education. The Committee of the Privy Council for scientific and industrial research and the Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade for securing the position of British trade after the war have already submitted their reports. In England, Universities will more and more serve the purposes of national progress in future. In India, Universities are very antiquated; they concern themselves mainly with theoretical instruction, instruction in the arts and theoretical not practical science. The other day I had the privilege of visiting the laboratory of Dr. Bose whose experiments have gained him a world-wide renown. I asked him how many students he had taught during the past 30 years in the Presidency College. He said about 300. I next asked how many of them were doing scientific work, and he said probably half a dozen. The rest had drifted into other professions and offices—the reason being that the instruction imparted had been mainly theoretical, it was not instruction in the application of scientific principles to industries and other practical concerns of life. What is needed is that there should be an inquiry instituted to find out in what directions our Universities should be reorganised. A change is needed not only in the teaching of science which is of the greatest importance, but also in regard to the teaching of languages, and of commerce and agriculture, and in regard to the development of our vernaculars to which my friend has drawn special attention. It may be said that the last University Commission did consider the question of vernacular education. That is true. The Commission recommended for instance, that the vernacular should form the subject of an examination for the M.A. degree. But the point Mr. Sastri seeks to raise is of greater importance than that of the study of a vernacular as a language. My Hon'ble friend is not oblivious of the necessity of continuing to use

English as the medium of instruction for many important subjects for a long time to come At the same time, there is a growing feeling that the vernacular should be utilised for imparting instruction in certain subjects even for the higher examinations. A language must of course be learned as a language, but where the question is what language should be the medium of instruction in other subjects, the vernacular seems to be the only natural medium. In the Education Despatch of 1854, the importance of the vernaculars was recognised, but unfortunately enough has not been done in many provinces to develop the vernaculars, to the extent that they should be developed. Now, there are questions upon which it will be a great advantage to have the opinions of men who are entailed by their scholarship and experience to express an opinion. We cannot expect the Government to make a great departure from existing lines without having such expert advice, and for this reason the proposition put forward by my friend comes to us at a very opportune moment. At the close of the war we shall enter upon an important era in the educational history of our country. A great deal will have to be done to provide the right kind of education for the youth of our country. Every nation will do its utmost to give the best kind of instruction to its youth. India should certainly not be sitting idle, and as University education is the most important branch of education which affects the material progress and industrial prosperity of a nation, it will claim the most serious attention of the Government and the public. In view of that the Government should accept the Resolution and invite a few gentlemen to examine the question and to advise the Government as to what should be done. The Commission need not be a large one, but it should be composed of scholars of eminence and experience, who are in living touch with the Universities of the West, and who are able to understand the requirements of a country, situated as ours is, in these modern times. When they have examined the present position of our Universities, their constitution, their power, their resources, and the demands of higher education in the areas which they serve, they will be able to advise Government as to the directions in, and the lines on, which improvement should be effected. For these reasons, I strongly support the recommendation which has been made by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sastri."

The Hon'ble Mr L. Davidson:—"Sir, I feel considerable hesitation in addressing the Council upon this subject after the eloquent speech by the Hon'ble Mover whose association with education and teaching has been his life work. I can claim no such intimate knowledge of the subject, but there are one or two aspects on which I may, I think, offer a few remarks. It had been my original intention to advert especially to the delay which would inevitably arise from any widening of the scope of the proposed Commission; and to point out that not only would its Report be delayed in submission, but the initiation of remedial action would also be delayed. I will not dilate at any length on that point after what the Hon'ble Mr Srinivasa Sastri has said with regard to the momentous issues involved, but this I may say: not only would the Commission have to visit the various University centres in India, but it would also be necessary to obtain the opinions of the various Local Governments after the Commission's Report had been received. Those of us who have had Secretariat experience are only too sadly aware of the delay which is inevitably connected with general references on general subjects.

"Mr Srinivasa Sastri has admitted that there is a distinct feeling in Calcutta in favour of the appointment of some such Commission as this. I have no personal knowledge fitting me to speak on first-hand acquaintance of the conditions of Calcutta, but I believe it to be a fact that there have already been one or two Committees appointed to investigate radical points of University administration, and so far, if I am not misinformed, those Committees have not been very fruitful in results. This no doubt is one of the reasons for the growing desire in Calcutta for the appointment of an authoritative Commission of inquiry.

"Now, I am not aware that there is any such feeling in Madras. I am not going to deny that we have our own local problems, and we shall continue to have those problems, but so far as I am advised, we may not unreasonably hope to work out our own salvation, specially if we are given a strong lead in regard to general issues by the considered opinion of an authoritative Commission such as it is proposed to appoint in the case of the Calcutta University. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has laid particular stress on the importance of the general issues at stake.

"There are two which occur to me particularly. To one of these he has referred, namely, the question of the standard appropriate to qualify students for admission to collegiate instruction, where opposing schools of thought on the one hand advocate the widest diffusion of higher education, and on the other hand, lay special stress on the need for the rigid enforcement of a preliminary qualification sufficiently high to ensure that all the students admitted to University classes shall, with due industry, be capable of deriving real benefit and to prevent the inroad of a large proportion of students whose general education and equipment is so defective that their admission must inevitably lower the level of University teaching.

"Another general issue, to which I do not think Mr Srinivasa Sastri referred, but one which is constantly canvassed in the public press and elsewhere, is the question of the control of University education. Some are in favour of a wide measure of popular control: others prefer to rely mainly on a body of highly qualified teachers and experts for guidance in regard both to education and teaching.

"Now both these issues which I mentioned are matters which have recently formed the subject of special pronouncements by the Royal Commission on University education in London, to whose report Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has given such well deserved praise. Now, I cannot help thinking,—I may be mistaken, but I cannot help thinking—that there need be but little hesitation about accepting the findings of that body on general issues as applicable to Indian conditions, if, as the result of a detailed examination into the conditions of the University of Calcutta, the Commission now contemplated should come to the conclusion that no cause for differentiation has been disclosed. I think that a detailed inquiry concentrated on one sphere would really be more effective and more likely to command acceptance in many circles than anything in the nature of a roving investigation spread over the whole of India, transferred from one university centre to another. Such an investigation would be only too apt to degenerate into a series of reiterated discussions of the same general issues conducted perhaps on quasi-political lines—which I take it is possibly what Mr. Srinivasa Sastri had in mind when he spoke of views 'coloured by prejudices not altogether of an educational character.' Now these general issues are in no way novel problems, and there are no local variations of such importance as to make it likely that they would affect the conclusions of a body of highly qualified educational experts. That, as I understand from His Excellency's speech in Calcutta, is the contemplated constitution of the Commission, and it, to quote His Excellency's words, such a Commission works 'with a single eye to educational efficiency,' is it very likely that there will be radical differences of opinion on general issues?

"These, Sir, are my main reasons for opposing the Resolution But I am fortified in my opposition by two further considerations of a local character. In the first place, as the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri courteously informed me in advance of this debate, he does not base his contentions on anything pertaining exclusively to Madras, the Province which he and I represent Secondly, I take it there is nothing to restrict the liberty of the Commission, if it so desires, from taking the evidence of witnesses whose experience lies outside the sphere of the University of Calcutta—in so far, that is, as relates to general issues There is nothing, I take it, to prevent the Commission from summoning persons qualified to speak from Madras, Lahore, Allahabad, or other parts of India, and I can hardly suppose that they would attempt to make a final pronouncement upon general issues in so far as they affect Calcutta without examining how similar problems have been dealt with elsewhere in India and with what results But it is one thing to summon witnesses to Calcutta, and quite another thing to transfer the venue of the Commission from one university centre to another, and at this juncture, Sir, I would most earnestly deprecate any inquiry locally conducted in Madras The Commission of 1902 examined 29 Madras witnesses, and held 8 meetings in Madras. A repetition of this would mean a somewhat prolonged local inquiry, probably spread over a fortnight. Now, for some time past, there has been an organised attempt in Madras to capture the student population for political purposes. I am not going to deal with this in any detail, but I have not the least doubt that the influences, to which I will not further allude, underlying that attempt would be applied with great ability and with much zeal to making political capital out of any inquiry held by the Commission in Madras. This would accentuate difficulties which already have done much to hinder real educational progress in Madras and in southern India, generally, and I would most earnestly deprecate any such contingency."

The Hon'ble Sir EDWARD MACLAGAN:—"Sir, in replying to the Hon'ble Member's Resolution, I admit that his suggestion is a natural one, and some of the reasons which he has advanced in support of it are cogent reasons When it was decided to have a Commission for the Calcutta University, it, of course, occurred to the Government of India that the same Commission might be utilised for examining the problems of other Universities in India, but we decided for various reasons that this would not be expedient. The problems which affect Calcutta affect other Universities, but they affect Calcutta in an intensified form, and Calcutta has problems of its own which are not found elsewhere. The extraordinary, and, in some respects, unique, position of Calcutta among the Universities in India is not always perhaps appreciated Apart from being the oldest of the existing Universities, it is by far the largest. Out of nearly 42,000 students in Arts Colleges throughout British India in 1915, over 19,000 were in colleges within the jurisdiction of the University of Calcutta. Out of 1,540 high schools, 667 presented candidates at the Calcutta Matriculation. Out of 23¼ lakhs expended per annum by Universities from all sources, 11 lakhs are expended in Calcutta It is to Calcutta that we have the largest development of University teaching. In Calcutta, we have the greatest difficulties in connection with the housing and discipline of students. The Calcutta University has shown its own desire to probe some of its problems by the appointment of Committees to examine them and in other ways. Some of the other Universities and some of the Local Governments with which they are connected have at any time suggested to us the appointment of a Commission to examine into their circumstances

"It is, of course, the case that what is true of Calcutta is true to a more or less degree of the other Universities. We hope that in the Commission's report other Universities will find suggestions applicable and profitable to themselves. It is proposed that, in order to help the Commission in their study of Calcutta problems, it should be suggested to them that witnesses should be invited from other Universities to explain how

such problems are not there, and the Commission will thus be in a position to realise how far their recommendations may affect other centres. At the same time, it is more convenient, and, in the opinion of the Government of India, will conduce to a much more profitable result if the Commission, as we propose, confines its attention primarily to one University and gives definite suggestions regarding it. The reference to the Commission will, as His Excellency the Viceroy has already stated, be in terms similar to those of the reference to the London University Commission. The cases of Calcutta and London are indeed in many respects similar. The London University, like that of Calcutta started as a purely affiliating institution, and, like Calcutta, it subsequently developed a desire to encourage University teaching. The question, therefore, of adapting its new attitude to its old obligations is one not dissimilar to that which confronts us in Calcutta. The recommendations of the London Commission have been of the greatest value to University education throughout the world, and its recommendations are, I have no doubt, the more valuable because they did not extend to Universities in general, but had particular reference to particular objects and particular difficulties. So, too, in the case of Calcutta it was after considerable thought that it was decided that the scope of the Commission should be confined to the Calcutta University, and I must say that we see no reason for altering this decision. We are unable, therefore, to accept the Hon'ble Member's Resolution".

The Hon'ble Sir CLAUDE HILL:—"I had no intention whatever of intervening in this debate, but there is one aspect of the case which has not hitherto been noticed, and which I am quite certain, if my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chiman Lal had been present, he would have mentioned, and that is, the aspect which differentiates Calcutta from the other Universities in this: that the Local Governments of Madras and Bombay have direct control over the Universities at their centres, while the Government of Bengal have at present no control over the Calcutta University. Apart altogether from that, however, there is one further aspect of the matter, and that is this, and I am perfectly certain that if the Hon'ble Mr. Chiman Lal had been here—though I do not presume to speak with his knowledge of University affairs—he would have pointed it out to this Council: that before a Commission appointed for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the Calcutta University could properly be charged with investigating such affairs in Bombay, it would be desirable, and in accordance with practice, to consult the Local Government concerned, and also to ask them to consult the University; and so far as I am aware—I speak, of course, without the special knowledge of my Hon'ble colleague (Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair)—so far as I am aware there has been no demand for such a Commission from Bombay, Madras, the United Provinces or the Punjab. I suggest, for the consideration of the Hon'ble mover, that this is a consideration which ought to weigh with this Council in deciding upon what view they will take in reference to a Resolution which proposes, at the institution of this Council, that the views of Local Governments and of local Universities should be ignored, and that such Universities as are under the Local Governments should be subject to investigation by a Commission without any previous consideration at their hands.

"That is all I wish to say, Sir. It seems to be a point of view which somehow escaped the notice of previous speakers."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA:—"The same Universities Act governs the Universities of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, as has been pointed out already, and if the Government does not propose to modify that Act with regard to other Universities without special inquiries being instituted, if necessary, after the report of the Committee in connection with the Calcutta University, is received, there will not be much room for complaint. I hope, therefore, that the Government will state that no such legislation affecting the whole of India will be undertaken on the basis of any of the recommendations that may be made by the Commission to be appointed in respect of Calcutta. But there are one or two observations made in the speeches of the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson, as well as of the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan, which suggest to me room for anxiety in this respect. They say that it is possible, and that it is probable, that witnesses will be invited from Madras and other places in order to place before the Commission their views with regard to subjects which are common to all the Universities, and the Commission would, no doubt, bear their evidence in mind in making recommendations which might possibly affect the relations of other Universities. If, Sir, it is intended, on the strength of such evidence and on the strength of such recommendations, that action may be taken either by the Local Governments concerned or by the Government of India, then I respectfully submit that the scope of this Commission ought to be widened in order to give the Universities and the people concerned a real voice in stating their wishes emphatically and with authority; otherwise there would be serious prejudice. I hope that this point will be borne in mind by the Government in coming to a final decision.

"There is not the slightest doubt that we in Madras have our own problems. The Madras University deals with people speaking four or five languages, and the question has come forcibly to the front in recent years as to whether that University is in a position to cope with the necessities of such widely differing peoples. We certainly want an investigation for ourselves. Even if this Commission were not to sit for Calcutta, in order to decide the principles upon which our Universities' action should be guided, for one thing I should welcome the appointment of a Commission with regard to our University separately, because it would give us an opportunity of stating the lines of special

activity we would recommend with regard to our University. But there are some points—and those are the points which are referred to in the London University Commission's report—which are of a common character, and there is a fear, as I have already said, that these recommendations may be utilised in respect of other Universities too.

"If the question as to the medium of instruction is to be one of the points, then I respectfully submit that we should be given an opportunity for stating on what basis Universities' activities are to be governed in future. Some of us are keenly of opinion that the results of these University examinations have been so extremely unpopular and have provoked so much discontent by reason of the faulty methods which have been employed in University work. We believe that if the students were taught these various subjects in their own mother tongues, the percentage of failures would not have been so large, there would not have been so much discontent, and there would be greater political contentment by a change in that direction. Whether we are right or whether we are wrong, the principles on which future Universities are to be formed and governed—and a great many Universities are to be created in the future—are problems so important as to require deep and deliberate consideration at the hands of a Commission investigating all the conditions in India. I, therefore, hope that if any action is to be taken on this, the scope of the Commission may be widened; otherwise I cannot reasonably object to the peculiar ills of Calcutta being remedied by a Commission sitting exclusively for the purpose of understanding their difficulties and meeting their wants."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU:—"Sir, I deeply appreciate the very kind references to my University made by the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan. I must confess that I had come to this meeting with a sense of having the sins of my University placed before the Council in order to justify the appointment of a Commission with regard to the University of Calcutta alone. I do not pretend to say that the University of Calcutta has not its drawbacks. What human institution, Sir, is without its drawbacks? But we have been trying in our own humble way, we have been trying with our limited means in Calcutta, to forward, as much as we can, the cause of education. We have adopted the vernacular in our lower standards, and we have adopted the vernacular as a subject of composition even in the Arts examinations, thereby giving the students better facilities for obtaining the diplomas for which they flock to the Universities. All these are things which we have tried to do. We have tried to convert the Calcutta University, so far as we can, in regard to post-graduate studies, into a teaching University. We have had great difficulties no doubt to contend with. Our jurisdiction extends from Burma, through Bengal, to Bihar; our University embraces various races, communities and languages. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, said that in Madras they had four or five languages. I believe we have got eight or nine. Burmese is one of our languages, Assamese is another; we have also the language of the Khasia and Jaintia Hills, Bengali, Uriya, Hindi, Urdu, Persian and other languages, probably, of which I am not aware. These certainly are our difficulties, these certainly constitute the problem that we have got to face in Calcutta. More than that, there is in Bengal, Sir, a keen desire, a very keen desire, among our youth to take advantage of the facilities for higher education that the University affords them. We are in that respect practically on the same footing as boys in Scotland whom I saw. They are all keen for a higher education than is ordinarily available in the schools. But, Sir, they are mainly peculiar problems with which we in Bengal are concerned. There are other problems which more or less apply to different parts of India equally. Ours may be the oldest University, but the Madras and Bombay Universities started about the same time and we have gone forward more or less on similar lines. That, to us, the people of India, has been the greatest boon. It has harmonised the standards of education in the different provinces; it has brought our students from different provinces closer together; it has given them common interests, common ideals and common pursuits, and we are able to compare notes of what progress the different provinces have made or are making in matters educational. We have stood together, we have fought together, we have suffered together, and now that this Commission is coming out—a Commission which I am sure will be productive of the highest good—it is but meet and proper that all India should like to participate in the benefits likely to arise from the results of that Commission.

It has been said that the report of the Commission may be utilised for the purposes of other provinces where the conditions are the same as those in Calcutta. That is one way of doing the thing. There is a second, and, I believe, a better way, namely, that the Commissioners themselves—experts in their own line and men of high professional standing—should take evidence at first hand and realise what are the points of essential unity and of essential difference. And this is necessary for them as well as for us, because, Sir, unless you have got the conditions of all India present before you, you cannot really tackle the problems in one part of the country. Formerly, Sir, it used to be almost an axiom in the administration of our country that before a member of the Civil Service could be appointed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of a province, he should have for some time a training in the Government of India, so that he might have before him the problems affecting the whole of India for study before he took up the headship of a particular province. That was an arrangement which, to my mind, worked very satisfactorily. The provincial outlook was widened by a survey of the

whole situation in India. And, therefore, in this case when Commissioners are coming out from England without much knowledge of local conditions of Indian problems, it would be desirable that they should have a personal survey of the problems confronting us in India—problems which in most cases apply equally to every part of India. Therefore, Sir, I think the request made by my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri, is a reasonable one. I gather from what has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan that the Government do not entertain any objection in principle to that request. They only think that it is not necessary under the present state of things, and that the work would go forward much quicker if we only tackled the Calcutta University, which has got all the questions of the other Universities in their most acute form. But, as I have ventured to point out, it is necessary for the Commissioners, whoever they may be, to be acquainted with the conditions prevailing throughout India. I have heard it suggested that it is possible that that defect may be removed by inviting witnesses from other parts of India to Calcutta, and asking them to state their case. Well, Sir, I have had some experience—we have all had some experience—of that state of things. Take, for instance the present Government of India. You are up here and you get reports from the Provincial Governments. Well, nobody denies that the Government of India try to do the best they can under the circumstances, but we, who live in the plains and among the actualities of life, have sometimes felt that it would probably be better if that Government were more human and in closer touch with the people whom they govern; and therefore, when a Commission is to decide great questions and lay down principles which will govern the educational policy of the Government of India, it is desirable that they should come in actual contact with those questions and with those problems. More than that, Sir, the results of the Commission must be followed by some legislation. That legislation I do not think will be introduced in the Local Council, for at present the Universities are governed by an Act of the Supreme Legislature. Further, in this legislature, we have the combined wisdom of the different provinces of India, and it will be here that the provisions of the new Bill will be discussed and put into shape. If it applied to Calcutta only, it would be only a discussion, more or less one-sided, between the Government, which would naturally put forward the recommendations of the Commission in the shape of a Bill, and probably the representatives from Bengal, who would have to put before the Government and the public the effect of such recommendations on their own province (the opinion of the other provinces would naturally not have the same weight and the same consideration as that of the people affected by the intended legislation), whereas, if it affected the whole of India we should have the whole question carefully considered and discussed in this Council by all the representatives, official and non-official, of the different provinces.

"The only objection that can be urged against this is, the objection of time. Sir, nearly half a century elapsed after the first Universities Act before the Act of Incorporation was passed during the administration of Lord Curzon. Since then only 13 years have gone by. If the recommendations and operations of the Commission are extended, and instead of our being able to undertake legislation by the next cold weather or the cold weather following, we are delayed by one year, it will not be to the serious disadvantage of the country. We shall moreover have the advantage of having a Governor General with three years' experience behind him of Indian Universities and Indian conditions; that in itself will be a great advantage; so that when he comes to decide ultimately, he will decide with personal knowledge and experience of the conditions with which he will be called upon to deal. The country, moreover, will have had opportunities of discussing the questions at issue in all their bearings. There will be throughout the length and breadth of India a keen discussion of all these questions, for we in India, whatever may be our drawbacks, take a very special interest in questions affecting education. These are advantages which cannot be lightly set aside—the advantages, namely, of an interest throughout the country, of common action, of common consideration, of dealing with problems not with regard to any particular spot in India, but with regard to their effect on the whole of India, and of having such legislation as may be necessary considered in this Council by men who will approach them with knowledge and experience.

"For these reasons, Sir, though the Government at the present moment is indisposed, my humble request to them is that, having regard to the very sympathetic response made by Government to this request of my friend, and having regard to the fact that our interests, the interests of Government and of ourselves, are absolutely identical on this point, namely, that we are both anxious that the education of our country should be undertaken on a sound basis, I appeal to them to reconsider their position, and when the time comes, in spite of the little delay that may be involved, they will ask the Commission to investigate into University education for all the provinces of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR:—"Sir, conditions in India have vastly changed since the last Commission sat. Among other pressing needs there is the cry for vernacular education, there is the cry for the institution of agricultural degrees, and there is a controversy about moral and religious instruction in schools, and, in Madras, there is the controversy about the Andhra and Malabar Universities. Further, increase of the elected fellows of the Senate and curtailment of the powers of the Syndicate are matters which are pressed by educationists. There is also an unanimity of opinion that there is something wrong with higher educa-

tion in India, after the sitting of the last Commission. People sincerely believe that higher education has had a setback. Now when there is already one Commission in Calcutta, under the presidency of a distinguished and trusted gentleman, I do not think there is any necessity for another Commission in the very same province. But since this Commission is settled to come to Calcutta, it is better that it should be extended to all the other provinces as well. Having had experience of the futility of Commissions, so far, we may, were it possible, ourselves effect the changes that are required in this Council itself. But the only object in pressing for the Commission is, that popular voice is better heard there than in this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill has laid his finger upon the reason which perhaps has guided the Government of India in restricting the scope of this Commission. The Government of India is intimately associated with the Calcutta University, and has the oversight of the affairs of that University. The other Universities, being connected with Local Governments, have not the advantage of this intimate association with the highest authority in the land. The doubts which, from time to time, the Government of India have felt with regard to the soundness and progressive condition of the Calcutta University have led them, in my opinion somewhat precipitately, to appoint this Commission. Apparently they did not ask the other Local Governments whether, having regard to the proposed appointment of this Commission, they would like it also to conduct an inquiry into the other Universities. If they did not do so, it is an omission which unfortunately could not be rectified hereafter. If any time before I brought up this subject in this Council the Government of India had asked them: 'Now, would you like our Commission to come round to your place also', it is highly probable that every Government would have said: 'Yes; we also have our difficulties with the local Universities. Often we can see the local University go wrong and refuse to come round to the right point of view. If your Commission could come round to this place, we have no doubt great improvement will follow.' But now I have brought on this Resolution before this Council, and the Government of India have expressed their reluctance to accede to it, no future reference to the Local Governments would serve any useful purpose. The matter is in their hands, and if there has been any cogency in my arguments, as the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan has been good enough to acknowledge, I hope they will accede to it without a reference to Local Governments, for that would be futile. Sir, the question was put whether it is necessary, after a thorough inquiry is made into Calcutta conditions, that the same inquiry should extend to other places as well. I think there is, in all humility. One of the great problems of University management now is the question of bringing University management into complete accord with local needs, with local industries, with local manufactures, and with every other form of local interest. Are the industrial problems of Calcutta the same as the industrial problems of Bombay; that the solution which is found acceptable to Calcutta should, *ipso facto*, be assumed to be applicable to Bombay as well? Then, again, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Davidson, alluded to a question that has from time to time cropped up in connection with the Universities. Is popular control sufficiently strong now in the organisation of our universities, or shall we seek means to associate still more public opinion such as it is in the various centres of India, with the conduct of University affairs? Now on this question, I say to this Council that a solution found applicable to Calcutta will not be applicable to such a place as Lahore. Nobody can contend that public opinion has acquired the same intensity, coherence and power in all the centres of higher culture. There will need to be great adaptation to local conditions. Besides, Sir, I venture once more to put to this Council the great interests involved. University matters are of the highest importance. I can hardly conceive any that are higher. The character and the fortunes of future generations will be determined largely by the work of this Commission. Is it desirable to leave any sense of dissatisfaction in the other centres of learning to the effect that they have not been fully consulted, that local public opinion has not been given its due weight in the determination of such vital matters? Are the necessary delay and perhaps the additional expense considerations that should be allowed a moment's weight when we are dealing with such great problems? You are getting out on this occasion three great authorities from England, men who bring knowledge of University affairs, experience of perhaps some of the best developed Universities in the world; you are getting them out, associating them with local experience and local knowledge and local judgment. Is this unique opportunity to be thrown away, and all the other centres of higher culture to be told: 'You shall only imitate. We know your minds, and to the extent we do not know your minds, your minds are not worth knowing?' That will be a slight which I do not wish the Government of India deliberately to offer to higher centres of learning in this country. Nothing whatever can be lost by an inquiry of the open, impartial and thorough nature that I recommend. It is necessary, Sir, that public opinion should be satisfied, before the lines of future University reform are laid down, that they are laid down after a thorough inquiry in which every shade of opinion has been taken into account, and every locality has been allowed opportunities of expressing itself."

The motion was put and negatived.

RESOLUTION *RE* PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA GARU to move the following Resolution:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Government of India should recognise—

(*a*) that Imperial revenues should accept the burden of future extensions of primary education,

(*b*) that a scheme whereby it may be made universal, compulsory and free throughout British India within a period of 15 years, may be drawn up and sanctioned at an early date, and introduced as soon as possible after the termination of the war.'

"Sir, I believe the Resolution has been postponed to the 28th instant."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT.—"If the Hon'ble Member will kindly move for leave to postpone the Resolution, I shall be happy to deal with it. The Resolution is at present on the agenda paper for discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. MAZHARUL HAQUE:—"May I bring to your notice, Sir, that we have received a fresh agenda postponing this Resolution to the 28th September."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"It is a purely formal matter. I have only asked the Hon'ble Member to move formally for leave to postpone the Resolution standing in his name."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA:—"I beg to move that the next Resolution standing against my name be postponed and taken up on the 28th instant."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"The Resolution is postponed."

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 28th February.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

DELHI;
The 5th February 1917.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 28th February 1917.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWNDES, *Vice-President, presiding* and 59 Members, of whom 52 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur BISHAN DUTT SHUKUL asked:—

1. "(*a*) Does the Government Telegraph Department consist of two scales of service, namely, (*i*) general scale, (*ii*) local scale? If so, will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving the total number of officers and the number of Anglo-Indian and Indian officers, respectively, in each of the two scales separately, for the last ten years, year by year?

(*b*) How many Indians have been taken in the general scale during the last five years?

(*c*) Is house-rent allowance given to those serving in the general scale only and not to those in the local scale? If so, will Government be pleased to grant the allowance to the local scale also?

(*d*) Are the present rates of pay of the local scale not in accordance with the Government of India Resolution No. 23-Telegraph, dated 27th June 1902? If so, is it proposed to re-arrange the pay of the local scale according to the Resolution?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied:—

"(*a*) The signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department (Telegraph Masters and Telegraphists) consists of a general scale and a local scale, the broad distinction between the two being that men in the general scale are liable to service anywhere in India and Burma, while men in the local scale are liable to service only in the circle in which they are recruited. A statement * giving the information required has been laid on the table.

(*b*) No Indians have been appointed direct to the general scale during the last five years; but 12 Indians were transferred from the local scale to the general scale during 1912-13, and in December last it was decided to transfer a further number to the general scale.

(*c*) House-rent allowance is admissible to general scale men, whether Indians or non-Indians, in the case of Telegraph Masters and Telegraphists appointed subsequent to the 1st of March 1913. In the case of men appointed prior to that date, only non-Indians, whether general or local scale, are eligible for the grant of house-rent allowance. The Government of India do not propose to modify this arrangement.

(*d*) The rates of pay laid down in the resolution of 1902, to which the Hon'ble Member refers, have long ago been altered. The pay of Telegraph Masters and Telegraphists, local scale, was increased to Rs. 136—180 and Rs. 35—130, respectively, under the Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9640-9643-133, dated 21st October 1908, which was published in the *Gazette of India*."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU asked:—

2. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing, province by province, and grade by grade:—

(*a*) The total number of employés drawing monthly salaries of Rs. 500 and more in the departments of Customs, Agriculture, Forest, Fishery, and Archæology, respectively?

(*b*) The number of persons of pure Indian descent holding such appointments?

(*c*) The total number of officers in the Imperial Branch of each of these departments?

(*d*) The number of officers of pure Indian descent in the Imperial Branch.

(*e*) The total number of officers in the Provincial Branch drawing salaries of Rs. 500 and more per month?

(*f*) The number of such officers of pure Indian descent in the Provincial Branch?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied:—

"Statements * giving the information required by the Hon'ble Member are laid on the table."

The Hon'ble HONORARY Captain AZAM KHAN, Sardar Bahadur, asked:—

3. "Do Government contemplate legislation on the subject of suspension of sentences on soldier prisoners for the duration of the war? Will Government be pleased to enact such legislation?"

The question was, by permission, withdrawn.

* Not included in these Proceedings.

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia asked:—

4. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:—

(*a*) The number of Indians recruited to the Indian Army from each province of India belonging to each of the communities such as Hindus, Muhammadans and Sikhs since the beginning of the present European war; and

(*b*) The death casualties in the present war amongst Indians in the Indian Army from each province of India and belonging to the different communities of that province?"

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India replied:—

"The detailed information asked for by the Hon'ble Member cannot be given while hostilities last as to do so would be against the public interest; but there is no objection to informing the Hon'ble Member that the number of recruits obtained from the Punjab, in comparison with any other province in India, is overwhelmingly large, and that the death casualties among men from the Punjab are correspondingly in excess of those belonging to other Provinces."

The Hon'ble Mr. D. E. Wacha asked:—

5. "(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an announcement recently made by Sir Sydney Olivier, the Permanent Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in England, that the Government of Great Britain has decided on the establishment of agricultural engineering institutes throughout the country to facilitate the dissemination of the best advice on engineering in relation to farming?

(*b*) Do the Government intend, soon after the conclusion of the war, to establish tentatively a few similar institutions in this country?"

The Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill replied:—

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

"Agricultural Engineers are attached to the Agricultural Departments in Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces and the Punjab for the purpose of giving the best advice on engineering in relation to farming. Proposals are at present under consideration for adding a second Agricultural Engineer to the staff of the Agricultural Department in Bombay, and of creating a post of Agricultural Engineer in Burma after the war. The Government of India do not, however, contemplate the establishment of separate institutes for agricultural engineering as conditions in this country do not appear to them as yet to have developed to the point at which such institutes are required."

The Hon'ble Mr. D. E. Wacha asked:—

6. "Do the Government propose to direct the taking of a Census of Production which could be decennially repeated and improved upon?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied:—

"I presume the Hon'ble Member is referring to industrial production. He is no doubt aware that the Department of Statistics already publishes yearly figures showing the production of coal, of yarn and woven goods in cotton mills, of breweries, paper mills, woollen mills, and of the principal minerals. The Department also publishes a yearly report on the production of tea. With regard to a number of industries, it would probably be impossible to get any approximate figures of production, nor could a general census of production be undertaken without consultation with Local Governments and commercial opinion. The Government of India will, however, give the matter their consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. D. E. Wacha asked:—

7. "(1) Is it a fact—

(*a*) that salt is allowed to be freely imported into British India on payment of duty?

(*b*) that salt could easily be produced in Native States beyond the quantity required for consumption in such States; and

(*c*) that such surplus salt is not permitted to be imported in the same way as foreign salt?

(2) If the answer to (1) is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state whether the importation of such surplus salt from Native States could not be permitted in the same way as foreign salt without detriment to the revenue or to any other State interest?"

The Hon'ble Sir George Barnes replied:—

"There is no restriction on the importation of salt into British India on payment of the prescribed rate of duty, except that import from Native States is prohibited under agreements entered into with those States many years ago in the interests of the salt revenue of British India. It is no doubt the case that in some areas in Native States it would be possible to produce salt beyond the quantity required for local consumption.

The case of salt imported from abroad stands on a different footing, inasmuch as foreign salt is shipped direct to the principal ports and on arrival is stored in bonded warehouses under conditions which effectually prevent any attempt at smuggling. If imports were allowed free from Native States, it is obvious that very elaborate and expensive measures would have to be adopted to protect the revenue. In the circumstances, the Government of India do not consider that it is desirable to re-open the question of entering into negotiations with the Native States in question in regard to this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. D. E. WACHA asked:—

8. "(1) Were Local Governments recommended to inquire into the question of the hygiene and especially the medical inspection of school children of all schools and colleges by means of a small committee of medical and educational experts?

(2) If so, have any reports been received from Local Governments as the result of such inquiry?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied:—

1. "In 1913, Local Governments were asked to inquire into the question of school and college hygiene (including the medical inspection of male scholars) by means of a small committee of medical and educational experts.

2 Reports have been received from all the Local Governments except one as a result of this inquiry, and they show that satisfactory progress is being made so far as circumstances permit in the directions indicated If the Hon'ble Member desires to see the reports, he is at liberty to do so."

The Hon'ble Mr. D. E. WACHA asked:—

9. "Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) The number of Indians who were employed on 31st December last on a monthly salary of Rs. 200 and upwards in the higher branches of the Railway Service, such as locomotive, electric, traffic, administrative, accounts, etc?

(b) Whether any definite policy has been or is about soon to be laid down with regard to the future recruitment of well qualified Indians for the higher branches of the Railway Service?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GILLAN replied:—

"As to the number of Indians now in the higher branches of the Railway Service, I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the reply * given by me on the 7th February 1917 to the Hon'ble Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question. With regard to part (b) of the Hon'ble Member's inquiry, the policy of Government is definitely to increase the number of Indians in the higher branches of the Railway Service. On State-worked lines this is shown by recent recruitments for the Traffic Department and the general statistics of Indians employed. With regard to Company-worked lines the Hon'ble Member may have seen the recent advertisement by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway inviting applications from Indian gentlemen for appointments in the Superior grade of the Traffic Department. The East Indian Railway also have submitted proposals to the Railway Board for the training of Indians to qualify them for appointment as officers in the Locomotive Department—a branch of work which Indians have hitherto not taken up These are given as instances of the attitude of Companies to the question, and the Government feel sure that Companies will co-operate in giving effect to their policy."

The Hon'ble Mr. D. E. WACHA asked:—

10. "Do the Government propose to take some definite practical action which may steadily lead to the providing by all large employers of labour of suitable sanitary accommodation in the interests of the health of their workers?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAIR replied:—

"The laws in force give adequate powers to Local Governments to require the provision of suitable sanitary accommodation in godowns, factories and mines, and the information given in the recent published annual Factory Reports of the Local Governments and the Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines does not give reason to suppose that these powers are not adequately exercised. As regards sanitary accommodation for large collections of labour on railway works, the Government are at present in communication with Railway administrations, and they hope shortly to address Local Governments regarding the sanitary requirements of large bodies of labour in railway and public works."

The Hon'ble Mr. D. E. WACHA asked:—

11. "Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) The total number of agricultural co-operative credit societies registered till 31st December last, which have solely and exclusively dealt with cases of indebtedness of the ryot; (b) the total amount of relief that such societies have been able to afford in such cases from the commencement of their operations, and (c) the ratio of the reduction of debt to the original total indebtedness in such cases."

The Hon'ble Sir CLAUDE HILL replied:—

"The information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is not available and could not be obtained without detailed inquisitorial proceedings. He will find in paragraph 62 of the Report of the Committee on Co-operation in India the percentages which loans for the payment of old debts bear to the total loans given in the various provinces, but the payment of these debts is only one of the many objects for which co-operative credit societies are ordinarily formed."

The Hon'ble Mr. D. E. WACHA asked:—

12. "Has the problem of the utilization of the existing large waterways in India been recently under consideration, with reference to the latest trade and scientific conditions?"

* Vide page 183 of Council Proceedings of 7th February 1917.

The Hon'ble Sir CLAUDE HILL replied:—

'The question of the Hon'ble Member presumably refers to the utilization of the waterways for navigation purposes. This problem has been under consideration for some time, and has already resulted in the enlargement and improvement of the Madaripur Bhil Canal in Bengal and the Twante Canal in Burma, connecting the Irrawaddy and Rangoon Rivers. A project for a Grand Trunk Canal connecting Calcutta with the waterways of the eastern districts, and thereby shortening the routes to Assam, Cachar and Sylhet by over 200 miles, is at present under preparation by the Government of Bengal. The subject of the condition of the waterways in the Faridpur and Bakarganj districts of that Province is also under investigation with a view to their improvement. The Industrial Commission has the matter in view in connection with industrial development, and any recommendations which it may make will receive prompt and careful consideration."

THE INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE BILL.

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF in India:—"Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to constitute an Indian Defence Force and for other purposes and to move for the suspension of the Rules of Business to admit of the Report being taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"I suspend the Rules of Business."

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF in India:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Sir, I beg to move this amendment—

'that in clause 2 in the definition of 'European British subject,' omit all the words beginning 'and shall' and ending 'the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869.'

This addition has been made by the Select Committee for reasons briefly indicated in the Report which has just now been presented and is now under consideration by the Council. Sir, it will be remembered that on this side cordial welcome was given to this Bill, because we thereby understood that a wrong policy that had been followed in this country in military matters was being for the first time broken through. That policy had been pressing hard on our feelings as one of mistrust of the pure races of this country. We were glad that the Defence of India Force for the first time being constituted was a proof that at last we were to be taken as eligible for the defence of our own country alongside European British subjects. But the definition now enlarged by the Select Committee on this Bill introduces a new element of discrimination upon which I am not willing, till I have heard the Commander-in-Chief, to put a very harsh construction. For the moment, however, one seems to be face to face with this definition of 'European British subjects' which seeks to discriminate between the domiciled Anglo-Indian community in this country and the unmixed races born and bred up in India. Could this have been intended? It is for the Commander-in-Chief to tell us. Let it also be remembered further that of recent years a number of Indian Christians and Parsees have also been enrolled in the Volunteer Forces. This definition, enlarged as it is, would include them also under the expression "European British subject" and render them eligible for rank, for privileges, for salary and for everything along with European British subjects, while the Indians enlisting under the Indian Defence Force Bill will only come under the Indian Army Act under a status which at present we can only describe as very inferior. However, we took this up, unmindful of these distinctions, in the hope that the door once opened would be made steadily wider until we could rise to perfect equality with any body in our own country. It is quite possible that this is intended as a purely temporary measure and will not be construed as a precedent when the whole thing is placed on a permanent footing after the war. If so, it should have been stated much more explicitly than it has been in the Select Committee's Report. But I take it, it was not open to the Select Committee to make a pronouncement of this kind. It is open now to the Commander-in-Chief and to those who can expound Government's policy to make such a clear and unequivocal pronouncement. It seems, Sir, somewhat strange that the Select Committee should seek to justify this large addition to the words 'European British subject' by this consideration, 'the person concerned has himself put forward a claim.' I read out from the third paragraph of the report 'the person concerned has himself put forward a claim to the status which should not lightly be refused' seems a very small consideration indeed, that a man's claims should be taken at their face-value. In the second case, the justification for such a course is that a person who has undergone some form of military training at the expense of the State may well be required to aid that State at the time of need. Now if the words are to be interpreted only so far as they go, probably nothing very weighty could be urged against them. I hope I am not a victim of the very bad habit of looking beneath the surface of things. Is this to be made a justification for a distinction which may after the war be continued when measures for the internal defence of India are being placed on a permanent footing? What guarantee is there that those who have now served and will be admitted to rank and status and privileges equally with European British subjects will not be entitled hereafter to continue in their status?

"Then you will have certain Indians, Sir, of unmixed race entering on a footing of perfect equality with Britishers, and certain other Indians entering on a status considerably inferior thereto. That is not a state of things which it is possible in these days for the Government to justify. I would, therefore, defer to say anything more till I have heard the Commander-in-Chief explain the policy of the Government in this matter. I know that the depths of military policy are often very deep, they are esoteric and it is not open to a layman like me always to pretend to understand it. Something or other turns up at the last moment; do not you know, they ask, military people do not believe in this and do not believe in that, and the subject has to be closed. A military consideration is absolutely paramount; nothing weighs against it. I would, therefore, press the Commander-in-Chief to state clearly to us what lies behind this, and whether anything at all lies behind it.

"I move, Sir, the amendment I have put forward."

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF in India:—"I have listened to the speech of the Hon'ble Member opposite (Hon'ble Mr. SASTRI), and I think that we are to a certain extent at cross purposes with one another. He referred to the depths to which the roots of military policy grew in this ground, and it seems to me at the same time he has been undermining those roots and searching round and separating parts where the roots do not grow. It is a new aspect that we have learnt to-day. We soldiers have understood that we have not been subtle people, that we have been rather men who have had to decide and act on the spur of the moment, but I accept the Hon'ble Member's compliment; we should feel rather proud of ourselves. The fact of the matter is that in these subterranean researches of his, he has mistaken the branches for the light, and he has seen obscurities where they do not exist. The statement is a perfectly plain statement, a perfectly plain statement of fact which demands no inquiry, no subtlety; it is an absolutely plain, bald statement and you may accept it as that, and when the Hon'ble Member in beginning his speech talks of suspicion, let him absolve himself from that, there is none, there is none at all, and there is no reason to look for it, the measure is perfectly clear. It is perfectly above ground. It is a war measure which has been introduced to meet a certain contingency. It does not in any way intend to be a permanent measure. It would have taken an infinitely longer time, more preparation and more study to have done this. There has been a certain situation and we have endeavoured to meet it in the most prompt way, and the clearness of the measure, the ingenuousness of it is indicated by the explanations given in the Bill. We retain these men as volunteers for the best reason. They have been trained, they are part of the Corps, and we want the full value of every trained man we can get." It is quite simple. Why delve when the explanation is fully on the surface? Therefore I have nothing further to say to the Hon'ble Member. He has been looking for nebulous things which do not exist. I suppose he is satisfied now with that statement. We desire to get every trained soldier we can get for the purposes of the war, there is nothing beyond that; there are no subtleties introduced and I leave it at that."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA:—"Sir, we fully appreciate the reasons which induced the Select Committee to embody in this definition persons who have been enrolled as volunteers under the Indian Volunteers Act. We realise the need and we shall say nothing, we shall ask for nothing which will prevent His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from requisitioning the services of the volunteers so enrolled, or of any other person in India who owes any fealty to His Majesty, the King-Emperor. If the volunteers who have been enrolled are insufficient in numbers, there are 244 millions, of whom 122 are males all the adults should be ready to join the forces at the risk of their lives. So, Sir, I hope that whatever I say may not be construed as intending to embarrass the Government or His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in any way. But I would respectfully suggest that the enactment of this measure in the form in which it has come from the Select Committee is likely to prove very embarrassing to the Government is likely to create bitter discontent without the Government meaning anything at all and therefore I pray that what may be the consequences of such a measure may be considered before the military advantages are taken into consideration. In the first place, if the necessities of the State demand that there should be conscription throughout India, I think there can be no one who would raise a reasonable objection to such a course. Let it be so stated. We have consented to conscription being the rule in the case of European British subjects, because they are temporary sojourners to a large extent in this land; they are governed by the British law, and by the British law they are bound to serve His Majesty compulsorily. Therefore, there was absolutely no distinction drawn by the Indian Legislature between His Majesty's Indian subjects and the European British subjects. But as to those who are not governed by the British law, as between those who are not permanent residents in England, but are permanent residents of India, to whatever class or creed they belong, I hope that no distinction will be drawn in this matter. If conscription be needed, let it be introduced for all, or for such classes, not merely volunteers, not merely those belonging to the Anglo-Indian community but for such as may be required for service in His Majesty's forces. The Indian Volunteers Act guarantees to those who enrolled themselves this that they would not be asked to give their services outside specified areas. Would it not be, I pray, a breach of faith to compel them without their consent thereto simply because they volunteered their services on one footing, to enrol themselves except under a law which

would govern them and the other Indian subjects equally? That is an aspect of the question which I hope will be weighed duly. Then again, shall we attain the object? What is the strength? If the situation is serious, I do not like to minimise it, it would not mean a few thousand soldiers, it would mean a hundred thousand soldiers even, taking modern wars into consideration, that can retrieve a position if it is really threatened. If our permanent soldiers are in a position to meet a crisis, then there would be no need for this. If our permanent soldiers have to be supplemented by fresh troops, and if the example of the West should be taken into consideration, a few thousands more or less would not make any difference; it must be many hundred thousands more and a wider net must be spread. But what would be the effect of this? It would show the Indian subjects of His Majesty that the Government, it may be unwarily and unwittingly, have chosen to perpetuate this distinction, to create a new caste in India, and therefore self-respecting citizens may not subject themselves to a discipline which would discriminate between them and the other Indian subjects in the British Empire.

"A Rajn's son would have to enlist himself and should enlist himself as a private—he will not in the first place be fitted for an officer's place—and supplement his pay by his private resources. I do not quarrel with that decision, but would it not be humiliating to him, would it not be degrading to him to be told that he would have to be a private on Rs. 10 or Rs. 11 a month, when a person absolutely similarly situated under him, below him in status, gets the rank of a British officer, and draws more emoluments simply because an injustice was done to him in the past? People were enrolled against the protests of the Indian subjects of His Majesty, and that is sought to be taken advantage of now. Sir, he can be a Commander. There is nothing under the Act to prevent him from being a commissioned officer. If one of our Anglo-Indian fellow subjects gets it, he will also pave the way for our improvement. I am not in the least jealous, only would it be right, would it be righteous, would it be appropriate that these gentlemen should be allowed those privileges? It would be gall to those who are above them in status, in wealth and in everything that counts to be denied similar privileges, simply because a certain policy has been followed in the past. I, therefore, hope that the same object which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has in view may be attained by the adoption of another course. Power may be taken to enlist compulsorily if need be certain persons and to train them, but let no discrimination be made between one class of His Majesty's Indian subjects and another class—and I advisedly include under that class the Anglo-Indian community whose brethren we are. I think that in the interests of our country, in the interests of the Empire, which is passing through a serious crisis, in order that we may induce our young men to join in large numbers on terms of equality, a wiser counsel will prevail and the same object attained in a different way."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Sir, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has stated in a plain soldier-like manner what the policy underlying this amendment introduced by the Select Committee is, and I think I owe it to the Government and to the people to point out the defect which underlies that policy. It is true that the policy lies above the surface, but for that very reason it exposes the mistake which underlies it. I am sure His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief realises at present, as probably no other man does, the need for enhancing the fighting force of India. But the fighting strength of India is made up of two elements, the physical and the moral, and as Napoleon said even in military matters the moral counts for much more than the physical. The position requires to be examined from the point of view of finding out what is necessary to enlist the best fighting strength of India, for the defence of India and the Empire, and when this is done, I am sure that His Excellency will realise that the amendment has not been proposed in a light spirit. According to the prevailing practice, our European British fellow-subjects only are entitled to get commissions in the Army: Indians are not, nor are Anglo-Indians. By virtue of the proposed amendment, these latter will come within the definition of European British subjects, and will thus be entitled to hold commissions, while these will still be kept back from Indians. This is the point of complaint. So far as the mere question of enrolment for general military service is concerned, I am sure none of my friends who have spoken before me desire that any single man living in India, any subject of His Majesty residing in India, be he Anglo-Indian or Indian Christian or any other, should be prevented from joining the Indian Defence Force, or deprived of the opportunity of fighting in the cause of India and of the Empire. The desire rather is that everyone who wishes to offer his services should be allowed to join it. It is to that view that an extension of this privilege to all classes of His Majesty's subjects has been asked for, earnestly pleaded for. But the amendment proposed by the Select Committee does much more than provide such opportunity for service to Anglo-Indians and others. The proposal is open to two objections. One is that, while the Government have not yet decided to allow commissions in the Army to be open to Indians, one class of their fellow-subjects, namely, Anglo-Indians, have been included in the category of those to whom commissions are open, and the second is, that a second class of their fellow-subjects, namely, those Indian Christians who belong to a Volunteer Corps, also have been similarly included. Section 8 of the Indian Defence Force Act says:—'Every person deemed to be enrolled for general military service shall be subject to any rules and regulations relating to that service which may be

made under this Act and to the provisions of the Army Act and any orders and regulations made thereunder,' and that these will apply to him as if they were made under this Act. So that the privileges which are open to European British subjects proper at present will be extended to those who will be treated as such under the amendment proposed. I would rejoice in the extension if it were made general, so as to include equally all classes of His Majesty's subjects. But by extending it to one class only, you are accentuating the position of those from whom the commissions are withheld. That is the point of our complaint. It is not necessary that, in order to utilise the services of those Anglo-Indians who have offered to enlist under the Ordinance, you should put them on the same footing with the European British subjects. It is not necessary either that the members of the Indian Volunteer Corps should be put on the same footing. I do not know whether His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has had time in these busy days to realise the depth of Indian sentiment on the question of volunteering. I hope he knows that it is very deep and intense. My son employs a coachman who is an Anglo-Indian—a nice fellow he—and he is a member of the Volunteer Corps. His master, who is a vakil of the High Court, cannot be a volunteer in any corps. There are many cases like that which can be brought to the notice of the Council. We cannot help feeling this to be a galling distinction, an unjust slur on the loyalty of Indians. Naturally this has created a very strong feeling among us, and it is with the view that distinctions should be removed or minimized that my friends have drawn attention to it. I hope the Government will reconsider the question to see whether it is necessary to accentuate differences which have given rise to resentment and feelings of dissatisfaction at a time when you want all sections of the community to offer themselves for the service of the King-Emperor. I hope that these considerations will receive the attention which is due to them. The amendment has not been brought forward in a spirit of carping criticism. Beneath it lies the feeling of a vast mass of the people which deserves to be considered and respected."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DARABHOY:—"Sir, I had no desire to interpose in the debate to-day, but as my Hon'ble friends have made certain remarks, and as I feel that there is some considerable misapprehension on the subject, I think it my duty to make a few observations.

"I may say at once that I do not share the apprehensions of my Hon'ble Colleagues especially after the most full and candid statement made on the subject by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. It appears from the debate that has followed that my Hon'ble Colleagues are under some grave misapprehension that the revision, or rather the remodelling of the definition of the term 'European British subject' will have the undesirable effect of accentuating differences between the various races of India. I am afraid these apprehensions, to my mind, seem to me to be wholly groundless. My Hon'ble Colleagues have missed one great and important fact, i.e., that even Anglo-Indians who have not been volunteers at the date of the commencement of the Act are left outside the scope of this Act. There is no inclusion of Anglo-Indians who are not Volunteers, and even by the extension of the definition now effected, they will still be outside the scope of this section; they will not be called upon for this compulsory service. I do not think that the object of this revised definition is to confer any enlarged powers on any other classes. It is distinctly stated in the definition itself that it is meant only for the purposes of this Act. The words are absolutely clear—'for the purposes of this Act'—and, as the Commander-in-Chief has explained so lucidly, the main object of Government at present is to secure every person who is qualified to do military service, to get hold of him for the service of the country. There could not be a more satisfactory explanation than this. Therefore, though I entirely sympathise with the aspirations of my Hon'ble Colleagues, I do hope they will not press this amendment at the present stage. I also take this opportunity of congratulating His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for having accepted one of my suggestions which I made to the Council the other day. I am glad the definition of the term 'European British subject' has been materially enlarged, if not wholly incorporated in this Act, and the scope of the Bill has been made more extensive and serviceable."

The Hon'ble Mr. SRINIVASA SASTRI.—"Sir, I must confess that it appeared to me that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief protested somewhat too much. He seems to take us for children. I invited him to lay bare the policy of the Military Department. He has pointed to the words of the Select Committee's report. I read them once, twice thrice. They have failed to satisfy me. I come up to the Commander-in-Chief and ask him to throw some light on the matter, and he says read the thing again. There is nothing beyond what I have said which I can say at the present moment. Is it really the case, Sir—I do not know, if I am mistaken, I am mistaken with 200 millions of unfortunate people in this country—is it really the case that there is nothing like mistrust of the Indian races? What is the present basis of volunteering? The regulations say—I studied them only this morning—volunteering is open to Europeans, it is open to those who have an European descent, it is open to naturalised British subjects,—by that I suppose is meant Americans, Germans and other people who by residence in India may have become naturalised. We are born in this country, we belong to this country; we cannot be naturalized. We have no European descent, we are not Europeans: we cannot therefore be permitted to volunteer. Does that indicate that full

trust, full confidence, in the people of this country which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief would say was the policy of the Military Department? It is idle, Sir, at this time of day to deny all these things. I only wanted from His Excellency a statement of future policy. I am not quarrelling with his emergency measure. In seeming contradiction of what His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief himself said the other day, His Excellency the Viceroy, in his speech that preceded the Commander-in-Chief's utterance, told us—

'We have not put it before you as a war measure to be passed in all its stages at one sitting, for we look forward to your help, advice and co-operation in the passing of this important measure. We recognise that your special knowledge may prove of invaluable assistance.'

I am here, Sir, uninitiated as I am, as I told you before, in the esoteric policy of the Military—I am here to give my advice, and I promise my co-operation. My advice is 'Do not seek to discriminate.' It may be you are not discriminating newly to-day. Do not seek to put on the Statute-book a discrimination which has existed, and against which the people of this country have time after time protested. We are discriminated from European British subjects. We have sought to be placed in every respect on a footing of perfect equality with them. In answer to this, along with British European subjects, are classed certain others coming out of the mass of this country. Is that giving us an answer, or telling us that the old policy will be continued with a vengeance and with aggravated circumstances? I beg the Commander-in-Chief, I beg you, Sir, I beg the Government of India, not to allow this measure to pass bearing on the face of it this inscription: To be perfectly trusted by us, an Indian must be somewhat mixed in race or he must have changed his religion."

The motion was put and the Council divided as follows:—

AYES—15.	NOES—40.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. B. Sapru	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
,, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya	The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock.
,, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.	,, Sir William Meyer.
,, Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar.	,, Sir Claude Hill.
,, Mr. B. N. Sarma	,, Sir Sankaran Nair.
,, Mr. D. E. Wacha.	,, Mr. G. R. Lowndes.
,, Mr. M. A. Jinnah.	,, Sir George Barnes.
,, Rai Krishna Sahay, Bahadur.	,, Sir Pardey Lukis
,, Raja of Kanika.	,, Sir Robert Gillan.
,, Mr. Mazharul Haque	,, Sir R. A. Gamble.
,, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.	,, Mr. E. H. Bray.
,, Raja Sir Rampal Singh	,, Sir Verney Lovett
,, Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi	,, Mr. J. B. Wood.
,, Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan	,, Mr. H. F. Howard.
,, Rai B. D. Shukul Bahadur.	,, Mr. H. Sharp.
	,, Sir Edward Maclagan.
	,, Mr. R. A. Mant.
	,, Sir James DuBoulay.
	,, Major-General A. H. Bingley
	,, Mr. G. B. H. Fell.
	,, Mr. W. M. Hailey.
	,, Sir William Maxwell.
	,, Mr. A. H. Grant.
	,, Mr. J. G. Jennings.
	,, Mr. C. H. Kesteven.
	,, Mr. A. P. Muddiman.
	,, Mr. L. Davidson.
	,, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne.
	,, Mr. F. J. Monahan.
	,, Mr. E. H. C. Walsh.
	,, Mr. A. S. A. Westropp.
	,, Sir J. S. Donald.
	,, Sardar Sundar Singh.
	,, Mr. C. H. Atkins.
	,, Captain Ajab Khan.
	,, Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy.
	,, Mr. J. Walker.
	,, Mr. W. J. Reid.
	,, Lieut.-Col. S. L. Aplin.
	,, Maung Bah Too

The amendment was therefore negatived.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA:—"Sir, I beg to move the amendment that stands against my name, namely, that after clause 12 the following be inserted:—

'12 (a). The Governor General in Council shall, where possible, provide for the employment in the Indian Defence Force of Indians as officers holding commissions

direct from His Majesty, and for the training of Indians as officers in the Military College at Quetta or any other institution suitable for the purpose

'(5). Such officers shall be subject to the same conditions of service and enjoy the same privileges as British officers under this Act.'

"I do not think that this amendment of mine requires a long preface or a long argument. Almost every non-official Indian Member who spoke on the last occasion, when the Bill was introduced into the Council, expressed the hope, the ardent hope and desire, of every Indian that a promise would be made by His Excellency the Viceroy that this reform, this pledge of trust, for which we have been pleading in vain for years, would be conceded to us now that a favourable opportunity has occurred; and to our delightful surprise we read a few days later in a telegram from England that our Secretary of State had announced in the House of Commons that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council would see his way, where possible to employ Indians in the Indian Defence Force in the commissioned ranks. I hope I have not misread the telegram, or misunderstood its purport, but I thought it indicated to us a message of hope that the problem had at last received consideration, and had been decided in a way favourable to Indian aspirations.

"Sir, I have worded my amendment in a very elastic manner in order that every possible objection may be answered. I have not asked that Indians should straight away, whether fit or not for the purpose, be appointed officers in order to gratify Indian sentiment. I have not asked, if circumstances do not permit, that this should be made a matter of compulsory rule; I have only asked that Indians should now be trained, be given equal opportunities in military colleges, be put on an equal footing with His Majesty's other subjects, and, if duly qualified, that they may be placed in the same trusted position as British officers of His Majesty. There is nothing unreasonable in asking for a training. It may be that experienced Indians, military men, men who have been trained in the Imperial Military Corps, may not be forthcoming in sufficiently large numbers to be able to mass the new Indian units as officers in co-operation with their brother British officers. Assuming for the moment that it would not be possible to spare such experienced men, then there is nothing impossible in men being trained immediately for an emergency. It may be asked 'What is the use of this?' This is an emergency war measure, the war is not likely to last until the men have found a place in the Force, therefore it is useless to consider such a large question, at this crisis, at this moment, when our energies are concentrated for a different purpose.' I hope sincerely that the war will be of very short duration, that the Allies will win such a complete victory as to make them masters of future diplomacy in Europe. But, Sir, it seems to me, judging as a layman, that it may not be improbable that we have got a great many anxious days before us. It would be wrong in principle, wrong in policy to proceed on the assumption that the war will be brought to a speedy termination. Our hopes may be fulfilled, but I think it would be absolutely indefensible to proceed on the view that the war will not continue. In this clause provision has been made for the enrolment of men who offer themselves for six months from the date of this notification; that would show clearly that the war is not expected to close in the very near future. If they can be enrolled within six months and another six months' training is required, it follows that these men are intended for some campaign that is expected to last for another year or 18 months. Therefore, we have to meet such a contingency. I also think that we should provide for a contingency of a large force being needed for this purpose. This may be regarded as fanciful, but if there is a real crisis, if the submarining continues, if we cannot get much help from England, in that contingency it may be that we shall have to find forces for Egypt, for Mesopotamia, and for all eastern troubles, would it be wise therefore to proceed to enlist only the 230,000 men; would that be sufficient for the purpose? If a larger number is needed, does it not follow that British officers may not be able to cope with the situation? In England young men between the ages of 18 and 19 are drafted into Sandhurst and other colleges, trained for six months and sent to the Army as officers without perhaps complete experience. A similar emergency may arise here. Why should the Government refuse to give every eligible man an opportunity of distinguishing himself in the field as an officer. The valour of the troops needs no appreciation at my hands, a handsome tribute has been accorded by almost everyone acquainted with the subject. Mr. Foster in 1914 said in the House of Commons:—'He (the Under Secretary of State) has spoken of the valuable assistance which the Indian troops have been giving on the battle-fields of Europe, of their valour and their unfailing courage. None of us ever doubted it, because we knew their history, because we knew that as fighting men there are no better fighters in the world, and in spite of the withering influence of the censorship we have been able to read something of the prowess of the Sikhs and Gurkhas and other of the native troops in Europe.'

"Sir, our intelligence also has never been doubted; we have always, if we had our chance, been successful in competing with our brothers either in Europe or elsewhere. If we are deficient in particular qualities they are a peculiarity due to climatic or other conditions, even assuming that there is such a defect in the special circumstances of the case. Now, Sir, for twenty-five centuries or more Indians have headed armies, and conquered various parts of the world; they have not lost their skill, the skill is dormant, once the opportunity is given, it will find its full fruition for the benefit of India

and the British Empire. I, therefore, hope that this request will not be thrust aside as a vain one which cannot be granted for the moment. It may not be possible to induce His Majesty—if on the recommendation of the Government of India, His Majesty finds it is inconvenient or difficult—to grant the concession, but there is no obligation in this amendment, nothing to compel His Majesty to deliver a warrant. I have put it advisedly in this elastic manner. I, therefore, hope that the Council and the Government will see their way to accept the proposal, to shew that they have absolutely no mistrust in us, that they value us in civilian as well as military service provided we are efficient. Loyalty we have shown, despite the removal of the forces India has been firm and loyal, even the Police have not been called upon to maintain peace and order. From every standpoint it was possible to demonstrate to Europeans our loyalty. We have done it, how else can we do it? If our behaviour during the past has been such, if we have been loyal, obedient, courageous and intelligent, I do not see any reason why these opportunities should be denied to us and that there should be this perpetual menace to the safety of the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR:—"I was perhaps the only Member who was silent the other day when His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief introduced the Bill before us in the Council. I did not take part in the debate, only because I did not like to sound a note of alarm that volunteering by itself under the present conditions would not be attractive to the Indian youth, and the attempts to raise volunteer corps might not be a big success. For, as things are, no educated Indian would like to be content for ever with the position of an ordinary sepoy. So far as it affects Indians, unless the amendment of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma is carried out, it will not satisfy the Indian public opinion and really be a success. The Indians in the army should be placed exactly on the same level as the Europeans. Our soldiers have shown themselves equals if not superiors to those hailing from the rest of the Empire. They have inspired among the enemies as much regard for their steel as anyone else has done. In times of stress when superior intelligence and sturdy hardihood were demanded, they have vindicated the stuff whereof an Indian is made. When last this Bill was under discussion before us, most of my colleagues pointed out that one of the chief drawbacks of the measure was the total absence of any reference to the eligibility of Indians in commissioned ranks. Nor was there any reference about this in the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy, or in that of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief when introducing this measure.

"Two days later we read in Reuter's telegrams that His Excellency the Governor General had cabled to the Secretary of State saying that Indians were eligible to commissions. Even though we have a grievance in this Council that things affecting us vitally were usually announced prior in England to their being published here, yet we welcome such an announcement, and the acceptance of this amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma would clear us of all doubts. When in spite of their superior education, their high sense of patriotism, their realisation of the great danger very near them, and the inducement of preferential treatment and of high and trusted commissions in the army, the Englishmen have to be dragged from their homes with a Conscription Bill of this sort Sir, I beg to express my own diffidence of how this volunteering clause is going to make our position better when the masses have not got the education and patriotism to realise the danger, when they had not till now been taught to bear up the responsibilities of the State, and when they have no inducements of equal treatment and high or trusted commissions in the army. I only want that this Bill should meet with the success that it deserves, and for that I beseech the Council to accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble RAI SITANATH RAY BAHADUR:—"Sir, when the Bill was first introduced into the Council, I along with the other non-official Members of this Council cordially welcomed it. It is my earnest desire that the measure should prove an unqualified success, and with that view I support the amendment which is now before us.

"Sir, I submit there are a few factors, which may be considered in connection with this matter. In the first place, in order that Government may adopt a right policy in the matter of recruitment, an appreciation of the existing circumstances of the country is absolutely necessary. The salaries which are offered to Indian privates are not high enough to attract men from the agricultural and artisan classes in some provinces, especially in Bengal, which is my province, and of which I can speak with some knowledge. For the attainment of the object of the present Bill, we must look to the artisan and the educated middle classes. Now recruits from these classes will have to make many sacrifices, financial and otherwise, and nothing but a strong sense of duty will prompt such men to join the Indian Defence Force. But the feeling that they will be relegated to inferior positions in the army, and will never be able to rise above the lowest rungs of the military ladder, however capable and fit they may prove themselves to be, is bound to act as a damper and to kill the ardour of even the most ardent enthusiast. The question then is, can anything be done to make the military service more attractive to the educated Indian than it is at present? The answer, Sir, should be in the affirmative. This object can be easily gained by throwing open to Indians the commissioned ranks of the army—I mean, of course, direct commissions from His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor—to deserving Indian youths. If this is done, I have no doubt the call for recruits will meet with a large and enthusiastic response.

"There is another aspect of the question which also deserves consideration. There are many young men whose sentiment of patriotism and love of adventure do not at present find any scope for work in a legitimate sphere, and whose activities thus tend to lift along wrong channels. It is my honest belief that such young men can be attracted to military service and made useful members of society, if the conditions of recruitment are changed in the direction proposed in this amendment.

"With these few words, I beg to support the amendment."

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF in India.—"Sir, a certain difficulty I feel in rising to address this Council is in reference to the observations that have fallen from the Hon'ble Member opposite me. In the first place, in his very discursive speech, to which we listened, he really said very little in reference to the actual points which he desired to bring before the Council. I think it was well that he did not do so, because he was, as I have tried to explain before, introducing very far-reaching and very wide-spreading measures into a Bill which the Council has been assured several times, is purely of a temporary character. And to introduce the measures which he proposes here will require time, thought and concentration from different representatives in India. These we have not at our disposal at present, nor have we the time or the opportunity for discussing these things. Well, after a brief reference, he discussed the military situation at some length. He assumed the mantle of Napoleon and other high military geniuses of the past, and he threw his military eye over all the theatres of Europe and of Asia, and gave out his predictions and his hopes in reference to what should be the military and strategical policy of the Empire. I do not feel equal to following him into these flights of genius. We can only hope that if he had made a great study of military matters, which he has not, he may some time or other be persuaded to abandon the cap and garb which he has assumed, and enter into our ranks for the war in which we are engaged. It would take hours of argument and discussion to follow his arguments. The question of preparations, high questions of strategy, the hordes of men that are needed, the predictions, dismal sometimes and sanguine at others, in the prosecution of this war, are such comprehensive subjects that one cannot feel it possible to follow him, and I do not think he expects this Council to follow him. And, therefore, what I feel inclined to ask is, for what purpose he has been talking, what object he had in view, I suppose really that, spurred on and carried forward by his own facility of speech and by his eloquence, he embarked into a regime to which possibly all Members of this Council are not able to follow him, and are possibly not inclined to do so. And therefore perhaps on his behalf it will be easier for me to say and express to this Council here that he departed from the cantion which is usual with a member of his profession by indulging in dreams and fancies to which we are all prone, and we hope that he will absolve himself from such military dreams, strange eloquence and thoughts, and in future confine himself to subjects with which we in this room are more conversant and which we are more able to discuss with him."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR B. N. SARMA:—"Sir, I am, extremely thankful to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the advice he has given me, and I shall certainly endeavour to follow it. He has set me an excellent example of how a military gentleman could be an astute lawyer; how he can evade the real point at issue by trying to be hypercritical with regard to the ignorance of others in special subjects. But, Sir, I may suggest to the Hon'ble Army Member that we did not attempt to enlighten ourselves on this military question, for the very good reason that if we asked any questions as to how many men were across the frontier, what is being done on the border, how many men are there, what preparations are being made, or what the state of affairs was in other countries, he would immediately tell us that we are endangering the safety of the Empire. Therefore, we had to satisfy ourselves with the scraps of information that have been supplied to us from authoritative sources from England herself. And if we have no reason to talk about general policy simply because we are not experts, on expert matters I quite agree, we should accept his statement, the Bill need not have been brought here for discussion, but I beg to take leave to say that on general questions sometimes a little imagination would be more fruitful than technical expert narrowness.

"Then he was sorry I did not take to the military order. I may assure the Hon'ble Member that when I was about 18, I did think seriously of joining the Indian Army. I weighed my chances, and I thought I should not throw myself away on a career which offered no opportunities whatsoever. But I tried to satisfy my curiosity a bit by enlisting myself as a volunteer the first time there was an opportunity, and I did try to do my military duty for two years until we were told that we could no longer retain our seats in the volunteer forces. Therefore if I have not been a volunteer officer, and if I have not been able to help the military authorities with a little of my imagination, it is not due to my fault, but to my misfortune of being an Indian. Well, Sir, there was nothing of a technical character in my amendment. I have simply asked that an opportunity should be given to us, if possible, and where possible, for military training and for the employment of our men as Indian officers. That did not require any military knowledge, and I beg therefore that Hon'ble Members will not be persuaded by the general eloquence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but will be guided by the stern necessities of the situation, and by what is really pertinent to the point in giving their vote."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"I beg to propose that between sections 12 and 13 the following section be inserted :—

'12 A. (1) Any male Indian British subject who, on the 1st day of February 1917, was ordinarily resident in British India or thereafter becomes so resident, and has attained the age of sixteen years but has not attained the age of eighteen years, who may satisfy the prescribed conditions and, within six months from the commencement of this Act offer himself for enrolment for local military service, may be enrolled accordingly in the prescribed manner.

(2) Every person so enrolled shall only be liable to such military training as may be provided for by regulations made under this Act, and shall not be liable to any other form of military service.'

It will be seen, Sir, by a reference to the Report of the Select Committee that the remarks made, when the Bill was introduced in this Council, by several Members on this subject of providing military training for Indian youths, were not altogether lost upon the Committee. In paragraph 5 the Committee say:—

'We carefully considered the question whether some form of military training might not be arranged for in the case of Indian youths. The Indian Members of the Committee attach great importance to this matter, and desired to bring it prominently to the notice of the military authorities. They recognised, however, that the present Bill is before everything else a war measure, and that the exigencies of the present situation did not permit of any provision of this kind being given effect to at the present time, and therefore did not press the matter further.'

"I submit, Sir, that the argument put forward for shelving the question is not satisfactory. It is not right to take shelter on every occasion when a proposal to extend a privilege to Indians is advanced, under the plea of the measure being a war measure. It is a war measure, but who can tell how long this war may last. Of course we all desire that it should come to a speedy and satisfactory end, but there is no knowing how long it may not be prolonged. That being so, it is essential that the Government should adopt a long policy, a far-sighted policy. The Government have recognised the wisdom of providing for the training of European British subjects of the ages from 16 to 18. Until these attain the age of 18, they are not to be put to any form of military service. I do not see any reason why a similar provision should not be made for the training of Indian youths of the same age, with this difference, that while it is made compulsory in the case of European British subjects, in the case of Indian youths, it might be left to them to volunteer for local military service.

"Now, Sir, the preoccupations of the Military Department are no doubt very great at the present time, and it may seem hard to ask them to give more time and thought to new problems. It does seem to me that it is rather hard on His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that he should be asked to deal summarily with the important proposals which we put forward in this Council, regarding the various suggestions we have made, but the rules of the Council make it his duty to meet our arguments and to reply to our proposals. I well know that the duty of deciding a line of policy does not rest with His Excellency only. I know that it rests with many others, both here and in England. But the question of commissions in the Army being thrown open to Indians, and the question of providing for the military training of Indian youths, are important matters of policy which ought to be settled by this time. They cannot be shelved; they ought not to be shelved, it is not right that they should be shelved. Speaking only the other day in opening the School of Oriental Studies, His Majesty, the King-Emperor, was pleased to say that for more than two years the peoples of His Majesty's Dominions had loyally and devotedly vied with each other in offering blood and treasure for the prosecution of a righteous war, and a sense of common sacrifice and endeavour had drawn us all nearer one another in feeling and sympathy.

"No one can question the truth of these observations which fell from the lips of His Majesty. That being so, are we wrong in asking that certain lines of policy relating to the Military Department should be reconsidered at this juncture? It does not hamper the military authorities in the immediate prosecution of the task that lies before them. There are others who can discuss these questions. The Military Department must, of course, be consulted, but when a matter of policy is likely to enormously affect the fighting strength of the present and the future army, that is a matter requiring as much attention now as the provision of munitions for the immediate purposes of the war to-day.

"I submit, Sir, that we have to review the situation in which India finds itself to-day. Ever since the establishment of British rule, this is the first time when it has been found necessary, unfortunately found necessary, that there should be an Indian Defence Force Act passed. For the first time the Government are face to face with a situation when they find it necessary that the fighting strength available to His Majesty's Government here should be increased. The opportunity happens to coincide with a vastly changed set of circumstances with which India is surrounded. I do not wish to dilate upon the general military situation, lest I might call forth a rebuke from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; but I hope it is permissible to us, who feel no less keenly than any military authority an interest in the fortunes of our country, to draw attention to a few broad facts. The present measure is a war measure, and therefore a temporary one. But the war may be prolonged, and who knows whether, after this present war-

comes to an end, it may not be our misfortune to be told that another war is in sight; and that we should prepare ourselves for it. If steps are taken to fortify us for the present, is it not wise to take such steps as would fortify us for the immediate future also? We are surrounded by countries where conscription has become the rule. I do not wish to speak of the relations which subsist between His Majesty's Government and the Government of these countries. I hope they are absolutely satisfactory so far, but we are surrounded by countries where conscription is the rule, where every youth is being put through a compulsory course of military training. The Government of India have recognised in the present situation that the youth of this country of the age of 18 and upwards should be called upon to bear arms for the defence of the country and in the service of the King. Is it wise not to provide for the military training of youths between 16 and 18 years of age, when we know by the hard logic of facts that the Government have found it necessary to call upon the youths of 18 and upwards to bear arms? I will not speak of other countries, it should not be necessary for me to do so, for every civilised country has been forced to come to the conclusion that compulsory military service should be made the rule if nations are to protect themselves against the unjust attack and aggression of other nations. Japan affords us a very good and a very striking instance. A few years ago Japan made conscription the rule, and Japan was able to achieve such success that it has caused the admiration of the world, and now ranks among the world powers. It was only in 1872 that conscription was introduced in Japan. The Indian Army was organised by His Majesty's Government much earlier. It has a longer history. But there is yet no provision for the training of Indians as officers of the Indian Army, nor for the compulsory training of the youth of the country. In the absence of such a provision, the fighting material that will be available at any future time cannot be said to be sufficient and satisfactory, cannot be as good as it must be if compulsory training were introduced. It has been shown in the case of Japan that the system of conscription between the ages of 18 and 40 has led to most satisfactory results. 'The Japanese Army,' I quote from a writer who recently wrote about it, 'is an army of valiant conscripts, and it offers to-day a striking example of what can be achieved by an island race when the able-bodied youth is taught to land a hand in the defence of his country.'

"Sir, I express the desire of all thoughtful Indians when I say that we wish, under the Government of His Majesty, our gracious King-Emperor, to develop our military strength to the same extent that the Japanese have been able to develop their strength under their Emperor the Mikado. While we are glad that our European fellow-subjects between the ages of 16 and 18 will be put under compulsory military training, we desire that our Indian youth too should have the benefit of such training, because no man can say that our youth will not be called upon to serve their King and country at some future date. It has already been found necessary to call upon them to do so. In the future it may also be necessary, and if it is, then I submit it is only fair to our youths that they should be put through a course of military training.

"Now, Sir, the fighting strength of a country does not, as I said on another occasion, consist of the physical element alone. The moral strength must also be developed, and that will spring from enlisting the national sentiment for the service of the country and the King, and a system of compulsory military training is best calculated to promote it. I need not dilate upon its advantages. I hope the Government will recognise that it is desirable, in the best interests of this country and of England, that a system of military training should be extended to such Indian youths as are willing to offer themselves for such training. I do not think that any expenditure of time or money which may be necessary for this purpose will be wasted. I think that all the time, attention and money which will be spent on it will be an insurance against any danger to which the country may be exposed in future, and the feeling which it will awaken in the minds of the impressionable youth of India will be of itself an asset of inestimable value in the cause of the Empire. For these reasons I commend this proposal to the consideration of the Government. I do hope it will not be brushed aside as not being a convenient proposal, because of the exigencies of the war. It is because of the demands of the war, the length of which is not known and cannot be foreseen, that I press this measure upon the attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi:—"Sir, Hon'ble Members will remember that in opening the debate on this Bill at the last meeting of the Council, I was the first Member to invite the attention of Government to the point covered by the amendment which has been so ably moved by my friend, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Non-official Member after non-official Member, representing different interests from different parts of the country, associated themselves on the last occasion with the hope which I then expressed that the Government would think fit to extend the provisions of section 5 of this Act to the Indian units of the Defence Force in order to enable the youth of our country to undergo the required military training. The Indian Members of the Select Committee, pointed out the necessity of incorporating such a provision in the Act; but, as appears from the Report of the Select Committee, the majority were of opinion that, this being purely a war measure, the incorporation of the suggested amendment was undesirable under the circumstances.

"The argument that this suggestion and that suggestion cannot be embodied in the Act simply because this Act is a war measure, reminds me of those advertisements in

certain medical journals with which people are very familiar, that is to say, a single medicine being effective in curing a hundred and one diseases named in those advertisements. No doubt the argument that this is a war measure is perfectly cogent, is perfectly reasonable, with reference to certain matters, but it is not an argument that can cover every proposal and every suggestion that may be put forward by Hon'ble Members And now that the Select Committee have thought fit to modify the definition of a 'European British subject' by enlarging the circle of persons who fall within that definition, it seems to me that the necessity of amending section 12 of the Act, in order to satisfy the desire which my Hon'ble friend has in view, and which I am certain all non-official Members of this Council have in view, has become still more cogent. Not only is the acceptance of this amendment necessary even for the purpose which the Indian Defence Act has in view, for the reasons which I stated at the last meeting of the Council and which I do not wish to repeat to-day; but it seems to me that far-sighted statesmanship requires, for the reasons which have been suggested by my friend, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, to-day, that something should be done to make arrangements for the military training of our youths. I would commend to the attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, as well as of the other Members of the Government of India, an article which appeared in the last number of the 'Indian Review' headed 'India's Need for Preparedness' and signed by 'A Japanese friend of India.' The forecasts of future events in the East, as contained in that article, is one which, in all seriousness, I wish to assure the Government has been troubling my mind for at least the past twelve months; and the views expressed in that article by this 'Japanese friend of India', whoever he may be, are views which I have held for a long time past. It seems to me that if those views are seriously considered, all sincere well-wishers of the British Empire—and it is as a sincere well-wisher of the British Empire that I give expression to my hope as well as my opinion to-day—would desire that the Government itself may think it necessary to take some steps towards giving military training to our young men, and I trust that the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's amendment will be accepted by Government, not only for the reasons immediately connected with the position created by the war, but also for the reasons of far-sighted statesmanship to which I have already alluded."

The Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru:—"I think, Sir, the reasons in support of this amendment have been so ably set forth by my friends, the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya and the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi, that it is hardly necessary for me to dwell upon this amendment at any great length It seems to me, Sir, that what is absolutely necessary in the interests of the Government, and also in the interests of the rising generation of this country, is that you must create a proper military atmosphere for our young men. You must accustom them to the hardships of military life, to the sense of discipline which that life must necessarily impose on them. Therefore, in the interests of the rising generation, as well as in the interests of Government, I think it is absolutely necessary and consistent with far-sighted statesmanship that you should allow our young men between the ages of 16 and 18 to undergo proper military training. What, I ask, is the outstanding feature of the Bill as it has emerged from Select Committee? On the one hand, you have the definition of 'European British subject' enlarged; and on the other you call upon our young men from the age of 18 upwards to render active military service, but you make no provision for their successors. Therefore I think it is absolutely necessary that not only must you provide for active service in the case of Indians who may be willing to offer their services just now, but you must also lay the foundation for future service by our young men when they arrive at the age of 18. Sir, all that the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya wishes to achieve by this amendment is, that the provisions of clause 5 of this Bill, which are applicable to European British subjects, should be applicable also to Indian youths between the ages of 16 and 18. It was said by Indian Members one after another on the last occasion and it has been repeated also on the present occasion, that it is absolutely necessary that there should be an equality of opportunity and equality of position between the European British subjects and the Indians. And let it not be said that by reason of inconsiderable discrimination between Europeans and Indians, you are cooling down the ardour of Indian youths. Therefore, Sir, on these grounds, I strongly support the motion of my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu:—"Sir, before this motion had been placed before us, I had brought forward the proposal before the Select Committee, and I think it is due to myself that I should explain our position in reference to this question.

"There is no doubt that in accepting Indian youths for military service, the Government has made a reasonable concession to public sentiment. I take it only at that. Not being a military man, I would not say that it is a matter of military necessity. Let us take it as if it were a concession made to Indian sentiment enabling our young men to enlist for general military service. But when a concession like that is made—a concession which is welcomed by every non-official Member of this house, as well as by the whole of the Indian press and public outside—it is meet and proper that that concession should be fully made and so granted as to secure the benefits which are expected to arise out of it

"Sir, we have liberty—we pure natives of India—have liberty, after the age of 18, to enlist ourselves for general military service This measure that is now before us is

admitted to be a war measure. Let us hope it will be a measure of short duration. But it is necessary that younger men should come forward to take the place of those who may have to perform military service and who, in the performance of that service, may be disabled. For this we are making no provision. Assuming, Sir, we made the provision that young men between 16 and 18 would be at liberty to offer themselves for military training—and that is all that my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya desires to secure by his amendment—then we should have a large reservoir from which to draw our men for military service. We should be in a position to pick and choose. The question of necessity nobody knows. We hope and trust and pray that that necessity may never arise so far as the present crisis is concerned. But, Sir, you are all aware that, in the beginning of the war in 1914, an army composed of volunteers and not more than five hundred thousand men strong was at first considered sufficient for the emergency that then confronted the Empire. Well, that five hundred thousand has now risen, I believe, to five million men. I hope such a contingency in connection with this war at least may never arise in India. But if it does arise, if this is to be treated purely as a war measure, let it be treated as a measure sufficient for war purposes. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has included within the scope of the measure all the able-bodied European British subjects in India who can be spared from the employment in which they are at present engaged. Assuming that their number is forty to fifty thousand, he has added to it volunteers who are now being trained at the expense of the State. Whatever may be the difference of opinion as regards the policy of allowing these volunteers, some of whom may be Anglo-Indians, a few of whom are pure natives of this country, whatever may be the policy, it would be justified as a war measure, namely, that it aims at taking into the service of the Empire men whom the Empire has been at pains and under the expense of training for military service. At this moment of crisis small considerations do not matter, and therefore if these are men fit, let them come in compulsorily for military service. I am not concerned with the question of privileges, with the question of powers. I was concerned with the question of duty and if, Sir, as a pure native of India I have been trained as a volunteer for military duty at the expense of the State, I think it was my duty to be compulsorily enlisted for the service of that Empire. I did not have in my horizon of view any question of privileges or powers, or class distinctions. What I considered was purely the point of duty. From that view-point as a Member of the Select Committee I agreed to the inclusion of volunteers in the definition of 'European British subjects'. But, however that may be, Sir, and with that we are not at present concerned, I am concerned in this question, because I want as a native of India to render to my Government and to the Empire to which I am proud to belong every assistance that my country can render, and in that view nothing can be better than that the youth of the country should be ready to take the field, if the occasion should arise. My friend, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, does not say that it should be a compulsory measure, he says that the youth of our country should, wherever possible, be trained for military service. I had put it to the Commander-in-Chief, and he pointed out that the expense of such an undertaking at this juncture would be very great, the difficulties of equipment and training would be very great, and probably we would not be able to meet the requirements of the situation which would be created by allowing all Indian youths between 16 and 18 to come forward and be trained. Well, Sir, I realised the difficulties which were then pointed out to us by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; I realise them now, but I think under rules and safeguards as regards the requirements and as regards the capabilities and capacities of the Military Department, it will be possible to provide for the voluntary training of our young men. The proposed measure provides for rules and regulations to be made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; it is restricted to areas to be notified hereafter, and with these safeguards and limitations, I think it should be possible to give effect to the intention of the amendment put forward by my friend. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was good enough to say that, if it was possible, he would not object to it, but that it was not possible. He was good enough to say that it was a measure desirable in itself, and that he only avoided it because it was not practicable at the present moment. Well, Sir, I is not in us non-military men to say what is practicable or what is possible at this juncture. If the Commander-in-Chief in his wisdom as the military adviser and the military head of this great Government thinks that it is not possible or practicable, I for one have nothing to say. But I would respectfully place before him the consideration that if this were possible it would give a very great stimulus to the country. We have urged here the question of Commissions in the Army, and my friends have said, and very rightly said, that if that was possible to be conceded at the present moment, the measure would create a degree of enthusiasm unparalleled in the history of British India. But, Sir, as I have said we Indians have now deliberately closed our eyes to all those things, to differences under which we have laboured or suffered for many years; we have ignored for the moment the grievances which we had put forward from many platforms and the public press as regards the distinctions that unhappily still exist between European subjects of His Majesty and ourselves. India deliberately chose to ignore them altogether when the war broke out, and every Indian Prince or peasant thought that whatever the differences may be or have been, the time would come after the danger is over to adjust those differences and to settle them. For the moment let us forget all those differences and stand shoulder to shoulder fighting for the

some cause. I hope, Sir, that that spirit has been maintained and kept up in our country, and that we, Indians, have continued to overlook considerations which we had put in the back-ground at the commencement of this war. But that is not what is prompting me to speak on this occasion. What I feel is, that we shall be creating a big reserve, stimulating the enthusiasm and ardour of the people and really creating a citizen force which will be of substantive help to Government. It is not like toy-soldiering or volunteering; that is gone and I believe gone for good. It is for real earnest work, and for real earnest work I would suggest that the measure put forward in the amendment is a step in the right direction, and if the military authorities are able, I would respectfully ask them to give the matter their best consideration."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT put the motion to the Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU:—"Before the vote is taken, may I ask that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to state his views on this occasion. I only make a suggestion."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"I can only say that His Excellency has had the opportunity of speaking. I have now put the amendment to the Council."

The Council then divided as follows:—

AYES—22.	NOES—37.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. Sastri.	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
" Mr. S. Ayyangar.	The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock.
" Mr. B. N. Sarma.	" Sir William Meyer.
" Mr. D. E Wacha.	" Sir Claude Hill.
" Mr. M. A. Jinnah.	" Sir Sankaran Nair.
" Mr. B. N Basu.	" Mr. G. R Lowndes.
" Rai Sitanath Roy, Bahadur.	" Sir George Barnes.
" Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur.	" Sir Pardey Lukis.
" Rai Krishna Sahay, Bahadur.	" Sir Robert Gillan.
" Raja of Kanika	" Sir R. A. Gamble.
" Mr. Mazharul Haque.	" Mr. E. H. Bray.
" Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.	" Sir Verney Lovett.
" Raja Sir Rampal Singh.	" Mr. J. B. Wood.
" Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi.	" Mr. H. F Howard
" Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan.	" Mr. H. Sharp.
" Sardar Sundar Singh.	" Sir Edward Maclagan.
" Captain Ajab Khan.	" Mr. R. A Mant
" Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy.	" Major-General A. H. Bingley.
" Rai B. D Shukul Bahadur.	" Mr. G. B. H. Fell.
" Sir P. D. Pattani.	" Mr. W. M. Hailey.
" Dr. T. B. Sapru.	" Sir William Maxwell.
" Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.	" Mr. F C. Rose.
	" Mr. A. H. Grant.
	" Mr. J. G. Jenniegs.
	" Mr. C. H. Kesteven.
	" Mr. A P Muddiman.
	" Mr L Davidson
	" Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne.
	" Mr. F J. Monahan.
	" Mr E. H. C Walsh.
	" Mr. A S. A Westropp.
	" Sir J. S. Bonald
	" Mr. C. H. Atkins.
	" Mr. J. Walker.
	" Mr. W. J. Reid.
	" Lieut.-Col S. L. Aplin.
	" Maung Bah Too "

The amendment was therefore negatived.

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA:—"Sir, I now move that the Bill as amended be passed. Perhaps you will permit me to convey to the Members of the Council that the Government are not insensible, far from it, of the views put forward so eloquently by many Members on the Bill. We have had to take up an attitude of non *possumus*, it has been forced on us by the inexorable circumstances of the war. We are bound to balance all our resources in men, materials and equipment of all kinds.

"We have got to consider how the personnel can best be distributed and can best be equipped, and we should be failing if in our computation we reserved in India one gun or one man more than is necessary, or on the other hand, sent away more guns or more men than are required. We have got to take into consideration the balance of all these things and to distribute our resources according to what the exigencies are, and it is for that reason at the present time when our personnel and our material have to be employed to the best advantage, we feel that we cannot embark on questions, some of which really relate to very high Imperial policy and are visions into the future; we can only deal with the

present and that is hard enough. I can tell you that every word that has been said here by my Hon'ble friends, to which I have listened with much interest, will be treasured up and will be returned, and whatever course will be taken at a future date, it certainly will be with heedful thought to what you have told us so ably and so eloquently to-day."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Sir, on behalf of my colleagues who supported the various amendments, I thank His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the sympathetic remarks which he has made on the motion before the Council. I hope, Sir, that what he has said will be carried out, will be given effect to, as early as is practicable. It is hardly necessary for me to say that no Member on this side wishes to trespass upon the attention of the Military Department at this moment for one minute longer than is absolutely necessary. We know that they are engaged in a great task, a noble task too, and we wish to offer what help we can, and not to offer any hindrance. But I would respectfully submit that, if the Government will be pleased to take some Hon'ble Members of this Council into their confidence and ask for a scheme to be prepared by which the work we have at heart can be promoted without trespassing on their time or attention, the country will be satisfied, the resources available to the Government will be multiplied, and our future will be much brighter than it can be without it. I hope, Sir, the matter will receive consideration. All the amendments that we have put forward have one object in view. We wish, Sir, most sincerely, most earnestly, that all distinctions between our European British subjects and ourselves should be obliterated. We desire to have the right and privilege of serving our country and the Empire to the same extent as our fellow British subjects have, and we want that both they and we should play the game as becomes equal fellow subjects of a common Empire. With these few words, I heartily support the motion before the Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU:—"Sir, now that this Bill is going to become law, I will make only one observation. I wish it to be understood, both here and outside, that we, the Additional Members of this Council, have tried our best, either in the course of our private conversations or in the Select Committee or in this Council, to meet and further the legitimate aspirations of our countrymen. But we have recognised the supreme need of the hour, and having recognised that need, we have placed, I for one did so place, we have placed our services entirely in the hands of the Military advisers and the military guides of the Empire. What they have thought best to do in the present circumstances of the country, we have accepted. The amendments that were put forward were not in any spirit of obstruction, but simply for the purpose of calling attention to great questions agitating the country, and now, Sir, that the Bill is going to be passed, I do not mind, and I am sure, my countrymen will not mind, the question of honours, of prizes and of distinctions. They will not mind the differences that at present exist. We shall all, both here and outside, strain every nerve to bring this war to as speedy a termination as possible. And I thank His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the kind words of encouragement that he gave to us in this Council in the legitimate fulfilment of our aspirations, for I can assure him that they will be treasured in the memories of our people throughout the country, and I am sure these words will give my countrymen great assurance, and will evoke the enthusiasm over the measure which he has brought before us, and which is so necessary to its successful working."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MIAN MUHAMMAD SHAFI:—"Sir on behalf of the people of my province, I can assure Government of their loyal and hearty support in the achievement of the object which Government has in view in the enactment which will now find a place in our Statute book. While I desire to express our most sincere gratitude for the very gratifying words which have been uttered by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to-day, in common with the rest of my Honourable Colleagues who have preceded me, I assure His Excellency as well as the Government of India that whatever suggestions we have made in connection with the amendments which were moved from the non-official side, the underlying motive of these suggestions was nothing but to loyally assist the Government in bringing the war to as speedy and as successful an end as any one, not only in this Council but outside this Council, who loves the Empire as we do, and who feels towards the King-Emperor that deep attachment and devotion with which our hearts are full, could wish. With these few words, I cordially support the motion which is now before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Sir, as one of those who moved amendments this morning and offered advice, which was perhaps rather more frank than welcome, I desire to say that at present I would follow my Hon'ble friend, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and give the assurance that we will no longer obstruct the passage of this Bill into Act. We never had the intention of doing so. Unfortunately we now and then have to appear in the character of critics, and I hope that on an occasion like this, which is as anxious as it is of great moment, our attitude will not be mistaken. Certain words which fell from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief deserve to be emphasised. He was speaking of high Imperial policy. He was quite right. Policy cannot be changed, we recognise only too clearly, even by the Government of India in a day. They have got to take others into consultation, and if therefore some times we say things which are perfectly well known to you here and seem to you to be mere repetitions of twice-told tales, we are talking to others who are listening but not with their ears to what is said in this

Council. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has told us that every word uttered to-day will be remembered in time when it will be possible to give it due consideration. We take that assurance and we acquiesce in the passing of this Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B Dadabhoy:—"Sir, I also wish to associate myself wholeheartedly with all that has fallen from my Hon'ble Colleagues. This Bill will now go to the country with the benediction of every non-official Members of this Council. We all hope and pray it will have its desired effect. It will be a potent instrument in the hands of the military authorities in achieving the great objects we all desire. We trust they will secure the man-power required to carry on this great war, and my countrymen will shew by rendering all help and assistance that India is not behind any other part of the Empire in its great sense of national duty."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne:—"Mr. Vice-President, it is with considerable regret that I find this morning Session is so far advanced and that at this late stage of that Session it should fall to me to speak. The Council has already spent more than two hours upon this Bill in connection with amendments which, although very important, do not exceed in importance, I think, the points which I wish to refer to, and which are perhaps more directly before the Council in the shape of the interest which this Bill has for the European citizens of British India.

"When this Bill was brought before the Council by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief a week ago, in welcoming it, I referred to the sacrifices which had been made by European employers in India in releasing their men for service in the Indian Army Reserve and elsewhere, but as the Bill was then being sent to a Select Committee, I did not think it was necessary to enter into details in connection with the matter. The bill having now returned and being about to be passed into law, I think it is only right that I should say a word or two about the attitude of the European non-official community on the subject.

"I very much doubt, Sir, whether either Government or the public of India yet realise the very large sacrifices which have been made not only by the Europeans who have joined His Majesty's forces, but by employers of Europeans in India. Not only have a large number of men joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, but a great many have proceeded to Mesopotamia, to East Africa and to France, and some have already made the greatest sacrifice that their country could possibly call for. In many cases the employers of these men have not only permitted them to join, but sometimes have encouraged them to do so, have kept their places open for them, and when there was any chance of their returning, they very often, not only kept their places open for them but made up to them the financial loss which they might suffer by joining the Army. Of the men remaining, I am confident their employers consider that most of them are indispensable. Some clearly are indispensable, being actively engaged on actual war work, but those who are not able to claim this are possibly almost equally indispensable, as they are engaged upon the very important matter of maintaining, under great difficulties, British trade in India, and very often, I may say, in the process of this they are doing two or three men's work. This bill contains no details of the demands which will be made upon the European population of India under the very wide powers which are conferred upon the military authorities by clauses 13, 14 and 15, and all we have before us are the introductory remarks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief when presenting the Bill. The powers conferred by the Bill are of the widest character, and much will depend upon the rules and regulations which are drawn up under it. Perhaps even more will depend upon the application of these rules. I feel sure that I will not be misunderstood when I say that this measure may be fraught with the gravest consequences to the trade of India, and great responsibility rests upon those who are drawing up the conditions of service required. I earnestly hope, therefore, that every possible effort will be made to ensure that the smallest possible interference with trade arises from the further demands which will be made upon employers and employed, and that, whenever it is possible, a system of local training will be instituted in such a manner as will enable those men who are really required, to spend at least a portion of their day in their ordinary occupations. It has been very well said, Sir, that trade without victory is possible—victory without trade is impossible. We realise that further sacrifices are now demanded; we are glad that they should be demanded of us, and I only ask that in the application of this Act, we should have the feeling that we are getting real results, and that whether it be under the conditions of this Act, or in the manufacture of munitions, or in the promotion of indigenous industries for the needs of the army, or whatever direction it may be, the European non-official business population of India should feel that their business knowledge and business experience, gained in the hardest school that it is possible to gain experience in, is being used to a business-like way for the needs of this business army.

"I have mentioned, Sir, that a number of men will be indispensable, and it will be necessary, therefore, I presume, to grant certain exemptions. On the other hand, it will be one of the most important points for those drawing up the regulations under this Act to see to, that these exemptions are made fairly and on equal terms to all, that there is no favouritism. It should be just as impossible for the head of a Government Department as for the head of a mercantile firm to say that his men are indispensable. Or rather, to put in a fairer way, it should be equally possible for both to say so with equal results. At the worst, the passing of this Act may cause serious damage to British trade; at the

best it must mean the removal of certain restrictions, certain safeguards which in the past have made possible a system of supervision and check which has formed to some extent the safety and security of British trade.

"The second class of men affected, Sir, are between the ages of 41 and 50. Now I may be pardoned if, in connection with this class, I ask the military authorities not to expect too much. A man who has been 20 years in India, of which probably 16 or 17 have been spent, not in the delightful climates of the hills, but in the muggy heat of Bombay or Calcutta, is not capable of very arduous work, particularly as he has probably led a very sedentary life. Many of these men will be keen and anxious to do their share, but I would most keenly urge that, especially at first, the conditions of service be not made too heavy for them. Many will be found who have been keen and active volunteers in the days (now passing away as I speak), when the volunteers 'carried on' without much sympathy and without much support. But whether or not these men have had any military training, it cannot be denied that a man of 45, for example, in India is 10 years further on than a man of the same age at home. If I may use the expression, he is 10 years older.

"I conceive, Sir, that my remarks may be considered as of a very pessimistic character, and perhaps I may be told that I am crying out a long time before I am hurt. Nothing is further from my intention than to strike a pessimistic note, nor do I wish to be considered as making uncalled for criticism. It is well, I think, that we should see what is before us, and I am only most anxious to help.

"It is my earnest hope and my firm conviction that this scheme will be carried out in the manner outlined by His Excellency in his introductory speech and in real consultation with those who are best fitted to judge of the difficulties of the matter, and it is this confidence which has enabled me to sign the Report which has just been before you. If that confidence can be engendered throughout India in the minds of the European population, and they can be assured that their services are being used with the least inconvenience possible and in a manner really calculated to bring about the best results, you will have a leap to service and a call for sacrifice which will go far to satisfy us all that India is at last really doing her bit—nay, her full share in the struggle which still lies before us to achieve that victory and that peace which the Empire and her Allies alone will dictate."

The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. S. L. APPAS:—"Sir, as I had not an opportunity last Wednesday of joining in the general chorus of approval that greeted the introduction of the Bill, I should like now, if I may, to say that there is no province in India in which this measure will be more heartily welcomed than in Burma. The Rangoon Chamber of Commerce was, I believe, the first non-official body to recognise and suggest to the Government of India the desirability of introducing some measure of compulsory service, and in making that suggestion, I am confident that they had the support of the great mass of public opinion of the province, both European and Anglo-Indian. Among the Burmans also, from the very commencement of the war, there has been a strong feeling that they should be allowed to take their share in the prosecution of the war. About a couple of years ago—I forgot the exact date, but it was not very long after the war commenced—a number of leading Burmans of Upper Burma approached the Local Government with a request that they might be permitted to enrol Burman regiments for service at the front. It was not possible then to comply with that request, but Government have since taken various steps to meet the wishes of the people. The Burman Sappers and Miners, a corps which has already gained distinction on the north-east frontier of Burma, has been sent to Mesopotamia; a double company of Pioneers, which, I hope, will soon be expanded into a whole regiment, is being raised for the same purpose, that is, for service at the front, and a company of Military Police has already been raised and trained. How far the opportunity will be taken by Burmans of the present offer of general military service in India, I am not prepared to say. I think myself the response would be far more enthusiastic if the opportunity were for service at the front. I am quite safe, however, in saying that the people of the Province generally will be gratified at the confidence shown in them by Government and at the chance now given them of taking a larger share in the military obligations of the Empire.

"Before I sit down, I should like to say a few words about volunteers. As Commandant of a volunteer corps, I know from personal experience the very high value of the assistance given by the volunteers as a body in the general defence scheme of the country. In my corps—and I imagine it is precisely the same in all other corps—there is a very considerable percentage of men to whom the greatest credit is due for the splendid vigour and self denial which they have shown in becoming really efficient and thoroughly trained soldiers. These men will be the salt of the New Defence Force, and from their good example and healthy influence, I have not the least doubt that a very high standard of duty will prevail throughout all ranks. But besides these men there is a percentage—a not altogether negligible percentage—of men who have shown that they have absolutely no conception whatever of their duties as citizens of the State. I have been forced to the conclusion that these men have joined the volunteers merely to escape the reproach of having done nothing for their country. From the very first they have never had the least intention of doing a hand's turn more than they were compelled to do, and with the absurdly limited powers possessed by the Commandant of a corps and the totally inadequate course

of training laid down by the volunteer regulations, these persons have been able to slack to their heart's content. This very undesirable state of affairs, which is so discouraging to the keen volunteer, will be swept away by the Bill which will be passed into law to-day. For these reasons, therefore, I think the Act will be welcome to all volunteers, that is to say, to all volunteers whose standard is real efficiency.

"It is, I think, perhaps unfortunate that the definition of 'European British subject' could not have been a little more comprehensive, so as to include every class of the Anglo-Indian community. The difficulties of framing such a definition have already been explained in the Report of the Select Committee, and I need not enlarge upon them now. But I understand—there is at least an impression abroad to this effect, but how far it is true I do not know—that it is the intention of Government to amend the definition or add to it, if it is found in actual practice to exclude any appreciable number of the Anglo-Indian community. If that is the intention of the Government, then, in my humble opinion, the last possible, that is, the last reasonable, objection to this measure will disappear."

The Hon'ble Maung Ba Too:—"I rise to say that I cordially endorse the remarks made by my Hon'ble Colleague Colonel Aplin on the desire of the Burmans to take their share of the military obligations of the Empire. The Burmans, as history shows, possess a military nature. By their courage and physique they are qualified to become useful soldiers, and given the necessary training and discipline, should become a valuable addition to the fighting strength of the Empire."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. H. C. Walsh:—"Sir, as a Volunteer officer, I wish to support and corroborate what the Hon'ble Colonel Aplin has said about the hearty support which is given to this measure by members of the volunteer forces. I believe, however—speaking from experience of the Chota-Nagpur Light Horse and of the Bihar Light Horse, the corps to which I have the honour to belong—that a far larger number of volunteers are really efficient and keen on their duties than might be thought from some of the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Aplin.

"As to their keenness, I would mention that at the annual Camps of Exercise of the Bihar Light Horse, last month, over 200 men attended who came from all parts of Bihar, and, in addition to these, the corps has over 100 of its members who are now in Military Service. I believe that Government in the very willing service under this Act of the present volunteers, will get a body of men who fully recognise that they require more efficient training, and have most of them done their best to train themselves as efficiently as they can. And I think that it will not be found that the number of slackers, although we know and admit that they do exist in all corps, are taken generally, so large as one might be led to suppose from the remarks which we have just heard. As a volunteer officer I heartily support the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned for lunch till 2-30 P.M.

THE INDIAN ARMY (SUSPENSION OF SENTENCES) BILL.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—"I beg leave, Sir, to introduce a Bill to authorize the suspension of certain sentences passed by Courts-martial under the Indian Army Act, 1911, and for other purposes. It is really not necessary for me to explain at any length what is the object of this Bill, because it will be found in the Bill itself which I have placed before Hon'ble Members. Briefly speaking, it amounts to this, that we want, so far as we can, to provide for any hasty act or indiscretion by a young soldier, who on account of acting in this way, is tried by a Court-martial,—we want to keep him out of any sentence which is awarded by the Court-martial, and we place in the hands of certain officers of high rank the power of suspending such sentences, so that the offender, by virtue of the sentence being so suspended, has the opportunity given him of having his offence condoned, and by continued good conduct the effect of any such sentence should in time be altogether obliterated.

"That obviously must be for good, and we desire that this Bill should include, not only the forces serving overseas, but Indian soldiers serving in India. We regard it as very essential that it should include those serving in India, because they are generally younger men, and young men are hasty, young men do not sometimes consider what the effect of certain actions will be, or how it will affect military discipline and so forth. By virtue of these new powers we provide that when an act has been committed in consequence of which a soldier is liable to be tried by Court-martial, the officer holding the trial may, when passing sentence, decide that the sentence should be suspended, and then the soldier concerned goes back to duty. If he responds at all to this treatment, the effects of his sentence are gradually expunged. That really is the material point.

"Another matter which is of equal importance is, that all the soldiers who belong to an army should realise that the foundations of an army stand not on punitive measures, but they stand on the self-respect of the individual who is part of that force, and on his pride in himself and in the corps he is in, and all those higher moral questions which are involved. We hope that by this means we shall at any rate give a certain amount of help to a young man at the commencement of his military career and guide him into the proper channel."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA:—" Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill, and also to move for the suspension of the Rules of Business to admit of this Bill being taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—" I suspend the Rules of Business "

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA:—" I beg to move that the Bill be now taken into consideration "

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA:—" I beg to move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK:—" Sir, I beg to move that the Bill to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Lowndes, the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. M B. Dadabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay, the Hon'ble Nowab Saiyed Nowab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr F J Monahan, the Hon'ble Mr. E. H. C. Walsh and myself, with instructions to report on or before the 18th March 1917.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK:—" Sir, I beg to move that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law providing for the destruction or other disposal of certain documents in the possession or custody of Courts and Revenue and other public officers be taken into consideration. The Bill, Sir, is a purely formal and non-contentious one, and as no notice of any amendment has been received, I therefore do not propose to discuss the measure any further."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK:—" Sir, I now beg to move that the Bill be passed,"

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN BILLS OF EXCHANGE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. S WARDLAW MILNE:—" Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Bills of Exchange Act, 1916. In doing so I should like very shortly to refer to the object of this Bill. This Bill is of a simple and yet perhaps of a technical character, being an amendment of the Indian Bills of Exchange Act, 1916, in one particular. I do not propose to trouble the Council with a full statement of the circumstances which led to the introduction of the Act of last year; but, in order that I may make the object of this amending Bill clear, it is desirable that I should shortly refer to the provisions of the Act passed by this Council last September. That Act followed the lines of the English Bills of Exchange Act, 1914, in excusing on the part of holders delay in the presentment of Bills of Exchange payable outside British India when that delay was caused by circumstances arising out of the present war, and the Government of India sought commercial opinion fully before bringing that legislation before this Council. In this connection, Sir, I should like to apologise to Council for a slight error which has arisen in drafting the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in which it is stated that the object of the Indian Bills of Exchange Act of 1916 is to excuse presentment for payment, that of course is not strictly correct; the object of that Act was to excuse delay in the presentment, which is a different thing.

" Without entering fully into the reasons which led the commercial communities of India to approve of and support the Act of last year, I may say shortly that it was felt that without some such legislation, bankers, through no fault of their own, would be precluded from recovering the amounts of their loans from the borrowers, and while it was recognised that certain firms and individuals would undoubtedly suffer by the passing of the Act, it was felt to be only right that any loss which might occur should fall upon the trader who, in negotiating his bill, had undertaken all the risk of its being dishonoured from whatever cause and not upon the Banks which, in the exceptional circumstances of the case, were faced with a liability for loss which had not been contemplated by either party when negotiations were originally entered upon. The present Bill, as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, involves no new principle whatever; it merely extends the working of the Act to cover the special circumstances existing in India.

" In England, Sir, the time which elapses between the drawing of a bill and its presentment for acceptance in, say, Germany or Austria, is a matter of a few days; and it will be within the recollection of Hon'ble Members that it was reported that previous to the outbreak of the war, there had been for some days a practical cessation of trading transactions between merchants in England and those in enemy countries. It is probable, therefore, that there were few, if any, bills of exchange drawn in England unaccepted in enemy countries at the outbreak of the war. In India, on the other hand, the time

which must necessarily elapse between the drawing of a bill and its presentment for acceptance in an enemy country is a matter of at least three weeks, and in that period a number of bills of exchange were negotiated, and it is those bills of exchange that it is the object of this Bill to protect. It may interest the Council to know that, while entirely accurate figures cannot of course be given, it is estimated that the amount covered by such bills is about £153,000, of which about £91,000 represent bills drawn in the city of Bombay alone, and of that £91,000 roughly 75 per cent were drawn by European merchants. When the Act of last year was upon the agenda in September, I gave notice of an amendment, the words of which would have given effect to the proposals contained in the present Bill; but the Hon'ble Members in charge of the Law and Commerce and Industry Departments of Government desired to postpone giving effect to that amendment at that time, and until they had an opportunity of inquiring as to whether or not there was any special reason for the omission of these words in the English Act. I accordingly withdrew the amendment; but I understand that the Government of India are now satisfied that there was no special reason for the omission of these words in the English Act. We may therefore take it, I think, that the only reason was that circumstances had not arisen which made their inclusion necessary, owing to the geographical position of England to the enemy countries concerned. In India, as I have pointed out, the conditions are different. The provision seems equitable, and, I think, I may say that it has the approval of the commercial community. I trust, therefore, that with this short explanation of what is after all a comparatively small matter, it will have the unanimous approval of the Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. WARDLAW MILNE.—"I now, Sir, beg to introduce the Bill, and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

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RESOLUTION *RE* PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA GARU:—"Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the Government of India should recognise—

(*a*) that Imperial revenues should accept the burden of future extensions of primary education;

(*b*) that a scheme whereby it may be made universal, compulsory and free throughout British India within a period of 15 years, may be drawn up and sanctioned at an early date, and introduced, as soon as possible, after the termination of the war.'

"It is with great humility and a sense of the heavy responsibility resting on me in bringing forward a subject of such great importance, that I rise to move the Resolution. I ask the Council to treat it as an economic war measure, a measure of national insurance against pauperism, a measure calculated to enable the country to withstand successfully the stress and strain imminent after the war, and last but not the least as a humanitarian measure. I ask therein that the Council should recommend that primary education should be made free and compulsory within a defined period, and that steps should be taken meanwhile, by way of provision of adequate funds and the adoption of definite schemes, to render the reform possible and real.

"To spread the light of knowledge as a sacred mission, a hallowed task, and I feel I am treading on holy ground when I stand here on the banks of the Jumna in this Imperial city, the Capital of Hindustan for ages, pleading for the education of the vast masses of my ignorant and illiterate countrymen, before this august assembly of statesmen, heroes, veteran officers, who have grown grey in the service of the land of their adoption, brilliant intellectual men and ardent patriots devoted to the one task of consolidating the Empire and restoring India to the rank which is justly her due. Never were more memorable words uttered than when our beloved Emperor, inspired by the holy spirit within him, proclaimed to the united people of India the dearest wish of his heart. 'It is my wish that there may be spread over the land a net work of schools and colleges from which will go forth loyal and manly and useful citizens, able to hold their own in industries and agriculture and all the vocations of life.' It is with a view to see His Majesty's dearest wish and our dearest wish too, realised and fulfilled in the not distant future, to use the happy language of the Government of India, that I move this Resolution.

"There is absolutely no difference between me and those who think with me and the Government as the essential object to be achieved or in respect of the recognition of the problem being really one of funds. The Court of Directors in their Despatch of 1804 definitely accepted the education of the whole people as a State duty, and the Committee of 1882 endorse that principle. The Government of India in their Resolution of 1904 say—'the wider extension of education in India is chiefly a matter of increased expenditure and any material improvement of its quality is largely dependant upon the same condition.' The defects of educational system, say the Government of India in their Resolution of 1913, have been largely due to want of funds. The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler speaking

for the Government of India in March 1912 said—'I should rejoice no less than they to see a condition of things in India in which elementary vernacular education could be free and compulsory. The Government of India are deeply concerned to bring about such a condition of things.' We are agreed, therefore that the goal can be reached only by making primary education free and compulsory, and that can be done only by the expenditure of large sums of money.

"It is sad to reflect, Sir, that in the year of grace 1917, when all the civilised nations of the east and the west have solved the problem of the diffusion of higher elementary education among their masses; some of them have recognised in practice that it is the interest and duty of the State to give every citizen, every boy and girl, the highest education he or she is capable of receiving, while the others who have relied too long on voluntary efforts have learnt to regret deeply their lack of interest in the past, we in India should be so negligent in protecting the national interest, and I should stand here with the imminent risk of being told that the psychological moment has not yet arrived, that the time is not yet ripe. We are miserably poor and have been economically conquered and are being exploited by stronger nations outside the Empire; there is every chance that with every year that rolls past and the industrial machine is perfected elsewhere the death grip would relentlessly strangle us beyond recovery. What about agriculture? The responsible adviser to the Government of Madras has only recently stated that progress in agricultural reform can only be proportionate to the growth of education among the masses, and the evidence given before the Industrial Commission emphasises the need for progress in this direction. If the problem is essentially an economic one, are we not bound to make immediate provision for it even as much as we do to provide for national defence of another type? How can we ever dream of holding our own with such a dead weight against us? Is that the way Japan has proceeded, that the countries of the west have proceeded and must an unanswerable mandate come to the Government from the ignorant? Has not the Russian Czar issued his edict during the progress of the war? Have the Government proceeded to tax and borrow for national defence and development of communications after consulting the people? Have not the people in Congress assembled asked for the boon of free elementary education, has not the National Congress been asking for it for years past, and has not the Moslem league expressed its cordial approval of the recommendation? The earnestness of our purpose must and will be judged only by concrete proofs, and not by mere intellectual assent If the need is so urgent, if the cost can be viewed as only as one of national insurance, what is it I propose in my Resolution which is premature or inopportune? I ask that the Imperial revenues should undertake the burden of future extensions. I ask for it because that task which has been laid on local boards and municipalities in the past has not been, cannot be, and will never be, discharged satisfactorily with the limited resources at their disposal, because there is no prospect of any reasonable expansion of their resources commensurate with their undertakings, and the Provincial Governments have not shown by their past conduct either willingness or ability to adopt a definite policy except perhaps one of helpless indifference The Government of India have themselves felt the necessity for assisting or in effect undertaking a portion of the task without actually committing themselves to such a policy.

"There are 535,280 villages, and not even a fifth of that number possesses a village school To take only Madras, a fifth of the villages 1,519—7,594 with a population of between 1,000 and 2,000 have yet not a single school, 3,277 out of 7,609 or more than 40 per cent in the case of villages with a population ranging between 500 and 1,000 Taking a population of 244 millions, and the usual 15 per cent of school-going population, we have to provide for about 36·6 millions, of whom 18 millions are boys. The figure of 6 million given as being at school is illusory as I shall shew later on as many of them never go beyond the infant standard, and never learn to read a printed book, and even taking full credit for the figure, we have to provide for 3 to 6 times the number, For a moment we shall not be so ambitious. There are 168 millions living in compact areas 119,753 villages of large size with a population of 500 and over, 110 millions in 87,507 villages with a population of 1,000 and over and provision has to be made for 25 and 16 millions respectively, or 12½ and 8 of boys alone even if we take those villages first into consideration Or take even the Government of India promise in the Resolution of 1913 that in the not distant future, and four years have rolled by, 91,000 schools would be started at Rs. 375 a school or costing 3½ crores roughly per annum After more than 30 years since the recommendation of the Education Commission or of the formation of the boards and municipalities, local bodies could but show an expenditure of 101 and 22 lakhs or 123 out of a total expenditure of 266 under all heads, fees and other sources included Out of this 123 a portion is said to include Government grants Taking the figures between 1906-07 to 1910-11 before subventions on a large scale began, the growth of expenditure was from 67 to 78 lakhs, or annually a sum of 2 lakhs, or even taking the later five years, it would come to 6 lakhs. More than a century in one case and half a century in the other would have to elapse before the 91,000 schools can be opened even if the cost per school does not rise. This is what the local boards have been able to do with a cess of one anna. Even if you raise another half-anna cess, the yield would not be more than 3½ (into) 32 or a crore and odd, if the income from favourably assessed lands be taken into consideration. Would not a cess be a greater hardship in a heavily assessed province than

in others, and we want 3½ for the promised programme. Have not the Government of India themselves recognised the wisdom of the policy of lightening the burdens on the land, and have they not during the last ten years abolished the provincial rates obtaining in a large number of provinces, and relieved the agriculturist and the land-holder of a burden of about a million pounds. It seems to make no difference in substance or principle, whether the money is raised by the imposition of a cess through all the provinces, or by an increase in the Imperial revenue in some other manner; it is the tax-payer who will find the money. The Government of India themselves in reply to the proposals of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale whose efforts in the cause will ever be remembered with gratitude doubted the willingness of the local boards to tax themselves for the purpose. The analogy of western countries is not in point, inasmuch as the Imperial Government does not receive much in the shape of land-revenue in those countries, that resources being left to the local bodies. The imperial revenue in the United Kingdom under this head is but £606,000, whereas the local rates amount to several millions. The same is the case with Australia. Land-revenue is besides not a charge based on the half net theory, and the example of foreign countries cannot therefore afford any guidance in the matter, it is public funds which must find the money, and this cannot be surely local bodies. That this is so is admitted by the authorities themselves. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp in the quinquennial review of 1907-12 says, 'The income of district and local boards throughout India is 5,13,23,730 rupees. The expenditure on primary education is 91,46,944 or 17·8 per cent. But a considerable proportion is borne by provincial revenues handed over to boards. Board funds are proverbially inelastic. They are unable to meet the strain laid on them by a policy of educational expansion. Government has to finance them, partly by grants for general purposes, partly by special educational grants, such as those made when Imperial funds are distributed to the Local Governments for this purpose. Mr. Orange said in his review of 1902-07, 'The figures of total expenditure on primary schools in 1902-07 respectively show that the expansive power of primary education chiefly depends upon the public funds which can be devoted to the purpose.'

"The Government of the Punjab dealing with the question of financing primary education stated in their review for 1915-16: 'Nearly 4th of the total expenditure are borne by district funds' and the greater part of the district funds available for the purpose consists of Government grants. Thus the financing of primary education is mainly from the centre, while the control of the schools is practically local.

"The Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar alluding to the decrease in the number of schools and scholars in 1915-16 says—'The remedy is an increase in the grants given to the district boards.' During the same period there was a decrease in the Government grant by 7 lakhs. Speaking of Bengal, His Excellency the Governor states—'Without more money there can be no advance. With the funds now at its disposal, the Education Department cannot even proceed effectively with the various schemes which were worked in connection with the recent Imperial grants.'

"The department in the Central Provinces naively remarks that there was no grant from Imperial revenues, that no considerable increase could be effected.

"The United Provinces have also noticed a fall in the number of students. The Finance Member for Madras declared that the higher standard of efficiency set up by the Imperial Government in education, etc., could only be met from an increased grant of money, preferably a growing head of revenue.

"If we cannot therefore look to the boards and municipalities, can we rely on the provincial revenues? Education is no doubt a provincial charge, but I may not perhaps be far wrong in describing the principle to have been that secondary and higher education and indirect charges were considered at the settlements to be a burden on the provincial revenue, local bodies being responsible primarily for elementary education. The passage from the Punjab Director quoted below seems to show that the responsibility is not clearly accepted though practice varies in different provinces. (Madras, for instance, be it said to its credit has undertaken a progressive expenditure of 2 lakhs per annum). However that may be the growth in provincial expenditure was from 193 to 266 lakhs between 1910 and 1914, and 65 lakhs recurring expenditure has been granted by the Government of India. The provinces undertook very little here. Even if we take the progress to be 10 lakhs a year for which there is no warrant [(266-124)—14 years] and include 2 lakhs under boards and municipalities, it would take about 30 years to have our programme schools. The growth of population of school going age will by that time have been at least 6 millions and as provision is made for 4½ millions, we shall be then relatively more illiterate than now. Is there any alternative left to us but to ask under our present system of finance for the Imperial Government to undertake the burden. Can they bear it? The growth of net revenue up to 1913-14, the year before the war, is from 1½ to 2 crores taking a period of 10 or 15 years prior to it, the period subsequent to the introduction of the currency reform into India. It must also be remembered that the average surplus during this period was more than three crores a year. The revenue from Customs has increased by 373 lakhs during the last 10 months notwithstanding restriction on trade chiefly due to want of shipping and when normal times recur the recovery under the old rates may be more than 220 lakhs, and railways have given us an increase of 453 lakhs gross up to 3rd February. Even making provision for the normal growth of military expenditure after the war, there does not seem to be any the slightest difficulty in the matter; and in any event if the thing has to be done at all it is only in that wise and no other.

"The Government have practically accepted the task, though they guardedly say that liberal aid would be forthcoming every year when possible, and a lutting programme of that character nervous about looking at facts squarely in the face and sheltering itself behind precedents and ancient recommendations can lead to no continuous policy or solid result. It may be said that financial responsibility would involve administrative control which would involve a departure, even if it was possible, from existing practice. The salt revenue is wholly Imperial, and is administered by the Provincial Governments; the Public Works Department, including the major irrigation branch, is another instance. Even now the control is not based on the proportions, and all that I ask is that future extensions should be provided for in a particular manner. England makes over a portion of its revenue to its local services. The argument cannot be pressed here very far on principles against my proposal. The Government point with pride and legitimate satisfaction to the large educational grants during recent years as an indication of the good faith and earnestness on the matter and to the large increase in the number of pupils attending schools as a proof of the success of the voluntary system. May I be permitted to point out that a large portion of these grants is of non-recurring character, given out of surplus revenue and the recurring grant is 115 lakhs, of which only 65 is towards primary education. The grant was made at the end of an era of surpluses and is spasmodic. I have indicated the several sources to which we can look for the financing of primary education, but so long as money is guaranteed, the source from which it is drawn is immaterial. If the principle that definite provisions should be made for the promotion of elementary education so that the goal may be reached within a reasonable period be conceded, it would be immaterial or become a matter of secondary importance how the State provides for it; whether it be partly or wholly from the Imperial, Provincial or local revenues. The first part is not therefore of the essence of my Resolution, and the second part necessarily includes financial provision for the scheme, and I now proceed to consider it. I ask therein for the drawing up of a scheme of a continuous expansion so that the country may be fully ripe for the introduction of free and compulsory education throughout India at the end of a definite period, and I have fixed 10 years. The mere drawing up of a scheme without adequate financial provision would be futile, but without a regular and intelligent programme being drawn up, it would be impossible to foresee and provide expenditure having regard to possible resources therefore, a scheme becomes necessary.

"The Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, in his report for 1915-16 says, 'The question of financing primary education seems never to have received the attention which its importance deserves.'

"Systematic extension of primary education is impracticable without an assurance of a continuously expanding provision of funds, from one quarter or another. Experience has shown that local resources in the Punjab are unequal to the task, and no definite liability has hitherto been assumed in the case of provincial revenues. The imposition of school rates, such as are levied in England from townspeople as well as owners and tenants of agricultural land, has not even been suggested. The result is that extension has been virtually dependent on occasional and irregular doles from the Government of India. These doles accomplish much at the time, although the unexpected receipt of large sums of money is not favourable to economic spending. But the progress is by fits and starts; whereas it is steady development, on lines planned before hand with a view to the funds available, which is likely to achieve the most solid and permanent result. So long as there is no sort of pledge that a regular supply of money will be forthcoming for bringing new schools into existence, the drawing up of imaginary programmes of extension based on imaginary finance is an occupation which lacks practicality.

"The voluntary system has been tried and found wanting everywhere, and the Government of India themselves recognise it as stated in the beginning. The objection generally raised is that without a large percentage of children already at school provision of accommodation, a machinery to enforce compulsion, the time would not be ripe. Japan set about it forty years ago and solved the problem. Seven years have gone by since an important discussion has been raised in this Council by Mr. Gokhale wherein he asked that a beginning should be made with a view to its eventual wholesale adoption within a period of 10 to 20 years, and I have provided 15 years for preparation. A period must be fixed. Some of my friends may quarrel with it as being too long, others that it is too short; but I count that 15 years though not of the essence is not unreasonable. I contend that the voluntary system has not achieved the main object. It is true that with the opening of more schools large total figures may be shown, but on analysis the progress made is not substantial. Take the figures during the last 5 years for which the quinquennial report has been published. The number of children at schools has been shewn to have risen from 5·2 millions to 6·3 millions. Even from the point of view of expansion the figures cannot be said to be satisfactory, for whereas they indicate a growth of 160,000 per annum, the population of school-going ages has been increasing at the rate of about 200,000 a year at 5·5 per cent (growth in 10 years a population of 244 millions), in other words the percentage of illiterates will be greater at the end of the period than at the beginning. But of the increase of 800,000 in 5 years the number receiving a real benefit is small, for whereas the number in the upper primary classes was 605,607 in 1910-11, it was only 586,406 in 1914-15, the intermediate years having a slight rise or fall. 630,703 for 1911-12.

479,633 in 1912-13 and 608,812 in 1913-14, and what a waste even in the earlier stages, as against this 8 millions increase the number of those who could read printed books has increased only by a half, 3·2 to 4·7 and that by a slight adjustment. In the statistics for 1906-07 the number not reading printed books was 2,770,162 as against 1,060,297 who could, i.e., 1,700,000 had received no benefit whatsoever but yet they go to make the huge total of 2·6 millions. Thereafter the test seems to have been varied in part, but the results when scrutinised are disappointing. And then if you analyse the figures for the various provinces you will arrive exactly at the same result. In Madras it has been the same; in Bombay it has been the same; in the Punjab and the United Provinces it has been the same, and the figures show conclusively that there is absolutely no chance of boys being benefited really unless there is compulsion. This is what the officiating Director of Public Instruction, Assam, says in his Report for 1915-16.

"A boy should go through the first 3 standards at least before he can receive any benefit, but we find that in 1911-12 against 2·7 millions in the infant standard there were only 1·06 in the 1st, ·756 in the 2nd, and ·544 in the third; so that it was only 554 or half a million that count. A reference to Madras for which I have complete figures (here the total percentage shown is 34 for boys, one nearly as high as anywhere else) would bring out my point more clearly. Against 595,000 in the infant standard there is less than half in the first 276,691, a third less when we come to the 2nd or 206,957, a fifth less on the percentage coming to the third, and 66 per cent less when we come to the 4th, the total being 62,504, the figures for the fifth, sixth, and seventh being 28, 17 and 14 thousands, respectively. We began with 595 and ended with 14, or if you count only up to 4th standard with 62. The officiating Director of Public Instruction, Assam, states in the report for 1915-16—

'On the rough and ready method of calculation adopted in the previous years it will be seen that of the previous year's enrolment of 60,444 (half the number of pupils in the 2 sections of class I) 27,513 or 45 per cent failed to reach Class II, of 36,881 pupils in Class II, 9,660 or 26 per cent failed to reach Class III and of 22,810 pupils in Class III, 8,888 or 39 per cent failed to reach Class IV. The increase in wastage has proceeded in three years from 67 per cent to 76 per cent.'

"The Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, reviewing the report of the Director for the year 1915-16 stated 'of pupils now in the primary schools, maintained or aided by local bodies 50 per cent are in the lowest infant class, and 70 per cent in the two infant classes combined, there being only 25 per cent in the lower primary stage, and 5 per cent in the upper primary.' These figures suggest that about half in boys who attend school go no further than infant classes and therefore receive no useful education. A reference to the countries where education is compulsory would shew that the number in the several standards is very nearly the same; take for instance England and Wales. From the ages of 5 to 7 in 1906-07 the number was 1,278,700, from 7 to 12, 3,183,700, the proportion gradually rises and then there was a gentle fall from 12 to 15 to 1,072,900. It is absolutely necessary therefore to make education compulsory in order to get our money's worth and so really to achieve any results. In other words we look forward eagerly with hope both to expansion and consolidation, and consolidation we can never leave without compulsion. Compulsory and free schools necessarily go together. In 1912, when there was a debate in this Council as to the desirability of introducing compulsion in specified areas, objection was taken to the expediency or justice of such a course on various grounds. It was urged that the development of education varied considerably in the several provinces and in different parts, and that inasmuch as compulsion meant increased expenditure, the increasing of such expenditure in the more advanced places would be unjust to backward areas, the money which can go round being limited, and there were two pre-requisites before compulsion could be enforced, namely, the furnishing of accommodation and a fair percentage of pupils already at school. It is with a view to enable the Government to proceed on the voluntary system for which large scope was claimed, opening schools wherever necessary and levelling up backward areas, that I suggest a period of 15 years. A definite workable scheme being adopted, and a gradually rising scale of expenditure provided for, the necessary preliminaries can well be arranged within that period. I would suggest in the more advanced localities wherever the people are willing as it may be possible, the introduction of compulsion with a view to accustom the people to the practice. The necessary coercive machinery may meanwhile be perfected with educated public opinion behind the Government, the task would not be difficult, and has been accomplished in Native States without so much previous preparation, as suggested here or any great administrative inconvenience. It must also be remembered that in this ancient land of learning, there is hardly any one, however low may be his status, position or means, who does not appreciate knowledge, who does not worship it and long for it; the people regretfully despair of educating their children as being beyond their means, not recognising its real value as an investment. In the case of poor agriculturists and labourers modifications of the system in respect of school hours, periods of study, etc., and exemption may for a time be necessary, but these are matters of detail and do not affect the main position and experiments are being tried successfully in the Punjab and Japan. The variety of castes and languages have not been omitted from the category of objections. We bow for the disappearance of caste distinctions on the present basis by the spread of education, increased cost may in places no doubt be involved, but if we are to wait till the caste system disappears and Indians learn to speak one language, we may well give up the idea of educating them;

I have no objection to the benefit being conferred upon communities which do not claim such rigid almoness.

"I have not alluded hitherto to the difficulties in the way of girls' education. I recognise the obstacles, and exemptions may be, and will have to be, more numerous in their case; but there is no need for despair. Progress has been very rapid during recent years, prejudices are being steadily overcome, and in so many districts the city is far more girls' high schools. The number of girls at school has risen from 759,199 in 1910-11 to 1,001,705 in 1914-15. It must also be remembered that the compulsory school-going age and the period of girlhood are coterminous. The number of girls at school in Baroda was in 1914-15, 94,404 against 147,647 for boys, i.e., nearly 66 per cent. Special attention would have to be paid to the education of the aborigines and backward classes before they can be brought to the requisite level, and exemptions may be numerous in their case and for a longer period than in the case of the others. It may be remarked in passing that in Japan after compulsion had been made general, the children filling the classes not under obligation to go to school numbered as many as 1,183,949 as against 7,214,585 in the year 1913-14. When I ask that education should be made compulsory and universal, I do contend for the position that provision should be made for the education of all, and that compulsion should be general but subject to exceptions analogous to those obtaining elsewhere.

Teachers.

"Objection is taken on the ground that it would be difficult to find teachers. There were in 1914-15, 181,589 pupils in the high stage of instruction, the number in the colleges being 50,691 allowing for the absorption of a portion of the remaining number, in other professions there is ample material for the training of good teachers, and 16 years is ample time for making adequate provision provided the money is forthcoming. Sir, I have anticipated briefly some of the objections which may be urged against my proposal. But is there any proposal to which plausible exception cannot be taken? There is no gainsaying the fact that our progress has been spasmodic, slow, and that we have no defined schemes of improvement or finance. It cannot be denied, though it may be galling to our pride, that some of the Native States have made greater progress. We have been told not to quote Baroda any more, but what do we find? In 1914-15 there were 3,056 primary schools with 249,212 pupils in a small State with 2 millions population. 80 per cent of the pupils of school-going age are receiving instruction against 16 per cent in British India, excluding those in secondary schools and colleges, or 2·4 of the whole population. With a liberal expenditure of money Travancore has been able to give 59·6 of its school-going children education in 1914-15. It is needless to state that the percentage is 98·33 in Japan.

"Sir, I would respectfully suggest that—

1. Local bodies and municipalities which are willing to raise the requisite funds with or without such assistance as the Government may afford for making elementary education free and compulsory should be permitted to do so.

2. That the principle of compulsion should be enforced where the conditions are favourable, and where many can be diverted without grave detriment to other areas, chiefly with a view to accustom the people to the idea and to appreciate its benefits. Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, large parts of the United Provinces and Bihar and other provinces have more than 30·33 per cent of the boys at school and are ripe for the experiment.

3 That persons who are unable to pay a fee should be allowed to obtain the benefit of free education, and that free education may be steadily kept in view and may be the rule and not the exception in the near future.

4 A scheme of gradual expansion with the necessary financial provision be prepared at an early date and given effect to as early as possible.

"We rejoice that our destinies have been entrusted to a nation, educated and free, a nation which has successfully evolved sound schemes of educational policy and expansion and has begun to recognise that education is the birthright of every citizen, and that it is both the interest and duty of the State to provide it. We are grateful for the steady recognition since 1854 of the principle that the education of the masses is the duty of the State in India; we appreciate fully what has been done in the past; but may we be permitted to point out that there have been no enthusiastic resolve and endeavour to translate into action the principles to which intellectual assent has been given, that progress has been slow, sinful and spasmodic; that what has been achieved pales into insignificance when the task ahead is brought into full view; that long, laborious, wearisome and tedious must be the steps ere we can reach the promised goal; that faint hearts and lukewarm sympathy can never win their way. The country knows its mind, recognises fully that it has no hope, no salvation, no future, unless and until it solves satisfactorily its educational problems, unless it educates the masses, gives them the means, the skill, the knowledge, required to enable them to hold their own in all the walks of life and the country will not take a step to its appeal, to its request and ere long it may be its mandate, may the all wise Providence grant to India's rulers the imagination, the wisdom, the foresight to place themselves at the head of the current and to guide a gentle and trusting people across the rocks, the eddies, and whirlpools ahead safely into port is my earnest prayer and fervent hope.

"In view of the present situation, and as the source of finance is of secondary importance, and my proposals have not been sufficiently long before the country, I do not press the first part of my Resolution; especially as the second would involve a scheme of financing primary education acceptable to the Government and the people alike."

The Hon'ble SIR C. SANKARAN NAYAR.—"I rise to oppose this Resolution. After devoting a good portion of time to the first part of this Resolution, my friend has finally given it up. I am not sure he did not give up the second part of the Resolution too when he asked that compulsion might be introduced where conditions are favourable and where other circumstances will allow it, but however he did not expressly say so, and therefore I shall devote myself to the second part of the Resolution. I subscribe to all the noble sentiments to which my Hon'ble friend gave utterance in the earlier part of the speech. I am not concerned to deny what he has said about the very slow progress which we have been making in the expansion of primary education so far as this Resolution is concerned. The Resolution is simply this, that a scheme may be made whereby education should be made universal, compulsory and free, within fifteen years. My friend said that it was necessary to frame a scheme. It is not necessary to consider that question. The main question is whether a scheme is to be made for the purpose of making education universal, compulsory and free. A few years ago as my friend stated Mr. Gokhale introduced a Bill into the Council for a very limited purpose. He wanted on that occasion to empower the District Boards and the Municipalities to make education free within their areas. It was optional with them, they were not bound to introduce compulsory education, they could do it only with the consent of the Local Government. They could do it only subject to another condition, namely, that the Government of India had to prescribe the test of numerical attendance in the schools. It was only subject to those conditions that they could introduce compulsory education. Education was free under that Bill only to those classes or persons who were considered by the Local Boards to deserve that privilege. Thus Gokhale did not intend to make education free, universal or compulsory in the sense of this Resolution.

"That Bill was rejected, and in coming to this Council to reverse that decision, it was surely incumbent upon my friend to show why those limitations which were then considered necessary are not necessary now. If a Bill of a far smaller scope was rejected then, surely a Resolution of such a wide scope like this can scarcely have any chance of success, unless my friend shows that conditions have so far altered as to justify him in coming to the Council to ask for a measure of this kind.

"But, Sir, I shall go further. As my friend himself stated, this question was very fully discussed at that time, and it was surely to be expected that my friend would make some reference to the reasons which then induced the Government to throw out that Bill. He referred to a few of them, but he did not refer to the most important of them. The strong argument which was then pressed before the Council by my predecessor was that there was no popular demand in support of that measure of compulsion. No doubt a few Municipalities and District Boards after the Bill was introduced gave their support to it, but in the absence of any popular demand for a measure of compulsion it was insisted, and I believe rightly insisted, that there would be general hostility to a measure of that sort. Now my friend states that the Congress and the Moslem League have asked for it. But it is not from people of that stamp that any hostility was expected even at that time. He further stated that he anticipates no difficulty from the people, but he has not referred to any sources of information for the Government to form their own opinion upon that question.

"Then, Sir, the next point which was dwelt upon by the Education Member on that occasion was that the voluntary principle had not been fully tried at that time. He stated that they had not been able for want of funds to provide schools, or to find teachers for all the children who were then flocking to the primary schools. The conditions are not better now; in fact they are very much worse. The financial condition of the Government of India would not allow them to embark on any scheme of that sort.

"Then, Sir, the next objection that was raised to that proposal was that the primary education that was imparted was so unsatisfactory, that it was useless to think of expansion of education before there was an improvement of the kind of primary education that was then imparted, and, therefore, the first effort should be for the improvement of the teachers by giving them better pay and by giving them a better training. Things have not improved; since then complaints are always made that the primary education imparted is very unsatisfactory. Further, there is a disquieting feature in the situation disclosed by a professor from my friend's own province. It is stated, the matter has not been fully inquired into yet, that the duration of school life is decreasing. If that is so, it is a matter which requires grave consideration, and there is no use of trying to take any steps for the spread of education of a character which is not only unsatisfactory, but which is of such a nature that the pupils are not availing themselves of it.

"Sir, there was also a further defect that was pointed out, namely, that there was no machinery to compel boys to attend schools. Mr. Gokhale suggested school committees then, and they were considered very unsatisfactory.

"Well, my friend has scarcely referred to all these objections. I am aware that the non-official Members who then supported Mr. Gokhale's measure had a good deal to say on all these questions. But one would like to hear from the Hon'ble Members who

propose to support this measure whether later experience, the experience of the past few years, has in any way diminished the weight due to those arguments or added to it. If they can show that the same weight is not to be attached to those considerations, or if they can show that there are counterveiling considerations of greater weight, or if they can produce a scheme which in itself is not open to these objections, then they are fairly entitled to ask the Government to reverse the decision which was then arrived at by the Legislative Council. But, unless that be done, it appears to me that all we can do is to let the matter stand where it stands now and reject this Resolution.

"I ought to refer perhaps to one argument which my friend put forward. Apparently, so far as I can see, the example from Baroda, which was then supposed not to assist him is now in his favour, scarcely any attempt has been made to meet the other arguments which were then put forward.

For these reasons, and mainly for the first reason that we cannot now accept a Resolution which has a far wider scope than the Bill then introduced, I have to ask the Council to reject this Resolution."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI:—"Though I fully sympathise with and strongly share the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's desire to see primary education in this country more widely extended, I am afraid the method of solution as suggested in this Resolution does not find complete favour with me; not that I do not think that Imperial Revenues should accept the burden of the extension of primary education, and that it should one day be made universal, free and compulsory. What I feel is that in such matters of serious import pertaining to post-war conditions, it is not only premature but positively valueless at this early hour to commit ourselves to any definite line of action. Nobody can positively say when the war will end, and what the financial position of the Government would at the time be like. A definite scheme that might be drawn up to-day might not be found satisfactory a few years hence. No one can with mathematical precision define a time limit for its realization. Fifteen years is by no means a short period. Other problems and other forces of perhaps greater significance and importance might cross its path; and no one can foresee what fate it will have eventually to share. It may be that quite a favourable set of circumstances might present us soon after the war, and that in a lesser time and by easier methods we might see free and universal and compulsory primary education definitely introduced throughout India. To grope in the dark especially during these days is, I think, not a sound policy.

"As I have indicated above I do not mean to underrate the importance of free and compulsory primary education. I consider that no country could reasonably call itself truly civilised if a considerable portion of its population should continue to remain ignorant of even the rudiments of education. I know what serious drawbacks this state of affairs carries with it. It is one of the primary duties of a good Government to try its utmost to dispel darkness from the masses, and bring the blessings of education to every home and to every person. When therefore I say that I do not see my way to entirely approve of my Hon'ble friend's Resolution as it stands, it is because his method of solution does not appear to me of much practical usefulness. When the war will come to a close, we can be in a better position to know what exactly could be done in this matter. Meanwhile, a great deal might be done to help us on in the direction of further extension of primary education. Indeed without any very great loss we may go a long way in preparing the ground for a definite free and compulsory system. If the resources at the disposal of the Provincial Governments could be properly utilised, I dare say an increasingly large number of schools could be gradually established within easy reach of every village boy. Much more can be done if the Education Departments in different provinces could satisfy themselves with cheap but neat and clean houses. Luxurious and costly school houses equipped with costly material ill suit the class of rural pupils who receive instruction under them. They are a temptation in their way. The contrast between them and their poor houses which they hail from is not often lost on their pliable minds. They wish to imitate their life in the schools; wish to surround themselves at home with like luxuries, which neither suit their daily life nor their poor means permit. Discontentment and dissatisfaction with the calling of their parents and forefathers naturally follow. Sir, the East is always known for its plain living and high thinking. Let no innovation strike a jarring note. We shall therefore not waste our resources on costly schools. It is high time that we began to introduce economy in this direction. If this should be done we can have more and more schools in rural parts which is the one crying need of the day. Side by side with this increase of schools you can without any special help of a compulsory system open facilities for a larger increase in the school-going population. Of the various discouraging elements in the way you have poverty, inconvenience of attendance during usual school hours, unsuitability of readers used to the temperaments and religious susceptibilities of different sections of people, and lastly indifference. Poverty is, I think, by no means such a drawback as the other three. Except in some cases there is hardly any one who could not spare an anna or about per month for the education of his child. It is with regard to school hours and the nature of readers that the trouble comes. A great majority of children in rural parts are engaged in day time in agricultural or other work. The parents cannot afford to lose their assistance in their work of earning daily bread. They do realise the value of education, but the question of bread comes in the way. To enable them to have their children get the benefit of primary education, evening or night

schools or some form of half-day schools might be started. The difficulty of suitable readers might without much inconvenience be removed. It has been found, specially in the case of Mussalmans, that readers have often been of a type and written in such language and containing such ideas and sentiments that a Mussalman parent would not like his son to use them in the fear that his respect for his own religion might decrease. He would, therefore, prefer to keep his son at home rather than send him to a recognised school. Though this is gradually remedied, there is still room for further improvement. If school readers suitable to the mode of habit and living and religious scruples of different sections of people using them might be prepared and prescribed, I dare say you will have a larger increase in the number of school-going population. If, Sir, the difficulties of school hours and readers might be removed, I have no doubt that you will have an almost universal primary education in India. This can be effected without any very serious additional demand on the finances of the country. The question of the hopelessly poor and the indifferent can then be taken up with advantage. The section will by its very nature be comparatively small. The former can, to begin with, be offered special facilities of fees and stipends. This by itself may not mean much, for there is another difficulty—that of purchasing books. The constant change in text-books from year to year is very annoying to poor parents. This can be remedied. Then there is the question of cost. The publishing agencies naturally look to their own profits. The poor parent suffers. To lessen his burden the Government themselves can become publishing agencies, by purchasing copyrights of authors, printing the books in their own presses, and issuing them to students at cost price. If this is so very difficult to do, the Government can find out other suitable means to satisfy this need. This, I hope, will to a large extent facilitate matters. If even then the poor do not resort in increasing numbers to schools, they might be classed with the indifferent and subjected to a compulsory system. The amount required for the purpose will, in view of the smallness of the number to be dealt with, be comparatively much less than what it would be if the system is to be introduced at once or even soon after the war. As I have already said, it is not only idle but impracticable to lay down at this time any definite schemes of a compulsory education involving a huge expenditure, the amount of which may or may not be available soon after the war. A compulsory system might compel the State for years to come to confine the funds available for education to the single object of erecting, equipping and maintaining elementary schools. But secondary and higher education and technological instruction have their pressing needs. Indeed, the Muslims of that part of India from which I come would regard secondary education as prior in importance to elementary; for they can hold their own in the latter, but feel themselves altogether handicapped in the former. The better course, therefore, would be to just pull on as best we can by putting our resources which we can conveniently command from time to time to the best use, and remedying existing drawbacks which hamper the natural progress. When the war will come to an end, we can in a calmer mood and atmosphere take this question up for consideration. We can then definitely measure the financial strength of the Government, and can definitely find out what exactly could be done to further the cause which lies so near the heart of each and every one of us."

The Hon'ble Sir VERNEY LOVETT:—"Sir, I have really very little to add to the speech of the Hon'ble Member for Education. I would merely like to say a few words about the administrative difficulties of introducing compulsory education into my own province.

"Quite apart from the financial difficulties, there are very great administrative difficulties, and I would commend these to the consideration of my friend the Hon'ble Mover and of any gentlemen who think with him that compulsory education is essential for the elevation of the poorer classes of their countrymen. I think that there is considerable danger of handling this subject too loosely. I think that we should endeavour to handle it as closely as possible and not pay so very much attention to analogies which may be deceptive if applied to cases which are not exactly parallel. I would, therefore, like my friends to consider by what methods compulsory education would be introduced, what classes would be mainly affected, and what would be the results on those classes and on the relations of those classes with Government. The methods by which Mr. Gokhale proposed to introduce compulsory education were these. He proposed to render it optional for district and municipal boards to introduce compulsory education by means of attendance committees. Each of these boards was to be able, if it chose, to constitute an attendance committee, and on this attendance committee would fall the heavy responsibility of seeing that all the children within the area under the board's control went to school. Well, we must remember that the members of these committees and of these boards are busy men. A great many of them are lawyers in constant practice, and the rest are zamindars whose time is mainly occupied in looking after their estates. Moreover, a great many duties fall to the members of these district boards, and a great many duties fall to the members of municipal boards and these duties are often heavy. At present in my own Province, municipal boards have already appointed non-official Chairmen, and the whole tendency of the administration is to render the administration of both district and municipal boards more non-official. This means that more weighty responsibilities will fall on the non-officials who compose those boards. I think it would be asking a great deal too much of the members of these boards to ensure that every child who lived within their areas of control went to school, and I think that no attendance committee

could possibly ensure any such thing. What would really happen would be that the attempt at making all children go to school would be carried out by the subordinates of the boards, by low-paid subordinates and officials, and in the same way if Government, independently of the boards, were to introduce any system of compulsory education, the onus of working the system would largely fall on subordinate officials of Government. I consider that it would be extremely undesirable to entrust these subordinate officials with the power which would inevitably vest in them of investigating the affairs of different families, and of going round the place saying to this man and that "you have not sent so and so to school; you must send him to school at once," the man replying "I want him to be here with me and to help me in my work." I think that a system of that kind would entail a great deal of trouble, and would be liable to serious abuses. Then, supposing that the children did not go to school, the parents would have to be fined; that is they would have to be called before a Magistrate and formally fined. Well, a system of that kind seems to me likely to prove oppressive, distinctly oppressive, and I should be sorry to see it introduced, because after all the people who are most concerned are the masses. The masses who would be most concerned with any system of compulsory education would be the cultivators, that is the tenants and landless labourers and a very much less smaller class, mill and factory operatives. Other lower classes, that is shop-keepers, clerks, and village accountants, largely send their children to school because they think that the Education which the children get at school will be useful to them in after life, supposing that they follow their fathers' professions. But the cultivators do not think that the ordinary primary education conduces to make a boy a better cultivator, or to know more about crops or agriculture; they want their children to help them in their fields and they would resent intensely their children being taken away forcibly from them to go to school. I think that we should consider the ideas and needs of these uneducated people, these cultivators and landless labourers, and the mill and factory operatives; and we should not attempt to expel such ideas by force, whatever else we do. We should aim at convincing them that education is really an excellent thing for their children, and we should endeavour to induce them to send their children to school by persuasion and by no other methods. I am not dealing with the case of those parents who see the good of schools and who do not send their children there because they cannot afford it. In their case there is decidedly a need for some help, and I would never object to the extension of free education to certain classes which really need it. But before we talk about free education and before we talk about compulsory education, let us consider whether the system of primary education, which at present prevails, is really satisfying the people and whether their objections to it have not some solid background. I think that the general tendency of primary education at present is to bring boys up to be clerks, and in a far less degree, to bring them up to be efficient cultivators, or to follow successfully professions of their fathers. Whether we could not make our system of rural education more practical, whether we could not teach the boys to grow up with more knowledge of improved methods of agriculture, all these are matters for most careful consideration and I would like to bring to the notice of the Honourable Member a very interesting pamphlet which has lately been written by Mr. Freemantle, the Collector of Allahabad, who has given a great deal of attention to this subject. We want of course to provide more and more primary education for boys, whether they are sons of cultivators, or whether they are sons of dwellers in towns. We want them to learn more; we want them to become more intelligent; we want to allow the more able and ambitious a fair chance of learning what will fit them for a wider career, if they feel so disposed; but we also want to bring them up so as to be better able to follow the professions of their fathers with success, and to render their fathers assistance in their homes. I think we should consider whether or not we cannot modify our present system of primary education, and make it more elastic so that we may convince the parents that it is really a good thing for their sons. If we do that, I think we have a fair chance of achieving a great increase of primary education without attempting compulsion. If compulsion were applied, it would simply mean this, that there would sooner or later be a collision. Mr. Gokhale quite saw the danger of a collision between Government and the masses who would be affected by compulsion, and therefore proposed that compulsion should be exercised through the municipal and district boards. But it seems to me that it is really only going round the question, because after all the municipal and district boards could only exercise compulsion by introducing certain by-laws; the by-laws would have to be sanctioned by Government; if they provoked oppression and consequent tumult, the boards would have to go behind Government, and the Government would be asked 'are you really prepared to force compulsion on those people in the matter of education, or are you not'? Government would find this question exceedingly difficult to answer."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur BISHAN DUTT SHUKUL:—"The Hon'ble Member for Education has called upon us the non-officials to state if there have been any changes in the condition of things so that a change in the present policy of the State with regard to primary education could reasonably be insisted upon.

"With reference to this, I beg to point out that we are all aware what strenuous efforts, of late, have been made by the Agricultural Department, to advance the cause of agriculture, and improve the condition of the masses, but it has been our sad experience that it has been baffled in its best endeavour, owing to lack of education of the people, who are unable to grasp the instructions given to them, and it is really unfortunate that

some authorities seem to be of opinion that in India, which is an agricultural country, the amount of education required ought to be less, as I find it stated in the 'Progress of Education in India' 1907-12, Volume I, page 16.

"It is said that 'when the bulk of population is agricultural, the period of education is necessarily shorter than under more complicated social customs, and that the amount of education required is less.'

'This may perhaps be one of the causes why there has been so much delay in carrying out this most urgent reform. I respectfully submit, Sir, that this view is rather incorrect and misleading.

"Coming as I do from the interior of the district, and being deeply interested in the agricultural development of the country, and required as I am, to come into frequent contact with the ignorant and illiterate masses, I am constrained to come to this conviction, that if rural conditions have to be materially improved, if it is intended that the agriculturists should really profit by the advice of the Agricultural Department, and do away with their old and antiquated methods of cultivation, and no longer remain slaves to their long-standing prejudices and conservation, it is most essential that we must educate them and educate them, Sir, in a manner, so as to make them more efficient and prosperous.

"India, Sir, is no longer an isolated country. The Indian farmer has now been brought into contact with markets of the civilized world, and has now to compete with the more enlightened farmers of the advanced countries of Europe and America, who are actually in a superior and better position, by virtue of their expert knowledge of scientific agriculture. The Indian farmer, Sir, is thus labouring under a serious disadvantage. It is, therefore, imperative that our agriculturists should receive as much education as any other classes of people, as I feel sorry to have to observe that, notwithstanding the best efforts of the Agricultural Department, as I just stated, the progress of agricultural reforms in his country has been rather too slow, which is chiefly due to their lack of education and knowledge.

Sir, so far back as 1880, the Famine Commissioners observed that 'no general advance in the agricultural system could be expected, until the rural population had been so education will be one of the most potent factors in creating that interest, which reforms.'

"The Agricultural Conference of 1880 reiterated the same view, and Dr. Voelkar too, in his book on the improvement in Indian Agriculture suggests that 'the spread of education will be one of the most potent factors and in creating that interest, which agriculture from its wide-spread extension and importance as the staple industry of the country, both merits and demands.'

"We are certainly very grateful to the Government for their kind and sustained efforts in the cause of primary education; but after all, it will have to be admitted, Sir, that the progress already attained has not been quite satisfactory and sufficiently rapid; much yet remains to be done. That is why the enlightened public opinion in India is getting so anxious and emphatic to have primary education made compulsory, free and universal, at no distant date. If successful results are to be achieved, the pace will have to be certainly accelerated, and a more vigorous State-policy adopted and resolutely pursued, with a feeling of faith and enthusiasm for the cause.

"We are thankful to His Excellency the Viceroy for having recognised the necessity of expansion of mass education, while addressing the Conference of the Directors of Public Instruction, held in this city, some time ago, and we are sure that the Government of India are no less keen about this than ourselves. I fully realise the difficulties of the Government at this juncture. I quite feel that it may not be possible, at present, to draw up a definite and sufficiently comprehensive scheme, as suggested by my Hon'ble friend, as I am afraid it might involve the consideration of the question of 'ways and means' which would require an amount of careful thought and close attention, and which it may not be possible to expect before the termination of this unhappy war.

"The assurances given by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer the other day, in reply to the Hon'ble Mover's Resolution, bearing upon the application of savings in expenditure towards primary education, that it would be one of Government's first cares, should have filled me at least with the hope that after the termination of the war, the Government would see its way to take effective action, with a view to make primary education universal free and compulsory within a reasonable period, for which the public opinion in India has been praying for such a long time."

The Hon'ble Dr. Ter Bahadur Sapru:—"Sir, I am glad that my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sarma, has withdrawn the first part of his Resolution, for, whatever element of doubt there may have been in my mind as to its propriety, there is none whatsoever with regard to the second part of the Resolution. So far as the official side of the question is concerned, I do not think that it could possibly be more strongly put than it has been by the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nayar or Sir Verney Lovett. As regards the reply given by the Hon'ble the Education Member, I must say with all due respect that it has been extremely disappointing. It shows most clearly that, while popular opinion on this particular matter has been growing in this country in strength and volume, the Government have been moving very slowly. Six or seven years ago this question came up prominently before the public, but the Government have not changed their attitude in this matter at all. It is perfectly true that a few years ago a Resolution was issued by the Government of India in which it was said that a campaign to break down illiteracy would be

pursued in the future. Neither then was the country, nor has it since been, taken into their confidence by the Government. If the Government meant seriously to draw up a programme, we have not seen it or heard as to how it is to be given effect to. Indeed, we do not know if there is a programme at all. Meanwhile you find that all political leaders in this country have been laying year in and year out stress upon the adoption of the ideas embodied in Mr Sarma's Resolution or something akin to the same. Now, Sir, the main objection which has been urged against Mr. Sarma's proposal is, that he wants to go somewhat further than Mr Gokhale was prepared to go a few years ago. Well, Mr. Gokhale, it has been urged, wanted to give Local Boards power to introduce compulsory education within limited areas, subject to the sanction of local Governments; whereas Mr. Sarma would, by a stroke of the pen, introduce compulsion all over the country. It has been asked by the Hon'ble the Education Member where are the people who demand it? He has also asked whether Mr. Sarma and his supporters are justified in putting forward this demand so boldly, and in such unqualified terms. With regard to the alleged absence of public demand, I think it admits of a simple answer. You cannot expect uneducated people to come to you and say 'we realise clearly the need of education, and we want you to educate our children in a particular manner.' It is for their educated countrymen, it is for the Government, who have the interests of the masses at heart, to decide what is best in the interests of the uneducated people, and to say whether they are to receive education or not, and if the decision is that they are to receive education, then it is for them also to decide whether there is to be a voluntary system or a compulsory one. As regards the question of compulsory education, it is true that compulsion is not a very desirable thing, but at the same time we ought not to forget that there are some matters in regard to which compulsion is not only desirable, but in regard to which it is the duty of the State to resort to compulsion. I do not see any reason why Government should fight shy of introducing compulsion in this matter; they have compelled vaccination, and there have been no riots on that account. Then, again, I come from a Province where at least in one part of it you have compulsory *begar* which means compulsory free labour. In the division of Kumaon and among other districts in my Province, you have the right to compel a person to labour for the Government or for certain officials of Government. Have there been any riots on this account? May I be permitted to remind this Council that, while the non-official Members of the Provincial Council and the public have been urging upon the Government the abolition of the compulsory system of labour, time after time, the strongest advocates of that system are to be found among the ranks of the Government officials. Therefore, why do you fight shy of compulsion in this matter. I say it with all respect, that you protest too much when you raise your voice against the introduction of compulsion in the matter of education. If it is to the interest of the people, that they should be compelled to be educated, why should you hesitate? And after all, the Indian people are not really so excitable as they are imagined to be. If you put the matter before them in a sympathetic manner, I venture to think, Sir, that they will realise that the introduction of compulsion is really to their interest, and they will submit to it as they have submitted to compulsion in many other matters. But, in addition to this, there is the argument of experience. What has been the experience of other countries? In every civilized country or, to be more accurate, in nearly every civilized country in the west and also in Japan, compulsion alone has been found to be the most effective method of spreading primary education among the people, and I think that, if the same experiment is tried in India in a sympathetic spirit, there is no reason to anticipate any trouble, either in regard to administrative machinery, or in regard to any other matter connected with this.

"It has been urged by Sir Verney Lovett that the adoption of compulsion may lead to serious administrative difficulties, it may, he suggests, lead to riots. He has also referred to some other practical difficulties in spreading compulsory education. He asks what is the agency that we are going to employ? I submit, Sir, the agency which we are going to employ, or which we should probably employ, is the agency of the Local Boards. Surely it cannot be said that the Municipal Boards,—I am taking my province as an example with executive officers that they have now, with the non-official Chairman that they have got, and with all the facilities for work that they are now provided with—will not be able to form effective attendance committees whose duty it will be to see that children of school-going age really do attend schools. Again, it has been asked by Sir Verney Lovett whether it is a fact that the present system of education has failed. I do not know, Sir, whether it is right for any one of us to say that it has entirely failed; but it has failed at least in one material respect; it has failed to satisfy us as to the future of the problem before us. Any one who has followed the progress of education in my province during the last four or five years cannot feel confident that within the next twenty, twenty-five or say, thirty, years any very large area will have been covered so far as primary education is concerned. I am not, Sir, speaking without book. In the recent report issued by the Hon'ble Mr. De La Fosse, whose sympathy in regard to primary education in our province is well known, what do you find? He gives a sad story of primary education in the United Provinces—a story of arrested growth in real truth. It only shows that time after time during the last seven years the local Government have with the best possible intention,—I am prepared to give them credit for their good intentions,—tried to prepare schemes. Well, schemes after schemes have been attempted, but the period of gestation of these

schemes has been so prolonged that you do not find any substantial results so far. I will only read just a few passages from the last report of the Hon'ble Mr. De La Fosse. After pointing out that the Government of Sir John Hewett appointed a strong and representative Committee called the Rural Education Committee, which was dissolved in the year 1914, and the proceedings of which were never published, he points out that another inquiry was started shortly after, and speaking with regard to this Committee and the subsequent inquiry, the Director of Public Instruction says:—

'So far, then, an abortive Committee and an inconclusive inquiry were all that there was to show for the efforts to advance the cause of primary education.'

Then he points out that the Government of India issued their famous Resolution on this subject, and since then the progress has been by no means encouraging. He says with regard to the new Committee which was appointed by the Local Government:

'But the Local Government was not content to leave the case of primary education with nothing to show but a record of ineffectual effort. After making a careful estimate of the funds which it could devote to the purpose, it called together another Committee, the Primary Education Committee, to advise how best to spend the money. On the new Committee, the Indian Civil Service was represented by five out of a total of seven official members, instead of by three as in the former Committee, and the Department of Public Instructions by two officers instead of four, one of whom was a Deputy Inspector of Schools. The District Officer who in the United Provinces is by authoritative pronouncement "the fountain head of all activities in his district" was thus given a preponderating voice in the determination of a question of policy with which he was so closely concerned.'

Then towards the end of this paragraph, he says—

'But the proposal to aim at concentrating 200 scholars in a central primary school, before other schools within the primary unit can be permitted to aspire to the upper primary standard, has been definitely abandoned. The schemes instead of stereotyping the arrangement of schools for all time are now skeletons over which some day, when funds admit, a system of universal primary education may grow.'

"I think the whole Report is full of interest, and it must be an eye-opener to many persons who think that our hope lies in continuing the present system. Therefore, I submit when you remember the extremely slow pace with which we are making progress under the present system; when you remember that, although the Government have issued a Resolution, they have not laid down any definite and continuous programme, and that the Government have not taken us into their confidence as to the means which they propose to adopt, I think the only possible alternative for us non-official Members and the country is to ask for the introduction of compulsion in regard to primary education. On these grounds, I beg to support the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr Sarma."

The Hon'ble Mr. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Sir, I am constrained to remark at the outset that the Hon'ble Member for Education has failed to come to grips with his subject. He has been content to play the part of the destructive critic which I thought was the special province of non-official Members. The Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nayar has failed to disclose his hand altogether. Let me remind him that on the historic occasion to which he drew our attention, when the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale laid before this Council plans for making elementary education compulsory, his predecessor in office acknowledged it to be the duty of Government to make education universal, and he himself looked forward to making it compulsory, though not perhaps in so short a space of time as his non-official friends would have it. It was not purely destructive criticism that Sir Harcourt Butler indulged in. On the contrary, having excited hopes that sooner or later Government would embark on a bold programme of spreading elementary education he concluded with a suggestion, a positive suggestion, to this effect: 'If Hon'ble Members are so keen on having compulsory elementary education, I would suggest to them instead a more practicable course than this. Let them go into the Local Legislative Councils, and there get measures passed for allowing Municipalities and District Boards, if they cared, to make elementary education compulsory.' That was a positive suggestion he threw out, not merely to escape from the responsibility of adopting compulsion for himself, but to suggest what he thought was a more practicable course.

"Now some of us took up the idea in right earnest. In Bombay and in Madras, and, I think, in one other Province in India, Members of Local Councils have brought up Resolutions for this purpose. What was the result there? We were thrown back on the Government of India. Every such Government told those Members 'the Government of India have for the time decided against compulsion and we will not hear you on that subject, here.' We are coming here now to ask you once more, and if you do not return a satisfactory answer, I can only say that you treat us like the rotten pumpkin in the old story, where two grown-up boys, intending to have a rough amusement, take up a little child and one of them tells him 'here is a rotten pumpkin, I do not want it,' and throws him across to the other. And the other boy says 'nor do I want a rotten pumpkin' and throws him back. So here we are beaten to and fro between this and the Local Councils, but we do not get any forrader. I really wish to ask the Hon'ble Member for Education to consider seriously why his Department was created. I remember, Sir, quite clearly that at the time the Department of Education was created, and a Minister for Education appointed with a whole establishment, it was said in Parliament by the Under Secretary of

plead for our less fortunate brethren for the same advantages which we were able to secure earlier in our social and political evolution. Well, Sir, if that is so, if the experience, I was talking of Austria-Hungary, but come to Germany, to France, to England itself, a very conservative country in many ways where voluntary education was at first tried and had then to be given up because that would not do, if the experience of these countries satisfies us that some method of compulsion is necessary, then it stands to reason that in India also compulsion is necessary. The next question that arises is this; Will you venture in India to impose compulsion upon the people having regard to the machinery that is in the hands of Government, or the machinery which has been suggested? My friend, Dr Sapru, has referred to compulsory measures of sanitation to which I need not refer again. But what is our criminal law? What are the many penal laws that you have from time to time enacted? Are they not compulsory measures, and has there been any riot because these measures have been introduced for the benefit of the State, and is the State less interested in the question of the education of the people than in the many questions which affect their domestic or social life? If that is conceded—as I think it must be conceded—even by those whose minds have not expanded by coming in contact with the growing ideas of the outside world, even the minds of those who have come to this country as boys and have lived here all their lives amidst surroundings to which they have become accustomed, and therefore they know no better, even they must admit that the education of the masses is the primary duty and essential duty of the State. If that is so, what is there to frighten you? I appeal to the experience of your own legislation and legislative methods; I appeal to past facts; what is there to frighten you in the doctrine of a very mild method of compulsion, which would be exercised by the people upon themselves for their own interests and their own benefit? It is true indeed, as my friend on my left has suggested, that 'your text-books are faulty, your schools are faulty, your systems are faulty, and therefore things have not improved.' But those are only questions of method and can be easily dealt with. My friend, Sir Verney Lovett, says an agriculturist does not care to read the books that are at present prescribed for students in elementary schools. That may or may not be. Assuming that this is so, is it beyond the capacity of the Government of India, presided over by a highly salaried Education Member, assisted by highly salaried Secretaries and supported by the new-fangled office of the Education Commissioner, is it beyond the capacity of these gentlemen, with their departments and with the assistance of such non-official Members as are willing to give their advice and help, to devise a system of text-books which will satisfy the agricultural and industrial population? Is it impossible? Have not other countries grappled with and solved it and cannot we do so? Will the Government of India confess its ignorance and its inability to grapple with and solve problems which so closely concern the agricultural and industrial population? I am sure not; I am sure my friends opposite will say 'never for a moment level against us this charge of incompetency, for we are not incompetent.' I will admit they are not, only they view the question from a wrong point of view; they will not put themselves in the position that they ought to. My friend, the Education Member has said that the masses do not want it, or at least have not come forward to demand it, if they have not expressed an over-powering desire to be educated, I will ask him where is the country in the world where the masses have so expressed their desire to be educated, where is it—in the East or in the West? What is the function of the educated community in a country if they do not do what is good for their less fortunate brethren, in regard to social, religious or educational reforms? Their avocation would be gone if they waited till a demand came from the masses; it is an axiom of human evolution that all great questions of reform must proceed from a certain section of the people, and from them permeate to the masses. It has been said, and it is a very curious charge—in one breath it is said 'your masses are illiterate and are therefore silent' and in the next 'your masses are silent and therefore illiterate and must remain so.' I do not see the cogency of the argument. It may have been said on this occasion, when the Empire is engaged in a struggle for its existence, and we should have been prepared to hear from Government such a statement, that 'this is not the time when you should put forward this claim, wait until this hideous nightmare is removed from our breasts, give the Government of India at least one chance to justify itself when the time comes. There are many things in which we may differ, but we are agreed on the necessity of the educational enlightenment, the happiness, contentment and elevation of the people.' If the Government had said so, we should have rested content and brought the question forward at a more opportune moment, but now that the question has been brought forward, we certainly expected from the Education Member and the Government of India a more sympathetic response to the Resolution. I do not wish to take up any more of the time of the Council, but I do hope that better counsels will prevail, that wisdom will come, even though late, and that the Government of India will seriously consider its decision and accept the principle enunciated in the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Sarma."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur:—"Sir, at this late hour I do not rise to inflict a speech on the Council, but I beg the opportunity of saying a few words. I have every sympathy with the spirit of the Resolution. Primary education is, without doubt, one of the greatest needs of the country, and as such it ought to be one of the principal charges on the revenues of the country. The people have now for many years been demanding a system of universal primary education, and the subject has also engaged the attention of the Government. During Lord Minto's Viceroyalty, we were assured that

a scheme for an extension of education, with a view to ultimately making it universal, was in the course of preparation and would soon be given effect to. For reasons unknown to the public, however, it was delayed, and never saw the light of day. In January 1912, His Majesty, the King-Emperor, in his reply to the address presented by the University of Calcutta, expressed his deep sympathy with the demand for national education, and expressed his earnest hope that every Indian home would be brightened by the lamp of knowledge. It is not too much, therefore, to ask the Government to accept the principle of this Resolution. But I fear it may not be possible for the Government to give effect to this principle just at this moment when the best energies and resources of the Government are required, and are being utilised, in the defence of the Empire. But we do hope that at the first opportunity after the war, when the finances of the country improve, and when Government and the country are free from the embarrassing and anxious thoughts which now occupy their minds, steps and effective steps would be taken to give effect to the question of free and primary education. With these few words, I heartily support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MIAN MUHAMMAD SHAFI :—" Sir, I wish the Hon'ble the Education Member had not met the attack of my Hon'ble friend Mr Sarma by the counter-attack in which he has indulged. Replying to the Agra Municipal address, His Excellency the Viceroy announced that primary education, the training of teachers, the improvement of female education, and the co-ordination between the various spheres of primary, secondary and university education were engaging the earnest attention of the Government of India Now, if the Hon'ble the Education Member had to-day told us a little of the result of this consideration of the problem of primary education, with which he apparently, according to His Excellency's declaration, has been engaged for some time, and had met the Resolution in the spirit indicated by the Hon'ble Mr. Basu towards the end of his speech, that is to say, if he had told Mr Sarma ' the present is not the proper opportunity for putting forward the kind of Resolution that you have done; we ourselves are engaged in the consideration of this problem of vital interest to the Indian masses, and the result of this deep and careful consideration will no doubt, after the conclusion of the war when we shall have matured our plans and evolved a scheme suitable to the circumstances of this country, be announced to the people and action will be taken thereafter,' I am perfectly certain that Hon'ble Members, who are all sincere well-wishers of the expansion of elementary education among the Indian masses, would have been satisfied, and my Hon'ble friend Mr Sarma probably would not have insisted upon his Resolution going to a Division. But unfortunately the Hon'ble the Education Member has not thought fit to deal with the question in that manner. As I read it, the Resolution proposed by my Hon'ble friend does not advocate the introduction of compulsion immediately, or even immediately after the war, for the purpose of expansion of elementary education among the Indian masses. What he has advocated in his Resolution is this, that a scheme whereby it may be made universal, compulsory and free throughout British India within a period of 15 years may be drawn up and sanctioned at an early date, and he wants this to be done as soon as possible after the termination of the war. That is to say, the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma in his Resolution requests the Government of India to draw up a scheme, as a result of which elementary education among the Indian masses might be made universal, free and compulsory within a period of 15 years. Now, Sir, I would remind the Hon'ble Members of what that selfless patriot, the late Mr. Gokhale, said during the Budget Debate of 1906 with reference to the line of action which the Government should adopt in regard to the question of expansion of elementary education among the Indian masses. This is what he said :—

' My Lord, the question of mass education in this country has been neglected much too long, and the Government must lose no more time in waking up to its responsibilities in the matter. What is needed is a clear aim and a resolute pursuit of that aim in a feeling of faith and with enthusiasm for the cause. The first step is to make primary education free in all schools throughout the country.'

" Then he refers to the total expense which this will involve and goes on to say :—

' The next step will be to make this education compulsory for boys in the Presidency-towns and perhaps in a few other leading towns. When the minds of the people have been accustomed to the idea of compulsion in the matter of education, the area of compulsion may be gradually extended till at last in the course of 20 years or so from now we have in our midst a system of compulsory and free education throughout the country.'

" Hon'ble Members will have noticed that in this weighty pronouncement Mr. Gokhale advocated that elementary education should first be made free, and after it has been made free, the experiment of compulsion might be introduced in some of the leading Presidency-towns, and when people become accustomed gradually to the idea of compulsion, then the area of compulsion should be extended and enlarged until at least in a period of twenty years we have a system of free and compulsory education throughout the country. Five years after this expression of opinion, Mr. Gokhale introduced into this Council a Bill which was, as I then submitted, not an Elementary Education Bill strictly so called, but a Compulsory Education Bill, pure and simple. As I then pointed out, it was a case of placing the cart before the horse. Hon'ble Members who were in this Council during the Spring Session of 1912 will remember that I gave expression to the views of those who were opposed to the Bill as put forward by Mr. Gokhale, and not to the principle of free

and compulsory education. The difference lay only in the method to be adopted. And with reference to the opinion of those who opposed the Bill as put forward, I ventured to point out that the position taken up by them amounted to this:—

'Compulsion is the last rung in the educational ladder. An effort to reach the top of the ladder by one long jump may result in a tumble down highly injurious to national progress. You must proceed step by step in order to secure a steady and enduring national advancement. The first rung in this ladder is the establishment of a school in every village and provision of a large staff of duly qualified teachers, which you do not now possess for these schools. The next is the adoption of measures to make elementary education ultimately free. These measures are certain to give such a tremendous impetus to the widespread extension of elementary education among the Indian masses as will delight the hearts of most ardent advocates of national progress. And if the results should happen to be still unsatisfactory, there will then be time to think of compulsion.'

Hon'ble Members will thus notice that, according to the line indicated in these words, what was necessary was to adopt a scheme by which the first step shall be to increase the number of primary schools in this country in order to bring the means of education within easy reach of the masses. The next step indicated was to make education free, and if the resulting progress was still unsatisfactory, then undoubtedly resort to compulsion gradually and carefully in the manner indicated by Mr Gokhale in 1906 would be justified. But unfortunately little has been done during the intervening years, with the result that the progress of elementary education has, during the last five years, been very slow. What is the inevitable result of such a state of things? The inevitable consequence of such a state of things is this, that there has been during the last five years a tremendous change in public opinion in this country. Hon'ble Members who were present in this Council in 1912 will remember that I presented at that time an analysis of the written opinions sent up from all parts of the country, and showed that the preponderance of opinions, including opinions of such progressive bodies as the Municipal Corporation of Bombay which was then presided over by that veteran politician, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and the opinions of stalwart radicals such as my friend the Hon'ble Raja of Mahmudabad, were absolutely opposed to the introduction of compulsion.

"But as I said, a great change has come over public opinion during the last five years. So far as one can judge now, there is a preponderance of opinion in this country among all sections of the people in favour of the adoption of some scheme, some practical scheme, of free and compulsory education. If my learned friend had to-day advocated the introduction of compulsion at once, I certainly would not have been prepared to support him, particularly in view of the existing conditions, but what he advocates in his Resolution is this, that the Government of India should prepare a scheme whereby during the course of the next 15 years, elementary education should become universal, free and compulsory. I think that the Hon'ble the Education Member ought to have met this proposal on entirely different lines, and ought not to have simply pointed out that Mr. Gokhale's Bill having been rejected, the Resolution put forward demanding even more than what Mr. Gokhale did, cannot be accepted by the Government of India. To my mind the Resolution put forward by Mr. Sarma does not ask for more than what was proposed in Mr. Gokhale's Bill. On the contrary, all it asks for is, the preparation of a scheme which would result during the next 15 years—not immediately but during the course of the next 15 years—in making elementary education free and compulsory.

"These are the few observations I wish to offer on the Resolution which has my entire support."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"SIR, the importance of the question raised by the motion is my only excuse for rising to speak on it at this hour, for, Sir, there is no subject which is of greater importance to the welfare of the people of India than this question of their education, and the discussion shows the need for hammering this question further in order that something substantial should be achieved. There are very few countries in which the need for educating the people was recognised so early as it was in India. There is probably no other country in which less has been achieved. And this is a sad reflection. In the Despatch of 1854 the Court of Directors outlined a system of national education. Schools were to be established, vernacular education was to be promoted and education was to be made universal. Ever since that the Government of India have on numerous occasions acknowledged in the most eloquent terms that it is their duty to bring the blessings of education home to the people entrusted to their care. It is scarcely necessary to refer to them. The recommendations of the Education Commission of 1882 were very comprehensive. If they had been carried out, there would not have been such a discussion to-day as the one we have had, but we should have rejoiced in the progress that would have been achieved during the interval. The Government of India's latest Resolution, to which attention has been drawn, clearly re-affirmed the duty of the Government to provide primary education for the people. In the debate raised by Mr. Gokhale, to which also reference has been made, the words used by Sir Harcourt Butler did not leave any doubt that, though the Government of India were not prepared then to commit themselves to a system of free and compulsory education, even to the limited extent advocated by Mr Gokhale, they were determined to combat ignorance throughout the country, and to make education universal. But, Sir, notwithstanding all that, the actual results which have been achieved are extremely meagre, and it is our duty to inquire what is it that lies at the root of this slow and unsatisfactory

progress. What is it that has obstructed progress? And I say with great deference, and with much regret, that it is the fact that the Government of India have never yet truly realised their great responsibility in the matter of the education of the people. I submit, Sir, that if that responsibility were realised, if the conviction took possession of the minds of the Government of India that this was a duty which must be done, which could not be left undone no difficulty of funds would have been allowed to stand so long in the way of its being done, for it was only the difficulty of funds, as Lord Curzon said many years ago, which stood in the way of the education of the people.

"Sir, the present war has taught us many lessons, and one of the lessons we have learnt is, that we have to build up the strength of our people in order that we should not, by our weakness, tempt stronger but less moral people to attack us. The second lesson it has taught us, that one of the causes of the war is an economic warfare among certain nations, and that this economic warfare rages with greater fierceness after the war is over. To protect them from military warfare, it is necessary that the people should be made more efficient, in order to protect them from the economic warfare that lies before us, it is necessary that the people should be made more efficient, and there is no means but one, namely education, by which the people can be made physically, morally and intellectually more efficient to protect themselves in military warfare and economic war. The experience of civilized countries in the West has proved this. Every civilized country has recognised that the best thing it can do for the protection and preservation of its people, is to give them the right kind of elementary education. England has adopted that system. So has France. So have Germany, the United States and Japan. There is hardly any country of importance in the West which has not adopted the system of compulsory primary education, or made education universal among its people. The recognition of the importance of the education of the people was one of the great lessons which Russia, which was very backward among the nations of the West, learnt from the Russo-Japanese War. It is important to draw attention to this fact here for there may be some people who might think—in fact some remarks which have been made show that there are some who think—that this is an inopportune time to raise the question of universal primary education which would involve great expenditure. With due deference to those who take that view, I submit that the question of the education of the people should be treated as standing on the same footing as the question of organising the man-power of the country for war and of creating munitions. Russia discovered that after the Russo-Japanese War. In his book on Self-Government in Russia,—Professor Paul Vinogradoff, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford—says:—

'The commotion of the Japanese War and of the constitutional changes produced by it called forth an unprecedented activity of the State in regard to popular education. As it was recognised after the Crimean War that drill-sergeants were not the most important public officers, even so it was felt after the Japanese War that Russian disasters had been brought about by the neglect of intellectual efficiency and of popular education.' The honour of making a real start in that direction belongs to the Third Duma, the popular Duma. They passed a law in 1908 and laid down the very principle for which my friend Mr Sarma here contends, namely, that the State ought to take up the responsibility of educating the people. Enormous sums were voted, the necessary calculations of prospective expenditure were made, and it was eventually decided that the goal of universal instruction must be reached by 1924. How earnest and determined they were to achieve the result is evidenced by the fact that the expenditure for all forms of public instruction was actually doubled in the interval between 1907 and 1912, rising from 85 millions to 170 millions!

"Thus much with regard to the necessity of educating the people to make them efficient from the military point of view. Now, as regards the economic point of view. From day to day it is being forced on the attention of the public and of the Government that the Indian workman is being driven to the wall in the competition with the foreign workman. Things made in Japan are now flooding our markets. The Japanese people have received an education which enables them to produce cheaper and more beautiful things than our people are able to. 97 per cent of the boys and 95 per cent. of the girls of school-going age are literate in Japan. Japanese receive technical education. They produce things which are much more attractive to our people here than what they can make themselves. The result is that they are taking possession of our markets, they are steadily increasing their imports to India. So also are several other countries. In a book on industrial efficiency the writer points out that only that nation has any chance in the modern economic warfare, which has taken the best pains to educate its people. That being so, Sir, I submit that the conviction has yet to sink into the minds of the Government of India that it is their supreme duty to educate the people entrusted to their care, in order that they should be able to protect themselves in the struggle to which they are exposed. Once it has, I have no doubt that the progress of education will be ensured, and that all that is necessary will be done to achieve it. Has anybody ever heard during the last sixty years that the Government of India have abandoned any scheme of the necessity of which they were fully satisfied, because they could not find money? If the Government of India once come to the conclusion that it is their duty to find money for primary education, as it is their duty to find money for defence works

on the frontier or for equipping the army, I am sure that they will find it. They can resort to fresh taxation for the purpose. This may lead to some hardship, but they will be able to find the money for education as certain as they are able to find money for defence works, once the conviction has settled in their mind that it is as much their duty to promote the one as it is to promote the other.

"I hope, Sir, that the discussion which has been raised to-day will have the effect of awakening the Government of India to a clear realisation of the situation. I am very sorry that I should be speaking in the terms in which I am speaking. I mean no disrespect, but I do feel that the Government of India have not yet discharged this primary duty to the people who have been entrusted to their care; and the result of it is that in every direction the people of India are suffering from the effects of ignorance which is so often accompanied by misery and suffering. A large number of the deaths among the people from preventible causes is traceable to no small extent to their ignorance and its inevitable concomitant superstition. The economically weak condition of the people is to no small extent due to their being dependent upon foreign countries for things which they ought to be able to manufacture within their own country out of the raw materials which abound in it. Once the question is taken up in real earnest, the objections which have been urged will disappear. With due respect to my friend, the Hon'ble Sir Verney Lovett, I fear that he has taken an exaggerated view of the administrative difficulties which might arise if compulsion were adopted. I do not share his apprehensions, and I venture to say that there will not be a single riot produced if compulsion be adopted, for the simple reason that the Resolution does not propose, as my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi has just now pointed out, that compulsion should be introduced to-morrow. It says a scheme should be devised by which, in the course of 15 years, primary education should be made universal, compulsory and free. It does not mean that a law will be passed exactly in the terms of the Resolution. When an enactment comes to be considered all reasonable provisions will be made to guard against any power being exercised in a manner likely to press harshly upon the people. Provision will be made for exemptions, provision will be made for not having recourse to penal provisions until a certain time had elapsed and certain conditions had been established. Some conditions similar to those which the late Mr. Gokhale urged in his Bill, and to which reference has been made, will not be absent from the enactment if one should be undertaken and passed. So that there is no reason to apprehend that if a law making primary education compulsory within the course of 15 years or so were passed, any untoward results would arise. On the contrary, Sir, I think my esteemed friend will agree with me that there is an ever-growing desire for instruction among the people. The people do want more and more education for their sons. The cultivators, the landless labourers, all want it. I also know of peons in Government service earning Rs. 6 or 7 per mensem, who pinch themselves hard to make a saving out of their little incomes in order to give education to their sons. The desire for education is keen, it is growing and I believe that not much compulsion will have to be resorted to if the scheme is properly worked. If, in the end, in some cases it should be necessary to resort to compulsion, it will only be done when those to whom powers are given will have considered the matter from every possible point of view and come to the decision that it was right in all the circumstances of the case to resort to compulsion..... ".

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid I must ask the Hon'ble Member to bring his remarks to a conclusion. It is very late."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"I should like to have another five minutes."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"I will give you another minute".

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"I only ask for just a few minutes more".

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"It is half past five now. I must really ask Members to confine their remarks to within a minute or two of the quarter of an hour allowed to them".

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"In that case I would ask you to adjourn the house till to-morrow. This is not a matter on which we should close a discussion in this manner. It will not be fair to the Government, it will not be fair to the people, and it will not be fair to the Council. I therefore appeal to you, Sir, if you are going to apply the closure... ".

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"I do not propose to apply the closure. I propose to allow every Member of this Council to speak for the time allotted to him by the rules. I am only calling the attention of the Hon'ble Member to the fact that he has already spoken for eighteen minutes."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Very well, Sir. I will try to finish in two minutes more. So far as regards the objection regarding the curriculum, I entirely agree with my friend the Hon'ble Sir Verney Lovett. I fear that his point of view has not been properly appreciated, namely, that the course should be made more practical. That is a crying necessity.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the objections raised by the Hon'ble Member for Education, I submit it is not for us to answer those objections. I decline his invitation to do so. I say that you have before you the example of all the other Governments to guide

you as to the procedure which has to be followed where education is made compulsory. Follow the course that they have followed and your difficulties will disappear.

"There is only one other remark I have to make, and that is with regard to the Bill introduced by Mr. Gokhale. Many people have laid stress upon it. They forget, Sir, that Mr. Gokhale introduced the Bill many years ago. If he were alive to-day, I claim that he would have asked for a larger measure because the more modest measure he then proposed had not been carried out. Events have moved fast and, therefore, it is no argument to say that we are now asking for more than Mr. Gokhale asked for. It has also been urged that Mr. Gokhale in his Bill provided some safeguards, which have not been proposed to-day. On that point all I would say is that, if a measure is enacted, all the necessary safeguards and limitations will be provided.

"In the end my modification of the Resolution before us, and in order to make it more acceptable, I propose for the consideration of the Government of India that a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri, the Hon'ble Mr. Basu, the Hon'ble Mr. Haque, the Hon'ble Dr. Sapru, the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah and the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi be appointed to draw up a scheme whereby primary education may be made universal, compulsory and free throughout British India within a reasonable period, not exceeding 20 years, and submit it to the Council by the next winter Session. I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma will accept this modification of his Resolution, and I hope that the Government will give it the consideration which, in my humble opinion, it deserves. A scheme will then be carefully thought out. We shall meet and consider all the *pros and cons* and all the objections that can be urged, and submit a scheme which, I hope, the Government will find worthy of being accepted."

The Hon'ble KHAN ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN:—"Sir, after the eloquent speeches which my Hon'ble colleagues have just delivered . . . . . ."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU:—"Sir, will you not have some consideration for the feelings of mere mortals and adjourn the meeting till to-morrow?"

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"I am sure the Hon'ble Member knows that to-morrow is a Budget day and we cannot impinge on that. We must finish the discussion of this Resolution this evening."

The Hon'ble KHAN ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN:—"There would seem to be no justification for me, Sir, to prolong the discussion any longer, but I desire to show how my own province is situated as regards free primary education. The Punjab Educational Code provides, in article 113, that the children of agriculturists and village kamins shall be exempted from the payment of tuition fees in all primary classes, except the upper primary classes of Anglo-Vernacular schools in which half-rates shall be levied. The children of parents who are too poor to pay fees may be exempted from payment of fees up to a limit of 25 per cent of the total number on the rolls of Vernacular schools and departments, and 10 per cent in the Anglo-Vernacular departments and Schools. The children of teachers employed in recognised schools whose salary does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem shall be exempted from the payment of fees in Vernacular schools and departments. There is a note on this, that the persons in these districts to be treated as agriculturists and village kamins will be determined by the Deputy Commissioner in consultation with the Inspector of Schools. The term 'agriculturist', as used in this article, is intended to denote (*a*) any owner or tenant of land who in person, and not merely through tenants, agents or servants, engages in the work of cultivation; (*b*) agricultural labourers, and (*c*) soldiers and other similar employees of Government who clearly belong to the cultivating classes and who, if they were living at their homes, would in person engage in the work of cultivation. *Note 2.*—Scholarship-holders should not as a rule be exempted from payment of fees.

"Now, Sir, about 55 per cent of the population of the Punjab are dependent on agriculture, and 20 per cent are dependent on industry. These include village kamins, say about 10 per cent. This makes up a total of 68. The 25 per cent remaining can be exempted on the score of poverty. Deducting 25 per cent out of 32 we get 8. So what I would urge on the attention of the Council is that only 8 per cent probably remain who would give fees and in this manner three-fourths of the population are already entitled to exemption. The total fees received out of those who would in this manner pay it, would be about a lakh of rupees. It now remains to be seen whether this lakh of rupees, it would be wise to remit. The fee which is levied from these people is roughly from one anna to 5 annas per mensem, which is merely nominal; and the people who pay it are well-to-do and can very well afford to pay it; and if this one lakh of rupees were remitted, it would kill at a stroke from three to four hundred schools which are maintained by this amount, taking at the rate of Rs. 250 per mensem per school. In these circumstances, Sir, I do not think that in the Punjab it would be wise to remit this one lakh of rupees which is realised from people who can very well afford to pay it. Besides this, the demand for popular education is daily growing, especially English education which is certainly more expensive than Vernacular education; and under these circumstances, to exempt those people who can well afford to pay this fee, will not be wise.

"Now, Sir, situated as we are—in the Punjab, as I have explained, free primary education practically prevails in the province—the point now to be considered is whether the element or principle of compulsion can be applied or should be applied to the Punjab.

Sir, in view of the coming reforms and in view of future contingencies arising out of the recommendations of the Industrial Commission, it may perhaps be that trained and intelligent labour will be required for any industries which may be established after the war and as the result of this war. And for this reason, if any industries are established in the Punjab—I am only speaking about the Punjab, I am not taking the whole of India into consideration—I would say that some provision may be made for the supply of trained and intelligent labour. Besides this, Sir, if the movement for local self-government were to be developed, we should require a certain amount of intelligent voters who would take an enlightened part in the development of the scheme. I have had some experience of Lahore during the past municipal elections, and I can say from my own personal experience that there were voters who did not know how to sign their voting papers, and in this manner their credulity and their ignorance were exploited by interested people. If Government accepts partially the principle which the Hon'ble Mover has embodied in his Resolution, I would say that in the beginning an experiment may be tried in the urban areas alone and after that, if it succeeds, the element of free primary education may be extended to rural areas. But I would say this, that since one remedy cannot be applied to the whole of India, and each Province has got its own peculiarities, Local Governments might be given the option to frame rules as to the areas or the localities where this scheme can take effect.

"Sir, one point more and that is that compulsory education should not be extended to girls' schools. In the Punjab, I would say that this measure as regards girls' schools will be very much resented, and I hope that it will not be extended to girls' schools."

The Hon'ble Mr. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR:—"Sir, on behalf of the Zemindars, I beg to support this Resolution. At one time, certain people considered that railways were constructed to bind India and that telegraphs were constructed to fence India. At that time perhaps the Zemindars thought that the spread of primary education would spread the horrors of socialism in India and so opposed free and compulsory elementary education. But now those antiquated notions have vanished away. I agree with my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Shafi, that the angle of vision of the aristocracy has changed and they do not oppose it now as once they did on the belief that this kind of education went a great way towards the spread of socialism. The instances of Germany has clearly shown that the spread of education, both elementary and higher, is not incompatible with their autocratic authority in any sphere. The opposition that is always attendant on any new measure has disappeared, and now there is a cry for it from all quarters. We are bringing in this question often only because the Government have not taken such action as was promised us at the time when our late lamented friend Mr. Gokhale introduced his Bill. We are not particular as to which Government, Provincial or Imperial, bears the burden of the cost of education, and I see that the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma too does not press that part of his Resolution. It is only insisted on that an early programme should be drawn up whereby primary education should be made universal, free and compulsory to the male population of the elementary school-going age. Here I should like to point out that the expansion of primary education should not at all be at the cost of the expansion at higher education. I beg to support this Resolution heartily."

The Hon'ble Mr. MAZHARUL HAQUE:—"Sir, as you have ruled that we must finish the debate to-day, I have no desire to keep Members of this Council away from their 4 o'clock tea; it is now nearly 6 o'clock. I have to make one observation only, and that is this. In 1912, when my late lamented friend, Mr. Gokhale, had brought his Elementary Education Bill, I gave my humble support to that Bill; and to-day's debate has really not brought out anything new. But it has given me peculiar pleasure to find that my old friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi, with whom I had rather sharp differences on this subject, has now come round to my view, and his powerful advocacy is now at the disposal of the Mussalman community. I am sure that to-morrow when the report of this discussion is printed in the papers, the Muhammadan community, which is certainly at one with the present Resolution, will be very glad indeed, and will welcome the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi's support."

The Hon'ble Sir J. S. HOSALD:—"Sir, I am in sympathy with free primary education, but on the subject of compulsion, may I say that when plague first appeared in this country the Government tried compulsion in order to save the people from the scourge and to educate them how to grapple with it. The people resented this interference, resorted to riots, and assaulted officials, both subordinate and superior. Compulsory measures had to be relaxed; the people were appeased and in time worked out their own salvation. Though I hope education is not so terrible as plague, yet the people may resent the imposition of compulsory measures, and I hope my Hon'ble colleagues will excuse me for saying that it is well to hasten gently, and there is no doubt that primary education in India will also work out its own salvation in the fulness of time."

The Hon'ble Mr H. SHARP:—"Sir, I had not intended to say anything about this Resolution until I heard the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr Srinivasa Sastri and the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah. I gathered that the former accused the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair of playing the role of a destructive critic; he led us to understand that the Department of Education, beyond being in several ways rather troublesome, had done very little as yet, especially in the matter of elementary education; and he urged the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair to go on boldly and get much more money. I can assure the Hon'ble Member that Sir Sankaran

Noir is far from being in the least blind to his responsibility as regards elementary education, and that he spends much of the day in working out plans for the spread of elementary education and for the methods by which it may be financed, and I should not mind wagering that he dreams a good deal about it in the night too. If the effects are not so visible as people would wish, that is because the detailed schemes of primary education have to be worked out very largely by Local Governments and by local authorities. All that the Government of India can do in this behalf is to set a broad policy and help in finding the funds. The Department of Education did set a broad policy in 1913, and not content with that, it also in that year called upon the Local Governments to send in programmes for three years. Those programmes have not been kept a secret; they have been laid upon the table, if I remember aright; and, as I calculate those programmes, they would add in each of the three years some three hundred thousand pupils to the elementary schools.

"Now, as regards what the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah said, we have not merely made schemes. The Department of Education have also managed to get money and considerable progress has been made. During the three years when we were really getting a considerable amount of grant, the average increase of pupils in primary schools happens to be just what came out in the programmes of the Local Governments, namely, almost three hundred thousand additions a year.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma is very ambitious; he goes further than the late Mr. Gokhale would go. If I understood him aright, he reckoned that there were 18 million boys to be educated. The late Mr. Gokhale took the total figure at 12½ millions. I think that that was too modest a figure. But, for the moment accepting it, let us see how it works out. The late Mr. Gokhale reckoned that there were 4 million boys under education. If we consider that there are now 5½ millions under elementary education of one sort or another, which probably is about a fair estimate, and if we supposed that the increases of which I have spoken were confined to boys, a simple calculation would show that the increase we had during the three years of prosperity and the increase contemplated by Local Governments would complete the programme in about 23 years against Mr. Sarma's 16 years—that is, if we accept Mr. Gokhale's figures.

"Of course it is a matter of very great regret that the war has put an end to the prosperity which enabled that great advance—no, I will not say *great* advance—that advance to which I have alluded to be made under the voluntary system.

"I do not propose to touch on the general principles which underlie this Resolution, save to express, if indeed it is needful for me to do so, the great sympathy I feel with those principles. The Resolution comes in the form of a request for a scheme. Owing to the present financial stringency we have many schemes, and unfortunately these schemes have got for the time to be shelved. The sight of pigeon-holed schemes is necessarily a melancholy one, and I trust that the Hon'ble Member will not increase the prevailing depression by asking us to add to those which are already on the shelves yet another—a scheme which must involve hundreds of thousands of schools, millions of pupils and many crores of rupees."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA:—"Sir, I am extremely thankful to my Hon'ble friends for the cordial support they have accorded to my Resolution. The Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair does not brush aside my request as one which is impossible of acceptance but he asks me and he asks my brother Members, to produce a mandate from the people that they do really want compulsory and free education within a definite period. I accept the challenge, and I can assure the Hon'ble Member that we will do our level best to get the required mandate, and we sincerely hope that the Government will be pleased to see, if the people back the request, that no further excuses will be forthcoming from the Government that the scheme is not expedient or is not in the interests of good Government. It is said that my scheme is more ambitious than Mr. Gokhale's, that that was rejected and that it is therefore hardly fair that my more ambitious scheme should be accepted. I am sorry that the scope of my Resolution does not seem to have been clearly understood. Mr. Gokhale asked for the immediate introduction of compulsory education in certain specified areas subject to certain conditions. I do not ask that any such immediate compulsion be enforced in any area. What I said was that the only way of arranging for the acceptance of the principles of free and compulsory education is this—let the Government tell the people that they have a scheme whereby they hope to achieve it within a definite period and accustom them to the idea by slow and gradual introduction of the principle in practice. In the past, primary education has suffered grievously by the want of a scheme, it was spasmodic, and I should have expected that the Government would have taken us into their secrets a little and told us what they hoped was the period within which those 91,000 schools would be started in the not distant future. A ray of light has been cast on the matter by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp. In the course of his remarks to-day, if I understood him aright, he seemed to think that the not distant future would be 23 years possibly. If that be so, we must express our deep disappointment that in 23 years the Government of India should see fit to educate 4½ millions. In 23 years the increase in the number of pupils of school-going age will be more than 4½ millions, and therefore if the scheme provides only for 4½ that will hardly meet the growing population....."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP:—"That was not the point; I said 23 years for educating not 4½ millions but 7 millions."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma.—"The scheme at any rate embraced 4½ millions; I am glad that it is 7 millions, that is a little more hopeful. Sir, I respectfully urge that I am not now asking for the addition of another useless scheme. We have been told by the Government that they are looking at the question from the standpoint that I am urging, namely, of making education free and compulsory at a not distant date. What I want is that education should be made free and compulsory within a definite period, be it 15 or 20 or 25 years. I hope, therefore, it will not be considered that my scheme is more ambitious than Mr. Gokhale's inasmuch as it differs widely from his. I have quoted the Department of Public Instruction in my favour as indicating that the absence of a scheme of a finance—not merely a scheme of educational expansion (an education scheme unsupported by a scheme of finance is useless)—is interfering with the healthy growth of primary education. Then the Hon'ble Sir S. Nair said that the cry from Madras was that owing to inefficient education the duration of school life is very limited. That was one of the very points I urged. I submit that it is not due to inefficient teachers alone; that difficulty has been experienced in countries where more efficient teachers could be procured; it is due to the inherent weakness of the voluntary system, which has been tried and abandoned elsewhere; the same experiment is being tried here in spite of the experience of Western and Eastern countries alike. I hope the Government will no longer waste their time in trying to see whether by persuasion or increased efficiency they can increase the period of school-life. The difficulties that were raised by the Hon'ble Sir V. Lovatt do not really come within the scope of the Resolution as I have put it, because the administrative difficulties he suggested may perhaps have some force at the present moment, but I have not asked for a scheme of that description for general or immediate enforcement. I suggested that the experiment might be tried in favourable localities so that the people may get accustomed to the idea and, as has been forcibly pointed out by Mr. Jinnah, these administrative difficulties will always arise, have always arisen and they have to be met, and it is no answer to say that there are administrative difficulties.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Donald said that the Government would burn their fingers badly if they tried compulsion and should therefore be cautious in introducing any scheme wherein compulsion would be an element. Sir, people who were not at the back of Government in their plague measures are now at their back. They appreciate the motives of Government and will be at the back of Government in this measure. There is no danger of any misunderstanding on a question like this. There would be no unwillingness to send students, as has been observed in other countries also, but that is inevitable, and I therefore submit that that is no answer to my request that compulsion should be the final word in the matter. That has been already accepted by the Government. The only question is one of funds and one of time. I hope that the Resolution as I put it, or in the manner Mr. Malaviya put it,—does not matter how it is put, the substance is the same—would find acceptance at the hands of Government, because it is absolutely necessary in the interests of the people that this question of primary education should be treated as a subject for post-war reform, a boon to be conferred upon the people in order to show the earnestness of the Government in the improvement of the masses whose destinies they wield....."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"I understand the Hon'ble Member withdraws the first part of his Resolution?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"I withdraw the first part, Sir."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"I am afraid the rest of the Resolution will not read very well. I propose to put it as nearly as I can to the sense."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma:—"I mean the Resolution itself."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"The question is that the following Resolution be adopted:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a scheme whereby primary education may be made universal, compulsory and free throughout British India within a period of 15 years may be drawn up and sanctioned at an early date and introduced as soon as possible after the termination of the War.'

The motion was put and the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes—21.	Noes—34.
The Hon'ble Sir P. D. Pattani.	The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock.
" Dr. T. B. Sapru.	" Sir William Meyer.
" Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.	" Sir Sankaran Nair.
" Mr. S. Sastri.	" Mr. G. R. Lowndes.
" Mr. R. Ayyangar.	" Sir George Barnes.
" Mr. B. N. Sarma.	" Sir Pardey Lukis.
" Mr. D. E. Wacha.	" Sir Robert Gillan.
" Mr. M. A. Jinnah.	" Sir R. A. Gamble.
" Mr. B. N. Basu.	" Mr. E. H. Bray.
" Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur.	" Sir Verney Lovett.
" Rai Krishna Sahay Bahadur.	" Mr. H. F. Howard.
" Raja of Kanika.	" Mr. H. Sharp.
" Mr. Mazharul Huque.	" Sir Edward Maclagan.
" Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.	" Mr. R. A. Mant.
	" Mr. J. B. Brunyate.

AYES—21—*cont.*

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh.
" Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi.
" Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan.
" Sardar Sundar Singh.
" Captain Ajab Khan.
" Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy.
" Rai B. D. Shukul Bahadur.

NOES—34—*cont.*

The Hon'ble Sir James DuBoulay.
" Mr. G. B. H. Fell.
" Mr. W. M. Hailey.
" Sir William Maxwell.
" Mr. F. C. Ross.
" Mr. A. H. Grant.
" Mr. J. G. Jennings.
" Mr. C. H. Kesteven.
" Mr. A. P. Muddiman.
" Mr. I. Davidson.
" Mr. F. J. Monahan.
" Mr. E. H. C. Walsh.
" Mr. A. S. A. Westropp.
" Sir J. S. Donald.
" Mr. C. H. Atkins.
" Mr. J. Walker.
" Mr. W. J. Reid.
" Lieut.-Col. S. L. Aplin.
" Maung Bah Too.

The Resolution was therefore lost.

The Council adjourned to Thursday the 1st March 1917.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

DELHI,
The 8th March 1917.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Thursday the 1st March 1917.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON CHELMSFORD, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., Viceroy and Governor-General, *presiding*, and 62 Members, of whom 54 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Honorary Captain AJAB KHAN, Sardar Bahadur asked:—

1. "Will the Government be pleased to state if there are provided in every cantonment in India and in the Colonies where Indian units are stationed, proper burial-grounds for Mussalmans and cremation places for Hindus and Sikhs? If none are provided, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of providing them?"

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF in India replied:—

"The provision of burial grounds for Mussalmans and cremation places for Hindus and Sikhs in cantonments in India is at present mainly a matter for the community concerned. When such places are compulsorily closed, fresh ones are provided at the expense of the Cantonment Fund concerned. The question of providing such places for Indian soldiers by the State will be considered—in fact it is now being considered. We have no information as to what is done in the matter in the Colonies."

The Hon'ble Honorary Captain AJAB KHAN, Sardar Bahadur asked:—

2. "Is it a fact that the soldier clerks of the Indian units are under certain disabilities, e.g., inadequate allowances, poor future prospects in life, and a small pension on retirement? If so, will the Government be pleased to remove the disabilities and improve their prospects?"

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF in India replied:—

"Soldier clerks in Indian units are paid 'extra-duty pay' from contract allowances, and not by Government direct. The amount of 'extra-duty pay' allowed varies in different regiments, and is fixed at the discretion of the Commanding Officer. The whole question of clerical allowances for the Indian Army is at present under consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. KAMINI KUMAR CHANDA asked:—

3. "(*a*) Was the Government of India consulted by the Government of Bombay and the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces before action was taken against Mrs. Besant?

(*b*) Was it any public or private speech or any published writing of Mrs. Besant which formed the basis of action against her? If so, will Government be pleased to specify the same?

(*c*) Is the Government aware that, since action was taken against her as aforesaid, she visited Lucknow and Calcutta and other places where she delivered speeches on political subjects among other matters? Has any complaint been received in regard to any such speech?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to consider whether they should not now suggest to the Local Governments concerned the withdrawal of the orders passed against her?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"(*a*), (*b*) *and* (*d*). A copy of the statement * made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sleeck in reply to a question in the Central Provinces Council is laid upon the table.

It will be seen that action was taken against Mrs. Besant in pursuance of the Chief Commissioner's policy to discourage violent political agitation and inflammatory speeches as being prejudicial to the public safety at a time like the present. The Government of Bombay were actuated by similar reasons, and, in both cases, the Government of India were consulted and gave their approval. The Government of India were and are influenced in giving that approval by the general trend of Mrs. Besant's writings and speeches, and not by any particular article or utterance. They do not propose to suggest to the Local Governments concerned the withdrawal of the orders against Mrs. Besant.

(*c*) The Governments of Bengal and the United Provinces have not made any official report to the Government of India regarding Mrs. Besant's speeches in those Provinces."

* * * * *

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1917-18.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"My Lord, I rise to present the Financial Statement for 1917-18. As usual there will be no debate to-day; and before we discuss the Financial Statement itself it will be necessary to proceed with some urgent legislation which I shall presently have to introduce. We shall, however, begin the discussion stage on the 7th March. The figures in the Financial Statement will subsequently undergo such amend-

* Vide Appendix A.

ments as may be required by our later information or suggested by the discussions in Council. The Budget in its final form will be presented on the 21st March, the usual closing debate taking place on the 23rd.

"2. We must assume for Budget purposes that the war will continue throughout the coming year. This, of course, affects us prejudicially in many ways, some of which I shall have to refer to in detail later on; while as regards our estimates, I must repeat what I said last year, that the difficulties in framing accurate forecasts are very great in view of constant and unforeseeable changes of circumstance. As I said two years ago, we are really groping in the dark and can only go as carefully as possible.

"3. The situation which I have now to describe is complex, though accompanied by many satisfactory features. The general revenue position is excellent, and in particular, our railway receipts have far exceeded the figure estimated in the current year's Budget. Our postal savings bank deposits, instead of declining, as we feared when that Budget was framed, have shown a welcome, though not entirely steady, recovery. Our currency note circulation has enormously expanded. On the other hand, our sea-borne trade, though it has improved in value, has been hampered throughout the year by difficulties of freight; and the altered position in regard to exchange, which has now completely lost the tendency to recurrent weakness shown in the first period of the war, has confronted the commercial community and ourselves with difficulties and problems which probably only the stress of war could have brought about.

"4. The satisfactory revenue position is the direct result of an exceptional monsoon. The agricultural outlook at the beginning of the year was unpromising, and there was even distress in some tracts. The south-west monsoon in 1916, however, was abnormally bountiful, and though the winter rains were in marked defect in January, good and useful falls were received in the early part of February almost everywhere except in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. Thus over India generally the prospects of crops, other than wheat, are exceptionally good, except in limited areas in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Madras, where some damage has been sustained from excessive rain or storms. The wheat crop is suffering in unirrigated areas, especially in the Punjab. That province, however, received unusually heavy rainfall in the early part of October, and is thus in a better position to withstand the cold-weather failure.

"5. Our trade conditions are still governed by the depressing effects of the war to which I referred in my last year's speech, notably scanty and dear freight, and restrictions which it has been necessary to impose on exports and imports with reference to military and political considerations: also, of course, the stoppage of commercial intercourse with enemy countries and tracts under hostile occupation. In his Trade Review for 1915-16 the Director of Statistics brought out the fact that, comparing the calendar year 1915 with its predecessor, the larger portion of which was under peace conditions, the relative falling-off under imports was larger in India than in any other country affected by the war except Russia; while our exports also showed a material decrease, as against a large expansion in the case of Canada, Japan and Egypt, to take only countries within the belligerent sphere. There was, however, some recovery in the closing months of the official year 1915-16, and the total sea-borne trade of India for that year was much the same as in 1914-15 (£238 million against £236 million), whereas in 1913-14, when it reached the highest point hitherto attained, it amounted to £327 million.

"Taking the current official year so far as figures are available, i.e., to the end of December, there has been a considerable improvement over the corresponding period in 1915-16, exports of private merchandise, including re-exports, being about 34 crores better and imports about 15 crores higher, while the total balance of trade, after taking into account net private imports of treasure, may be roughly put at 58 crores in favour of India. It may be said indeed that our trade transactions are now once more reaching the figures which prevailed just before the war. It must be remembered, however, that this is due in considerable part, and especially as regards imports to a large increase in prices, and that quantities would still show a material decrease. The gap caused by the cessation of trade with enemy countries is being filled by larger trade with the United States, Japan and Russia, and by a material increase in our exports to the United Kingdom.

"The chief increases under exports have been in respect of raw cotton and jute manufactures, rice, pulses, seeds, hides and skins, and cotton manufactures. But these have been counterbalanced to some extent by decreases under wheat and tea, the tea exports having been specially retarded by the lack of freight. The increase under imports occurs mainly under cotton manufactures—principally piecegoods, while there are decreases under sugar and railway plant and rolling stock.

"We must be prepared, however, for some check to this upward movement owing to restrictions upon imports now found necessary in the United Kingdom, of which the recently announced limitation upon jute and tea imports is an example bearing materially upon our trade and our revenue alike.

"As regards the geographical distribution of our trade, roughly speaking the imports from and exports to other portions of the British Empire practically balance each other, and the surplus of India's exports over her imports occurs almost entirely in respect of trade with foreign countries, and most noticeably so in regard to Japan and America. The credits thus due to India in foreign lands, adjusted as they usually are through London, must therefore have been a considerable factor in assisting England's international exchange position.

CHANGE IN FORMS OF ACCOUNT.

" 6. Before I lay before the Council our estimates for the present and the coming years, I must note some changes in the accounts submitted.

" (1) As I foreshadowed in my final Budget speech last March, we have split up expenditure head No. 24—Medical into two sub-heads dealing respectively with medical and sanitary outlay, so that it may be easier for the Council to trace the progress of expenditure under sanitation. The same applies to the corresponding receipt head No. XX.

" (2) The Secretary of State has decided that the ' Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India,' which has hitherto been separately laid before Parliament, need no longer be so submitted, and that the figures should be exhibited in connection with our Budget accounts. Accordingly the Financial Secretary's Memorandum has now appended to it a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments, which gives the information previously supplied in the Parliamentary paper.

REVISED ESTIMATE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1916-17.

" 7. The general position is brought out in the following table,* which compares the current year's Budget and the Revised Estimate now put forward :—

(In millions of pounds.)

	Budget, 1916-17			Revised, 1916-17		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total	*Imperial.*	Provincial.	Total
Revenue	15·921	20·703	36·624	24·653	21·251	45·904
Expenditure	15·069	20·956	36·025	16·894	20·390	37·284
Surplus (+) or deficit (−)	+ ·852	− ·253	·599	+ 7·759	+ ·861	+ 8·620

* Not an adjustment referred to at the close of paragraph 68 and the final table in paragraph 70.

Revenue and Expenditure—Imperial.

" 8. As regards Imperial transactions, it will be observed that we are about £9 million better under revenue, but our expenditure has increased by about £4 million, leading as a result to a surplus of £8·7 million against £826,000 estimated in the Budget.

" 9. Nearly half the expansion of Revenue is due to a phenomenal increase of over £4 million under Railways. The following statement, in millions of pounds, shows gross and net receipts from State Railways for the year 1915-16, and as taken (*a*) in the Budget, and (*b*) in the Revised Estimate, for the current year :—

	Actuals 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	Revised, 1916-17.
Gross receipts ..	38·3	37·8	41·7
Working expenses, including payment of surplus profits to Railway Companies.	20·2	18·7	20·8
Net receipts ..	17·9	19·1	20·9

" In framing the current year's Budget we did not deem it safe to repeat in full the record figure under gross receipts which was then anticipated in 1915-16. As I said in paragraph 24 of my speech introducing the current year's Financial Statement, this head (Railways) " is one under which it is specially necessary to take cautious estimates, since a relatively small percentage of error may lead to a difference in the aggregate sufficient to affect the financial position to a material extent. Even apart from the war and possible further trade restrictions connected therewith, the outlook for 1916-17 is not wholly satisfactory in view of the unfavourable south-west monsoon of the current year (1915-16) and the unsatisfactory winter rains, and we think, after very careful examination, that it is not safe to count on a full repetition of the record railway revenue which we count on obtaining this year.'

" Fortunately, however, owing to good rains, more favourable trade and economic conditions, and absence of the normal competition from the coasting trade—which has given the railways, for example, so much more coal to carry—the railway receipts, which had shrunk materially in the first year of the war, have continued the upward progress which they subsequently took, and have now reached an unprecedented figure. I may add that a small portion of the addit onal net railway receipts comes out of our own pocket on the military side, as I shall mention later on.

" 10. The remaining increase under Revenue occurs chiefly under the following heads :—

" (1) *Opium.*—£866,000 due mainly to higher prices realised at our auction sales in Calcutta, and also for medicinal opium sold to England. As I indicated last year, the war has opened up for us a market for medicinal opium which was formerly supplied from

Turkey. I may note here that we have concluded an agreement with the Government of the Netherlands Indies, with effect from the 1st January last, similar to those we already have with the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, under which that Government will now take from us at an agreed fixed price all the opium it requires from India.

"These arrangements for the direct supply of opium to other Governments do not, I may add, increase the quantity of opium which we make available for export to the Far East, as a corresponding reduction is made in the amount which we offer for sale at the Calcutta auctions.

"(2) *Salt.*—£798,000. Owing to the falling-off in the import of salt into Bengal and thence into Bihar and Orissa, by reason mainly of freight difficulties, the demand for salt of local manufacture has extended to areas previously supplied by the imported article. This additional demand has fallen mainly on Punjab salt, and has led to a rise in price, which has been greatly enhanced by speculation in the salt trade, with the result that applications for the clearance of salt, accompanied by payments of duty, have been registered long in advance, and such orders are now booked well into the coming year. This rush of applications was also encouraged by the apprehension of a further increase in the salt duty in connection with the Budget of 1917-18. The result is that we have obtained in 1916-17 a good deal of revenue which properly belongs to 1917-18, and against the large increase this year we shall have to set off a practically equivalent fall in the succeeding twelve months.

"(3) *Customs.*—£891,000. This improvement reflects the more favourable trade conditions to which I have already referred, and substantial increases occur under most of the tariff sub-heads, as, for example, sugar, tobacco, chemicals and articles of food and drink. The most important of the improvements, however, are on additional £¾ million under manufactured articles, £253,000 under cotton manufactures, and £230,000 under metals and manufactures of metals other than silver. The export duties also share in this general improvement, the jute duty having contributed about £170,000 more than was anticipated in the Budget—in spite of the retrospective exemption of raw jute purchased for His Majesty's Government—and rice an additional £155,000. On the other hand, we have a warning as to the grave influence which war conditions may at any time exert on our import revenues in the decline of £¾ million in the duty on private imports of silver, owing to high prices and heavy coinage demands, and difficulties of shipment, and of £100,000 in the imports of petroleum which, again, have been affected both by high prices and freight scarcity.

"(4) *Mint.*—£552,000, mainly due to seigniorage on our recent large rupee coinage. This seigniorage is a fixed percentage, deducted from the profits otherwise payable to the Gold Standard Reserve, in order to cover the cost of mint establishments and other coinage charges. There is likewise an increase in the profit on nickel coinage, owing to a rise in the circulation of nickel pieces.

"(5) *Posts and Telegraphs.*—£300,000, due to expansion of postal business and increase in the number of held service telegrams.

"11. In addition to these large improvements under the Imperial heads, there has been a most satisfactory growth of revenue under those which we share with the Local Governments. We thus obtain an additional £353,000 from *Income-tax*, due mainly to the high profits realised in Bengal and Bombay as the result of war conditions; and £170,000 more under *Excise* and the same amount under *Stamps*.

"12. We have also a gain of £335,000 in our gross receipts under *Interest*. As I shall explain later, the peculiar circumstances of the year have led to an increase of the balances which the Secretary of State has had available for temporary investment, and have also entailed very heavy sterling investments on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve, and our interest receipts have increased in consequence. In view, however, of these quite exceptional receipts, we propose to provide for the payment of £399,000 towards a special 'Paper Currency Reserve Depreciation Fund,' and as this payment will be treated from the accounts standpoint as a reduction of receipts, it has the effect of disguising the real improvement obtained, which would otherwise have been as shown above. The circumstances which have led to this proposal are as follows. Our normal Paper Currency Reserve investment, as it stood before the war, included a consols holding of £2¾ million. The continued retention of this now heavily depreciated security is an unsatisfactory feature in our otherwise strong Paper Currency position. Any sterling investments we hold on behalf of this Reserve should be readily realisable when occasion requires, and such realisation should not involve material loss. Neither condition is satisfied with consols on their present footing. It has accordingly been decided that the consols holding should be gradually replaced by Treasury bills, the Secretary of State selling the former at such times as he may deem advantageous; and he hoped to sell out £250,000 during the current year. But as the consols are shown in the Paper Currency Reserve at their original purchase figure, their sale at present prices would involve a considerable loss on the amount at which they are still valued in our returns. It is accordingly proposed to constitute a depreciation fund, which will progress to the total difference in value between the consols in the Paper Currency Reserve at the date of purchase and what they are likely to realise on sale. This fund will be gradually built up out of interest which we get from the Paper Currency sterling investments; as consols are sold it will make good to the Paper Currency Reserve the difference between the sale price and the original purchase value; and till the assets are so employed they will be invested in Treasury bills. In 1916-17 we expect to get from

interest on sterling investments in the Paper Currency Reserve a total sum of £998,000; and in view of our satisfactory financial position this year we propose to pay in the whole of this sum to the new depreciation fund.

"13. I have had made for me some interesting, but necessarily rough, calculations as to the extent to which our revenue receipts are due to the taxation imposed last year. The new taxes were estimated in the Budget, on the best information we could then get, to give us £3·6 millions. It is now estimated that the actual yield has been about £1,200,000 more than this, of which £280,000 occurs under Salt, £650,000 under Customs, and £950,000 under Income-tax. The increases under the first and last heads, however, are largely due in the one case to considerable advance payment of duty and in the other abnormal war profits.

"14. On the expenditure side, there is a total increase of about £4 millions over the Budget Estimate, the greater part of which occurs under *Military Services*.

"Deducting from the gross military expenditure the amount that we get in the way of receipts, we provided in the Budget for a total net outlay of £22½ million, which included £520,000 kept as a reserve against unforeseen charges. Not only has that reserve been utilised, but the total net military expenditure is now estimated to amount to about £25·4 million, as against £20½ million taken under peace conditions in the Budget for 1914-15. The principal items contributing to this excess are:—

"(1) An outlay of £936,000 on additional rifles and ammunition which have to be obtained from Home, and which the War Office had till very lately been unable to spare for us. This represents about two-thirds of our total indent, estimated to cost £1,486,000, and the remaining £559,000, will, it is expected, be spent in 1917-18. These supplies are greatly needed in view of the wear and tear of our existing stock of rifles and the drain on our ammunition supply, and the necessity for adequately arming the large number of new recruits we have had to raise.

"(2) Increased outlay in connection with the position on the North-West Frontier (£367,000)—caused mainly by (*a*) training of troops on the frontier and connected movements; (*b*) expansion of animal transport units and services such as the Supply and Transport and Army Bearer Corps; (*c*) actual operations against tribesmen, and subsidiary expenditure in connection therewith under rations, clothing, stores, *batta*, etc.

"(3) Improvement of frontier roads (£200,000).

"(4) Increase in ordinary expenditure on imported and local stores, owing to higher prices, etc. (£700,000).

"(5) Increased railway charges in India consequent on larger movements of troops and stores (£993,000).

"(6) Provision of £160,000 for application, from 1st January 1917, of the concessions announced on that date in regard to free rations to sepoys and larger pay to the higher ranks of the Indian Army. This allows for outlay in providing a necessary reserve of food stuffs.

"(7) Increased outlay in connection with the Aden operations (£137,000) owing mainly to larger supplies of stores.

"15. The only other item of increase which calls for special remark on the expenditure side is one of £524,000 under *Political*, due to special political expenditure in Persia, and the Indian share of the cost of military police and levies employed there.

"16. On the other hand there is a decrease of £319,000 under *Interest* charges. The Budget estimate contemplated the renewal of £5½ million India Bills which, as explained in paragraph 28 below, it has since been decided to discharge. The provision made for discount on the renewal of the bills is thus saved.

"17. The final result, as already stated, is that we obtained a surplus of £5·7 million. The greater part of this must be associated with a quite exceptional south-west monsoon and its consequences; but a substantial portion, as I readily admit—indeed I would rather say claim—is due to our cautious estimating a year ago at a time when the outlook, including military and political as well as trade and seasonal possibilities, demanded extreme caution. We are reminded even now of the latent possibilities in an adverse direction by the fact that our military expenditure and cognate political outlay have increased by nearly £3½ million above the provision which we thought desirable last March, and thus notwithstanding the fact that there has been no gravely disturbing change in our general military situation. In addition, as I shall shortly show, there is £1·8 million more of military expenditure against which we obtain no immediate recoveries, and some of which may eventually come against the revenue account.

"The necessity for ample resources in the present year and during the twelve months to come will, however, be still more evident to those who study our ways and means position with attention, and thus realise that it is not necessarily on the revenue side that our chief difficulties lie. The money represented by our large surplus has been invaluable in the current year in assisting us in meeting the strain on our balances in India occasioned by the very large payments we have had to make on behalf of His Majesty's Government. The corresponding remittances to England which they ultimately enabled have served the double purpose of contributing to the extinction of our emergency war debt and towards assistance to His Majesty's Government in the prosecution of the war. And finally, as I shall shortly explain more fully, this new element of strength in our revenue position enables us to take up new obligations which we have keenly at heart.

"Looking back to the Budget of a year ago I should not admit that our caution then was misplaced, and looking forward to the liabilities of the future I am quite clear, and the Council too will soon perceive, that no portion of the additional revenue which we then took could wisely have been dispensed with.

Revenue and Expenditure—Provincial

"18. We estimated in the Budget that the provinces, in the aggregate, would obtain a revenue of £30·6 million and spend £31 million, leaving a deficit of £400,000,—or to be precise, £393,000—which would be made up from their balances. The present figures indicate, speaking roundly, an income of £31·9 million and an expenditure of £30·4 million, thus leading to an aggregate Provincial surplus of about £1·5 million.

"All provinces share in this improvement, both in revenue and expenditure. As already indicated, the increase in revenue occurs mainly under the Provincial shares of Stamps, Excise, and Income-tax.

"The lapse in expenditure is distributed in small amounts over most of the principal heads, and has been largest in Bombay, Madras, Bengal and Burma. The aggregate Provincial surplus goes of course into our balances to the credit of the provinces concerned.

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1916-17—WAYS AND MEANS AND SECRETARY OF STATE'S DRAWINGS

"19. The important Budget figures in this connection were as follows:—

Outlay.	£ million.	*Resources.*	£ million.
Provincial deficit	0·4	From balances	0·6
Capital Expenditure—		Imperial surplus	0·2
Railways .. .. .. 3·0		Rupee borrowing	4·3
Irrigation .. .. .. 0·2	4·2	Unfunded debt	3·3
Delhi .. .. .. 0·3		Special war receipts*	0·4
Discharge of debt	3·0	Miscellaneous items	0·2
Total ..	8·6	Total ..	8·6

"20. The figures will now stand thus:—

Outlay.	£ million.	*Resources.*	£ million.
Capital Expenditure—		Imperial surplus	0·2‡
Railways .. .. .. 1·5		Provincial surplus	1·5
Irrigation .. .. .. ·6	2·4	Rupee borrowing	4·5
Delhi .. .. .. 0·3		Unfunded debt	1·7
Discharge of debt	11·6†	Special war receipts	1·0
Purchase of military stores and equipment awaiting allocation	1·8	Miscellaneous items	1·2
Total ..	15·8	Total ..	16·6

"21. Taking resources first—

"(1) I have already explained the Imperial and Provincial surpluses.

"(2) We announced in the Budget a rupee loan of £4½ million, including the Post Office section; but we were ready to take up to £4 million more in which case we should have devoted the surplus to paying off our loan from the Gold Standard Reserve. As a matter of fact, however, we have got little more than the amount that we fixed as in any case necessary.

"(3) Unfunded debt will bring us in £1·7 million in view of the welcome fact that there has been a net increase of £700,000 in post office savings banks deposits, instead of a like decrease as apprehended when the Budget was framed.

"(4) Under Special war receipts we now anticipate a higher return from the hire of enemy ships, and also some further deposits in connection with the liquidation of hostile trading concerns; while the Miscellaneous item shows an improvement of £1·3 million attributable to improved receipts from local funds and miscellaneous deposit transactions, and a large increase in the amount of Council bills remaining unpaid at the end of the year as compared with the amount outstanding at its beginning.

"22. (1) On the outlay side, we have no longer to reckon with any Provincial deficit, there being on the contrary a surplus.

"(2) The Railway capital expenditure is now estimated at £1·5 million against £3 million taken in the Budget. A lapse of £1 million is expected in England owing to the difficulty of obtaining material, and it is probable that the Railway authorities here will not be able to spend more than about £300,000 in excess of the grant originally allotted to them for expenditure in India. The actual outlay is thus expected to amount to about £2·3 million, but from this a deduction of £810,000 has to be made on account of railway stores

* There is also some advance from deposits of funds accruing from the liquidation of hostile firms and the employment of reserve funds.

† The discharge of debt is shown in Statement C of the Financial Statement as amounting to £11·8 million. The difference represents rupee debt having interest coupons and is not real, which has been cancelled by the issue of a smaller face value of 4 per cent. paper in return for fixed 3½ per cent. paper surrendered in connection with the conversion operations of 1916. The real net of debt cancelled is shown as 'Gold Debt' on debt discharged by 4 *per centum* credit to the head 'Interest and Allowances—Miscellaneous.'

‡ Figure adjusted with reference to paragraph 88 and the table in paragraph 72.

sent to Mesopotamia and elsewhere for the construction of military railways there at the cost of the Home Government. In effect, while £2·3 million has been spent on the improvement of our railway property as a whole, this addition to the capital account is partly counterbalanced by the diminution of the value of that property to the extent of the £0·8 million of stores which it has thus surrendered.

"(3) The reduced Irrigation expenditure is in accordance with the progress of actuals, the lapse being largely due to the completion of the larger projects and the deputation of engineers to military duty.

"(4) On the other hand, we have had to incur expenditure to the extent of £1·8 million on the purchase of military stores and equipment in anticipation of demands either in India or from the expeditionary forces. Pending their allocation to specific requirements, when the cost will be treated as expenditure debitable to Indian revenues or recoverable from the Home Government as the case may be, it has to be charged to a suspense head, thus reducing the resources available for general ways and means purposes.

"23. We find ourselves then, owing mainly to an improvement of about £7 million in the Imperial and Provincial surpluses, able to meet our current liabilities outside discharge of debt, and at the same time to provide a much greater amount for the latter purpose. The Budget programme under this head contemplated the repayment of £2½ millions of India bonds which fell due for redemption in the ordinary course, and of £1½ million out of the £7 millions of short-term India Bills which the Secretary of State had raised at the beginning of the war. We had also closed the year 1915-16 with a debt of £4 millions (out of £7 million borrowed at the beginning of the war) still outstanding to the Gold Standard Reserve, but we could not then see our way to discharging this liability in the current year, except in the contingency, which did not mature, of a very large response to our conversion loan.

"With our improved resources we are now able, besides paying the India bonds, to discharge the £7 millions of India Bills in full, and also the whole of the loan still outstanding from the Gold Standard Reserve. Our total payment in discharge of debt, including a small item of Railway Companies' borrowing and an annual instalment in repayment of an old loan from the Gwalior State, thus amounts to £11·6 million. Our emergency war indebtedness is thus extinguished, and we shall be ready to undertake next year the new obligations of which I shall presently have to inform the Council.

"24. I now turn to the state of our balances. The revenues did well at the end of 1916-16, and, as the table in paragraph 20 shows, we have not had to resort to drawings upon balances in 1916-17, but on the other hand should have been able to add to them to the extent of £0·2 million. The matter is complicated, however, by adjustments in respect of silver purchases effected towards the end of the year. The Secretary of State pays for some of his purchases at once, and his balances are depleted accordingly, but the corresponding credit on our side is not effected until the silver is received in India at the beginning of the next financial year. There is thus a short interval in which the value of the silver is lost to our accounts altogether and the amount thus temporarily withdrawn has not been taken into account in the foregoing calculations. Allowing for this, the actual position which we expect to attain on the 31st March next is a closing balance of slightly over £18 million as compared with £17·6 million anticipated in the Budget. In reality, however, we have improved on Budget anticipations to a larger extent as the value of the silver temporarily lost to our accounts in the manner above described is expected to be £1·7 million, and as soon as this silver is received in India, in April or May, the balances will rise by the same amount.

"25. I have so far been dealing with those transactions only which affect our balances as a whole, and have not considered the numerous, and on this occasion even more important transactions which imply a receipt or disbursement on our side against a corresponding disbursement or receipt in England. In ordinary years it is not necessary to give any prominence to this complication in the general statement of our financial position. We are satisfied to show that we are maintaining suitable balances both in England and in India, and a proper distribution of our resources is usually attainable without special difficulty. In the present year, too, we hope to succeed in closing the financial year with an adequate balance both here and in England. The figures we anticipate are £5·7 million in London, and £13·4 million in India, the latter figure being about the same as the usual standard, and the former well above it. But this result has only been secured by exceptional measures, and the former well above it. But this result has only been secured by exceptional measures, and with much difficulty and anxiety. The question bears most closely on our own financial position and on the interests of trade, and I shall therefore endeavour to make it clear.

REMITTANCES TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE, AND THEIR BEARING ON EXCHANGE.

"26. The Secretary of State's cash requirements, as anticipated when the Budget was framed, were on a more or less normal scale. He expected to require £21·8 million for his ordinary home charges, including capital outlay, and £2 million more for discharge of debt in England, as already explained. His balances, however, were strong, and it was contemplated that £1·3 million would be found by drawing upon them. For the remainder, namely £22½ million, the Secretary of State relied on recoveries in London on account of war expenditure to the extent of £18·6* million, which we expected to incur on behalf of

*1 Includes in this figure some outlay for the Australian Commonwealth.

His Majesty's Government in India, and proposed to obtain the balance by drawing Council bills on us to the extent of £38 million. While, however, our expenditure in India on war requirements against corresponding recoveries by the Secretary of State at home evidently operates, so far as he and we are concerned, in the same manner as the sale of his Council drafts, it does not, like the system of Council drawings, also meet the demands of trade in respect of private remittances to India; and by depleting our treasury balances, it diminishes our ability to meet those demands otherwise. It was in fact evident, even when our budget was framed, that most of the strain of the trade demand for Council drafts in 1916-17 must ultimately be thrown upon the Paper Currency Reserve, and measures to meet that contingency were duly taken.

"27. I will now state what has actually happened. As I have just explained we calculated in the Budget that we could afford to let £22½ million of our treasury balances be transferred from here to England. The total amount which, as we now estimate, will be actually transferred in London has risen to the unprecedented figure, of £71½ million. Our recoverable war expenditure, now estimated at £38½ million, has been more than doubled, and, in addition, there has been an acute trade demand for Councils which has been and is being met to the extent of £33 million. The two questions at once arise how has this enormous transfer been financed on our side and how has the Secretary of State employed the excess funds thus remitted to him.

"28. Well, as I have already said, we quite realised from the outset that there would be a much heavier trade demand for Councils than the small sum which, as it seemed, our treasury balances would be able to meet. We have met the two-fold strain of increasing war outlay in India, coinciding with a strong trade demand for remittance to India, in three ways. In the first place, we are finding from our treasury balances a total sum of £33 million. As already stated this improvement of £10½ million on our original forecast is due mainly to the large Imperial and Provincial surpluses, that is to the generally prosperous revenue position. Secondly, outside silver in transit we shall have provided the equivalent of £19½ million of new currency by the coinage of silver purchased for us in England. Thirdly, we have withdrawn £12 million from the Paper Currency Reserve in India, placing ourselves in a position to do this by taking power from time to time to increase our Paper Currency Reserve investments in England.

"29. I turn now to the arrangements on the Secretary of State's side. He receives in remittances from us some £71½ million. Of this amount, he will require, as we now estimate, £21·7 million for his ordinary charges, while £16·2 million have been applied to the purchase of silver, and £19 million have been invested in the Paper Currency Reserve. Another £4·3 million, representing mainly the profits on the coinage of our large silver purchases, has been invested on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve. With the balance left, and by drawing to the extent of £1·3 million on his cash balance, which stood at the commencement of the year at the large sum of £7 million, the Secretary of State has been able, as already explained, to devote £11½ million to the discharge of debt.

"30. These, then, are the bare facts of our ways and means situation as between England and India. They may be focussed in a sentence: we anticipate that we shall have arranged, in a single year, for remittances well exceeding the maximum remittances of any two successive years since 1899, when our present gold standard system first became effective. The exchange difficulty has arisen from the fact that, for the time being, we have not been able to do more. Or, to put the matter in another form, under war conditions India's exports, more particularly since the Indian Government has itself become an immense exporter of war supplies and services, are urgently demanded without regard to considerations of price, freight or quantity, while the same conditions have restricted the volume of the imports in kind which can possibly reach her in repayment, and precludes or impedes the alternative methods of adjusting a balance of trade which has become embarrassingly large. The import of gold on a large scale is obviously prejudicial to the larger interests of the Empire as a whole, while silver, as present prices testify, is increasingly difficult to obtain.

"31. Let me now glance for a moment at the situation prior to this crisis. At the outbreak of war, we had a very strong rupee stock in this country, amounting to some Rs. 40 crores and as soon as our entry into the war supplied a justification for drastic measures, we stopped the issue of gold and conserved our holding of £10 million of sovereigns for future eventualities. At that period, and for some considerable time after, our real danger lay in the possible weakness of exchange, so that it would have been manifestly unsafe then to add to our stock of silver in India at the expense of our stock of gold in London.

"Starting, then, with very considerable strength as regards our metallic reserves, we had also, before the occurrence of the present crisis, fortified ourselves still further by the measures taken to encourage the more rapid growth of our note circulation. Three years ago the active circulation stood at Rs. 52 crores and fell at once to a much lower figure at the outbreak of war. A year ago the circulation had reached Rs. 64 crores, and I felt it a matter of considerable satisfaction that its recovery had been so complete. To-day it stands at Rs. 68 crores; and I can only say that, but for this phenomenally rapid development, our situation now would have been much graver than it is.

"32. I turn next to the vicissitudes of exchange. At the outbreak of the war exchange dropped, and from August 1914 to January 1915 it was necessary to have weekly sales of sterling drafts on London. Exchange fell once more in June 1915, and the sale of reverse drafts had to be resumed for three months. The demand for Council drafts then recommenced and for a long time continued on a moderate scale. It first attained abnormal strength at the end of January 1916, and sales were maintained on a heavy scale during February and March. Thereafter, during the first six months of the present financial year, the demand was again reduced to more moderate dimensions, but revived at the end of October, and in the early part of December the weekly sales averaged over £2 million. Our rupee holding in the Paper Currency Reserve had then sunk to Rs. 14 crores, and in spite of the silver awaiting coinage, it was evident that, under the conditions as regards purchase and shipment which the war imposed, a limit must be placed, for some time at any rate, upon further sales. To have held on would have been to accept the probability of falling short of rupees for the encashment of notes and of having to declare our paper money temporarily inconvertible. Accordingly, on December 20th the Secretary of State imposed a limit of Rs. 80 lakhs on his weekly sales, which was raised to 120 lakhs for the following week and has since been continued at that figure.

33. It only remains to recite briefly the remedial measures which we have taken. At the time when the demand for Council drafts became heavy about January 1916, our rupee balances were still exceptionally strong and we were approaching the period when rupees ordinarily return to us in large quantities. Indeed we experienced no difficulty in standing up to the demand until the slack season began. Nevertheless, in February 1916 we advised the Secretary of State that it would be desirable to resume the purchase of silver, and since then purchases have been continuously made in spite of a range of prices which threatened, if unduly forced, to raise the intrinsic value of the rupees to its value as a token coin. We estimate that the fresh silver obtained since February last year will suffice to provide 36 crores of new rupees—a sum far exceeding the fresh coinage in any similar period since the re-opening of rupee coinage in 1899-1900. Of the total amount just mentioned our local purchases in India account for some 2½ crores while the remainder has been negotiated in England. Those who have followed the price conditions of the period, and are aware of the other demands upon the silver stocks of the world, will not fail to realise the amount of successful effort on the part of the Secretary of State in England which the purchase of this huge quantity implies.

"34. At the time when these difficulties began, our original £10 million of sovereigns had been reduced by various calls connected with the war to £8 million. But in the meantime we had also in our vaults £7 million worth of gold bullion which we were holding on behalf of the Bank of England and we have taken steps, as the Council are aware, to place this gold at the disposal of the public on such conditions as will give us the maximum help from the currency standpoint. In effect we are purchasing this gold for the above purpose from the Bank of England, which is reimbursed, as the sales proceed, from gold hitherto held on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve in London. And when, by our sale of this gold, a situation has been reached in which the present premium of the sovereign in India, as compared with the normal exchange parity of 15 rupees, has wholly or mainly disappeared, we shall proceed to release a portion of the sovereigns held in the Paper Currency Reserve on this side.

"Owing to the absence of facilities for refining gold on a really large scale, it is taking some time to absorb the raw gold available. This difficulty is being remedied as far as possible. Meanwhile an amount valued at £1¼ million has been placed upon the market by the first four weekly sales, and the quantity taken each week is now showing a satisfactory upward movement.

"35. As regards the further encouragement of the note circulation, our action so far has necessarily been of a negative character, but I attach no little importance to it. It consists in our refusal to curtail the enlarged facilities for the encashment of notes which the public have enjoyed throughout the war and which have been productive of such beneficial results in the extension of our note circulation. We are also about to consult Local Governments as to the advisability of introducing a one rupee note. If this innovation can be attempted and proves successful, no one will be more gratified than myself, for I have always been optimistic as to the wide possibilities of our paper currency system and may claim, I think, to have done a good deal to demonstrate them practically. But we must beware of forcing the pace in these matters, especially at times of incipient uneasiness like the present.

"36. There remains, among the fundamental methods of attacking the problem one other yet to be mentioned. The difficulty of securing to India the payment for her excess of exports can be avoided in so far as she is prepared to give credit for the amount due to her instead of insisting on immediate payment in kind or cash. The war loan of unlimited amount which we now propose to float offers an opportunity of testing possibilities in this direction. If all these remedies prove inadequate, the only remaining alternative is the temporary contraction of our exports, and that is a result which we must anticipate from the restrictions on the sale of Council drafts which have become necessary as an emergency measure in the present season. As has already been said in the press notice issued after my discussions with the exchange banks and other commercial authorities in Calcutta, we

intend that these restrictions shall be relaxed as soon as it is safe to do so, but so long as the difficulties which they are meant to meet are unremoved, the restrictions too must remain. What can be done is to alleviate the rigour of their operation, directly upon the exchange banks and indirectly upon trade generally, as fully as possible both by our own action and, what is more important, by the concerted action of the banking community and trade. This concerted action is now being taken. The Secretary of State's Council bills are being allotted at a fixed price; the exchange banks are maintaining fixed rates of exchange in England and India; and I would ask commercial houses in India to give these efforts at mitigating the difficulties of the situation their fullest and most loyal support.

" I will conclude these remarks on the exchange difficulty by reminding the Council that, as Your Excellency pointed out in your opening speech this session, it arises ultimately from an essential service which India is rendering to the Empire in financing war expenditure abroad and so assisting in securing the United Kingdom's exchange position. The inconveniences arising therefrom, however acutely they may be felt, will therefore, I trust, be readily accepted as a war sacrifice which India has made for the Empire.

" 37. Turning to another phase of these transactions, we find that the abnormal remittances to England have rendered possible further services of a very valuable kind. By arranging to discharge £7½ million of sterling debt in the current year we have left the home market free to that extent to take up the Home Government's war securities. The sums of £19 million and about £4½ million invested on behalf of the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves, respectively, have been employed in the purchase of Treasury bills, that is have been lent to the Home Government for the prosecution of the war. The £4 million of debt repaid to the Gold Standard Reserve is being lent, by investment, in the same manner. In effect, therefore, out of about £38½ million which we are spending this year on account of His Majesty's Government and recovering from them, we are re-lending them more than £27 million through the purchase of their war securities. Taking last year's transactions into account also, our total holding in British war securities in the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves will amount at the end of this year to about £46½ million, of which £35 million is wholly investment.

" Few people have, I think, realised the extent to which we have been able to assist His Majesty's Government by these operations. The sums with which I have been dealing are far in excess of what could have been obtained—even had such a step been otherwise desirable at an earlier stage—from a war loan in India.

India's Financial Contribution to the War.

" 38. This brings me face to face with the whole question of India's financial contribution to the war. We have been subjected to much criticism in certain quarters for not contributing more than we have done, and we have been reminded in this connection of a Resolution moved and carried in this Council on the 8th September 1914 by Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, to which Your Excellency referred in your speech on the 7th February, in which the Council expressed the opinion that 'the people of India, in addition to the military assistance now being afforded by India to the Empire, would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the war on the United Kingdom, and request the Government of India to take this view into consideration and thus to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire.' Also of a further Resolution, moved and carried on the 24th February 1915 by Mr. M. S. Das, which affirmed the 'unswerving resolution of Indians to support the honour, dignity and prestige of the Empire regardless of the sacrifice it may entail on them.' We have been told that it is a very inadequate compliance with the spirit of these Resolutions to be merely bearing the normal peace cost of the expeditionary forces which we have despatched over-seas, and we have been accused, with reference to remarks made in paragraph 14 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement and paragraph 5 of that introducing the final Budget, of having tried to squeeze His Majesty's Government in respect even of these normal charges.

" 39. Well, I must remind these critics that section 22 of the Government of India Act forbids the application of the revenues of India to defraying the expenses of any military operations carried on beyond our external frontiers otherwise than for preventing or repelling actual invasion or under some other sudden or urgent necessity, and that the specific consent of both Houses of Parliament is requisite to set these provisions aside. As the law stands, the whole cost of the expeditionary forces supplied from India was therefore primarily debitable to His Majesty's Government, as had been the case, for example, in regard to the troops we lent for operations in South Africa during the Boer War, and in China about the same time. We felt, however, that in the circumstances of the present war we could not properly claim such full payment, and accordingly, after the passing of Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis's Resolution, which I may say was brought forward with the full connivance and approval of Lord Hardinge's Government, we proposed that we should bear the normal charges. Resolutions to this effect were passed in both Houses of Parliament, first in September 1914 and again in November of that year, and the latter Resolution governs India's present contribution in money to the war. Its terms are as follows:—

" That, His Majesty having directed military forces charged upon the revenues of India to be despatched out of India for service in the wars in which this country is engaged,

this House consents that the ordinary pay and other ordinary charges of any troops so despatched, or that may be so despatched during the continuance of the war, as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Government of India that may be employed in these expeditions, which would have been charged upon the resources of India if such troops or vessels had remained in that country or seas adjacent, shall continue to be so chargeable, provided that, if it shall be necessary to replace the troops or vessels so withdrawn by other vessels or forces, then the expense of raising, maintaining, and providing such vessels and forces shall be repaid out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for the purposes of the said expeditions."

"40. So long as this Resolution is in force, His Majesty's Government and we are equally bound by it, and we can neither increase nor decrease the amount of financial assistance which we render in accordance with its terms. In effect what the Resolution lays down is that, although we sent a large number of our best troops out of the country at a time when mere considerations of local safety might well have dictated their remaining here, we pay for them just as if they were still employed in India and at our beck and call.

"Further, as regards what constitute 'normal charges' in respect of the many items of expenditure involved, we are bound to satisfy our Auditor General as to the correctness of the classification or to submit his objections for the decision of the Secretary of State. There have consequently been discussions with His Majesty's Government in regard to the proper interpretation of the term normal charges in respect of various items, some of the more important of which were mentioned in the portions of my speeches above referred to. But in every case the discussion has been of the most friendly nature, and whenever there was any reasonable doubt we have been very willing that the decision should be given against ourselves. I may add that the War Office have cordially acknowledged the fairness and clearness with which the accounts have been compiled on this side, and the credit for this is primarily due to Mr. B. N. Mitra, C.I.E., the Controller of War Accounts.

"41. The gross amount that we shall thus have contributed up to the end of the present year may be taken at £19 million; but against this must be set charges relating to British troops actually serving in India which are being borne by the Imperial Government in pursuance of the provision in the Resolution of both Houses of Parliament, that the cost of substituted troops (territorial and garrison battalions) shall be borne by the Home Government. With that adjustment, our total net contribution towards the cost of the war in respect of the Expeditionary Forces is about £11½ million up to the end of the current year, to which we must add another £4 million estimated in respect of 1917-18.

"It may be said, of course that we have not done enough in this respect, and that we ought, through His Majesty's Government, to have moved Parliament to authorise a wider expenditure by India. That is a point which I shall discuss presently. In the meantime I desire to emphasise the fact that we cheerfully agreed to bear the charges which I have discussed above, and that we have never sought to minimise them, though we have been bound to interpret the terms of the Parliamentary Resolutions in a way that would satisfy the Auditor-General.

"42. It has also to be borne in mind that, quite apart from these charges, we have had to add to our military expenditure very considerably in connection with the war, which has, in particular, rendered it necessary to take special measures for the protection of the North-West frontier. I need not go into details here, but will let the lump figures of military expenditure speak for themselves. The last budget framed under peace conditions, that for 1914-15, assumed a total net military expenditure of £20½ million, which was higher than the outlay for any preceding year subsequent to 1906-07. In 1915-16 the net military expenditure amounted to £22½ million; in the current year, as I have already explained, it has run up to nearly £25·4 million, while we expect it to amount to close on £26 million in 1917-18. The bulk of the increased expenditure thus shown is directly attributable to circumstances connected with the war, and with the precautionary attitude which further possibilities have forced upon us.

"43. It has also to be remembered that we have been put to very considerable additional expenditure in conjunction with His Majesty's Government, by reason of the political situation in Persia set up by the war. The total additional cost thus thrown upon us may be taken at £1,200,000 from the commencement of the war up to March 1918.

"44. We have further, as I have already indicated, had to strain our resources very seriously, and to impose prejudicial limitations on legitimate trade activities, in order to finance very heavy charges in this country on account of His Majesty's Government, while we have re-lent them a large part of our recoveries by taking up Treasury bills through the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves. In all, as I showed in paragraph 37, we have, since the beginning of the war, put £46½ million into British war securities, of which £35 million represents wholly new investment. And in 1917-18 we expect that our anticipatory payments for the Home Government will be about as heavy as in the current year, while we must anticipate a recurrence of the attendant difficulties.

"45. Finally, at the cost of cutting down our capital expenditure programme to the quick, we have abstained from indenting on the home money market with the intention of leaving it free for His Majesty's Government's loan operations. Thus in 1915-16, allowing for the discharge of debt, our net borrowings in London amounted only to a sum of £3 million, while in the current year we are making no fresh sterling borrowing, but are on the contrary redeeming £7½ million of previous debt. Nor do we propose to indent on the home market in any way in the coming year.

"46. We have been reproached in certain quarters for not having taken steps, a year or two ago, to float a special war loan in India, the proceeds of which would have gone to His Majesty's Government. I need only say that we carefully considered the desirability of such action and came to the conclusion that it was at that time not expedient. That conclusion, as the Secretary of State announced some time ago in the House of Commons, was fully accepted by His Majesty's Government, who realised that the best assistance we could then give was to abstain from borrowing in the home market and rely on India for our own essential requirements.

"47. I now revert to the question whether we might have done more in respect of direct contribution to His Majesty's Government, with reference to Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis's Resolution of September 1914. The answer is that the situation at that time did not permit it. Our finances had been most gravely dislocated by the war: we were faced not merely by a large decrease in revenue, but by a very serious drain on our post office savings bank deposits, which had compelled us to borrow £7 million from the Gold Standard Reserve, while the Secretary of State had incurred £7 million of temporary debt in London. In framing the Budget for 1915-16, again, we were faced by what we thought would be a heavy deficit, and having regard to political and financial considerations, Lord Hardinge's Government felt strongly that it was necessary at that time to avoid additional taxation. In connection with the Budget for the current year such taxation had become a necessity, but the position on the North-West frontier was still so uncertain that we could not safely undertake fresh direct liabilities in connection with the prosecution of the war outside India. We had still, moreover, heavy temporary debt liabilities: £4 million remaining due to the Gold Standard Reserve, while we did not then see our way to repaying more than £1½ million of the Secretary of State's India Bills.

"48. We have always felt, however, that if and when our circumstances warranted this, we should take up the question of making a further direct contribution by India towards a struggle in which her own political and economic future is so closely involved, and throughout which her trade and security have been so materially assisted by the command of the sea established by His Majesty's Navy; and we have been in constant touch with His Majesty's Government in regard to this matter. We hold that the time has now come at which we can safely put our wish into effect, and thereby gratify still further the patriotic feelings unanimously expressed in this Council on the occasion of the Resolutions moved by Sir G. Chitnavis and Mr. M. S. Das. We are able to do this without misgiving, since we have now, as I have already explained, cleared off the whole of our temporary liabilities, and have accumulated balances strong enough to enable us to carry out our reduced capital expenditure programme without further borrowing in India on our own account next year.

"49. Accordingly, at the beginning of January, Your Excellency addressed a telegram to the Secretary of State, from which I quote the following passage:—

'I feel, and I speak throughout with the cordial and unanimous assent of my colleagues, that the time has come for India to place her credit and her taxable capacity at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, to be utilised to the furthest extent which her limited resources and a just appreciation of the circumstances of her people render practicable, and in such time and manner as His Majesty's Government may deem expedient. We are prepared to borrow in India, as a war loan for His Majesty's Government, the largest sum which can be raised, and to offer for this purpose terms no less liberal than those which have been granted in England. If it should be found that Indian credit can also be usefully employed elsewhere, we should gladly assent to its being so employed: and in so far as the aggregate funds which India can thus directly borrow for the use of His Majesty's Government constitute a contribution not adequately proportioned to her resources, we propose that she should also undertake the service of a portion of the existing British war debt. In this spirit, and in the confidence that such an offer will evoke a generous response from the Princes and peoples of India, we have addressed ourselves to the task of defining practical possibilities.'

"The telegram went on to indicate that we were prepared to accept an ultimate total special contribution of £100 million to the war, and to put forward proposals for increasing our resources in order to meet the consequent recurring liabilities, which may be taken at £6 million a year allowing for the gradual extinction of this debt by a sinking fund. Deducting from this £100 million the amount raised by our borrowing in India for the benefit of His Majesty's Government, and by any special issues which that Government might think it desirable for us to undertake elsewhere, we would liquidate the balance by taking over a portion of the Home War debt.

"His Majesty's Government have gratefully accepted this offer, and the £100 million we are thus contributing amounts, I may point out, to nearly double our total Imperial revenue as it stood before the war.

"50. I shall set forth presently the way in which we propose to raise the resources necessary for the carrying out of this offer, so I confine myself now to a few preliminary remarks on the subject of next year's war loan. Our decision to borrow next year as freely as we can for the benefit of His Majesty's Government, which was announced in general terms a few weeks ago, is in no way inconsistent with the view we took in 1915 that such a course was then undesirable, for the circumstances have now completely changed. In 1915 we had, as I have said, a large amount of temporary debt still hanging over us, and could only meet the capital expenditure which was necessary even in war conditions by further borrowing on our own account in India. We had also to consider the prejudicial

effect on exchange which would be caused by borrowing a large amount in this country and remitting it home, bearing in mind that we had had two recent exchange crises necessitating considerable special sales of sterling drafts on London, the first shortly after the commencement of the war and the second in the summer of 1915. In short, in regard to this and other alleged shortcomings, our critics have not been in a position, as we and His Majesty's Government were, to take into account the various factors of a complicated situation. Now, however, we have to deal with an altered set of conditions. Thanks to our large surplus, the exercise of economy in respect of current expenditure, and drastic reduction of our capital outlay, we have been able to repay the whole of our large temporary borrowings; and, as I have already said, to accumulate sufficient funds to finance next year's necessary capital outlay without further resource on our own account to the Indian market. The exchange position, too, is completely altered owing to the very large outlay which we have to make on behalf of His Majesty's Government in India, and which they repay to the Secretary of State in London. At the same time such a loan will now strengthen our position here and will also give full opportunity for the patriotic feelings of those who desire to make some direct contribution to the carrying on of the war. I shall deal later with the character of the borrowing we thus propose, and will now proceed to discuss the Revenue and Expenditure estimates of the coming year.

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1917-18.

Revenue and Expenditure—Imperial.

"51. I will first examine the position with reference to the existing sphere of taxation and liabilities, leaving for subsequent consideration the special contribution we propose to make His Majesty's Government in connection with the war, and the measures necessary to find the requisite means. On this basis, and assuming that the next south-west monsoon will be normal, the following statement brings out our Budget anticipations on the Imperial side for 1917-18, as compared with the Revised Estimate for the current year:—

[In millions of pounds.]

	Revised, 1916-17.	Budget, 1917-18.
Revenue	91·803	68·21
Expenditure	89·065	65·435
Surplus ..	+ 2·738	+ 2·780

"That is, whereas we can look forward to an Imperial surplus of £5·7 million this year, we can only expect about £2·8 million in 1917-18.

"52. As regards *Railways*, which are an important factor in this less favourable result, the following statement compares the figures taken in the Revised Estimate with those now proposed for the Budget of 1917-18:—

[In millions of pounds.]

	Revised, 1916-17.	Budget, 1917-18.
Gross receipts	41·7	41·4
Working expenses, including payment of surplus profits to Companies	20·8	21·7
Net receipts ..	20·9	19·6

"As regards gross receipts, it will, I think, be reasonably cautious to assume that in present conditions, the takings of next year, though they are not likely fully to equal those of 1916-17, will not fall far short of them. I propose therefore to put the gross receipts at about £400,000, less than the estimate of the current year, but to increase working expenses by £900,000, this increase being due to the fact that further expenditure is necessary, both under ordinary working expenses and special renewals, to enable the railways to cope with the abnormal increase of traffic which they have had and will have to carry under existing conditions. Allowing for some minor items which enter into the final Railway figure, the effect is a falling-off of £1·2 million, as compared with the Revised Estimate for the current year.

"53. The other Revenue factors are likely, as a whole, to give us about £400,000 less than in the current year; but there are some important variations under individual heads. Under *Interest* receipts, we expect an additional £1 million owing to increased investments from the Paper Currency Reserve, and this improvement would have been greater but for the fact that, in pursuance of the scheme which I explained in paragraph 12, we propose to set aside an additional £200,000 next year for the Paper Currency Depreciation Fund. We shall thus in two years have contributed some £600,000 towards making good the difference, amounting to a little more than £1 million, between the original purchase price of our consols holding in the Paper Currency Reserve and its value at current prices. As present conditions are unfavourable to any very large sale of consols, the sums thus set aside have the effect for the time being of a loan to His Majesty's Government, in whose securities they will be invested until consols are actually sold and the money required to cover the loss is transferred from the Depreciation Fund to the Paper Currency Reserve.

"54. As regards the remaining heads which call for remarks:—

"*(1)* Under *Opium* we expect an additional £236,000 from increased sale of medicinal opium, and the higher prices which it is likely to fetch next year.

"(2) *Salt* receipts are taken at £813,000 less than in 1916-17 owing to heavy clearances and payments of duty this year in Northern India in advance of actual consumption.

"(3) Under *Customs*, we provide for a decrease of £694,000, allowing for the fact that, as the war goes on, freight is likely to be scarcer, and that imports may be affected by the further activity of the belligerent nations and the production of war material. The decrease is distributed over most of the important tariff sub-heads, but is particularly large in the case of cotton manufactures and manufactured articles, and is of special interest in the case of silver where we have to take our total receipts at about £30,000 only as compared with the yield of £4 million to which we had grown accustomed in normal times. The export trade, again, is likely to be prejudiced by the existing exchange difficulty, and possibly by special restrictions on imports into the United Kingdom such as those recently announced in the case of jute and tea. The decline in the case of jute would in fact have been much larger but for the fact that the effect of the exemption of forward contracts, which was allowed when the export duty was first imposed, is now spent.

"Account has been taken of the measures recently adopted to decrease the consumption of petrol in India. These measures, which consisted in prohibiting the import of motor cars otherwise than on behalf of Government or under special license, and the imposition of an excise duty of 6 annas a gallon on locally-produced petrol, with a like addition to the existing customs duty on imports, were taken at the request of His Majesty's Government in order to conserve the supply as far as possible for war purposes and to economise freight, and their financial effect is slight. We estimate that the petrol tax will give us an income of £150,000, from which £90,000 must be deducted for loss of customs duties on motor cars.

"(4) *Posts and Telegraphs* show an increase of £169,000 by reason of normal development, and the estimated operation of the recent raising of minimum charges in respect of telegraph messages.

"(5) The falling off of £486,000 under *Mint* is due to the omission of the special receipts obtained this year from the coinage of rupees. Coinage will be necessary next year also, in so far as we can get the silver, but any estimate of the amount would be absolutely speculative and, following the accepted practice, we refrain from any specific assumption of revenue from this source.

"(6) Taking *Land Revenue*, *Stamps*, *Excise* and *Income-tax* together, there is an increase in the Imperial shares of £314,000, on the assumption that there will be a continuance of the present generally favourable agricultural and economic conditions.

"(7) The head *Miscellaneous* shows an increase of £109,000, which is brought about in connection with the profits made on our wheat scheme, the operation of which terminated on the 31st of March last. These profits, which have now been definitely worked out to £158,000, have hitherto been kept in deposit until the time came when we could fitly utilise them, as it was intended they should be utilised, in special non-recurring expenditure in connection with agriculture, since the operation of the wheat scheme had depressed prices which would otherwise have risen to the benefit of the agriculturist. We are not yet in a position to make a definite allocation of this amount, but expect to be able to do this within a fairly short time, so that we can now safely take this sum to our regular receipts and debit it on the expenditure side for allotment to Local Governments.

"55. On the Expenditure side, a head which calls for special reference is *Military Services*. The net cost of these has been taken for 1916-17 at about £25·4 million, and for 1917-18 we have to raise this to £25·9 million.

"We make a provision (as we did in the Budget of the current year) for a reserve to meet unforeseen requirements which we at present fix at about £700,000. We already have certain demands upon this sum which cannot yet be definitely allocated, so that the effective reserve is rather less than £½ million. We allow £400 000 for application during a full year of the concessions in regard to free rations to sepoys and larger pay to the higher ranks of the Indian Army referred to in paragraph 14 (6). We also provide £60,000 for the increase in Indian Army pensions announced on 1st January with retrospective effect from the beginning of the war. On the other hand, we are only providing £550,000 to complete our requirements of additional rifles and ammunition referred to in paragraph 14 (2) against £976 000 in the current year, and we are also allotting £100,000 less for frontier roads next year.

"Other variations under the Military heads balance each other.

"56. Our estimates also show a further increase of £150,000 under *Political* expenditure, arising from the war and its effects on the situation in Persia; and we make an additional provision of £316,000 for *Opium* outlay in consequence of an increase in the area to be cultivated with poppy in the United Provinces and in the rate of payment to cultivators.

"57. The only other item I need single out for special mention in the present summary of our transactions is a special recurring grant of £200,000 which we propose to allot, from next year onwards, for improving the training and pay of teachers in primary and secondary schools. We hold that such an improvement in respect of teachers is an essential preliminary to further educational reform, and although present circumstances prevent our doing much in this direction, we desire by this grant to give an earnest of our intention to make

more liberal provision for education when peace and prosperity return. With the exception of a small sum reserved for direct application from Imperial funds, the whole of this grant will be distributed to the provinces, and provision has been included in the estimates for the necessary assignments to them through the head 'Transfers between Imperial and Provincial revenues.' The variation in the amounts of the assignments due to this cause is, however, obscured by the omission from the Budget of 1917-18 of special non-recurring assignments to some Provinces included in the Revised Estimates for the current year, and of the assignments in connection with the present arrangements for the incidence of famine-relief expenditure for reasons set forth in paragraph 108 below.

" 58. As I have said, I calculate that next year we shall, on the present basis of taxation, have a surplus of about £2½ million; but we have now to take into consideration the fact that, as already explained (paragraph 49), we propose to make, on behalf of India, a special contribution to the Home Government for the cost of the war which, in one way or another, will run eventually to £100 million. That requires us to undertake, with effect from 1917-18, an annual charge of about £6 million. For the present this sum is taken against the *Interest* head, the question of its eventual allocation being reserved for further examination, when the advisability of constituting a special War Contribution head will be considered.

" In order to meet this liability we have thus to raise more than £3 million in additional taxation.

" 59. Before coming to the actual methods by which we propose to raise this amount, I will clear the ground by indicating other possible courses which we have not thought it advisable to adopt. *Prima facie* a natural, and administratively easy, way of raising fresh money would be by enhancement of the salt tax, since the tax, although it was slightly increased last year, is still below the figure at which it stood in 1905 and much below that in force up to 1902; and as I said in my last year's speech, its increase is a legitimate measure when war or other financial dislocations come upon us. There would indeed in some respects be a special suitability, if the salt tax has at any time to be further enhanced, in choosing the present occasion: for, in the matter of assistance in the financing of this great war, I do not think that even the humbler classes in India can completely stand aside, and there is no doubt that, whatever appeal we may make to the small investor through suitably devised loan arrangements, the classes we can thus reach must, at the best, be relatively small compared to this country's vast population. This expedient of raising funds is however ruled out of account by present conditions by the high price of salt to which I have already referred. The present pitch of prices in itself an indication that a moderate duty is by no means the main factor in determining the cost to the consumer; but a moment when prices are abnormally high is not the time for adding to the tax as well.

" 60. Another possibility is the raising of money in excess of our existing land revenue through the medium of a special cess upon land. Such a course would be justifiable by war conditions, and by the further fact that, over a great part of India, it would merely restore the position which prevailed prior to the repeal of the Famine and Patwari cesses in the years 1905-1907. We have decided, however, that this would not be at present desirable. Though we do not in any way admit that our land revenue assessments are other than most moderate, we prefer, so long as this is possible, to leave the enhancement or imposition of special cesses as a sphere of taxation suitable for local boards, in order to assist these in developing such beneficent expenditure as that connected with education, sanitation, medical relief and local communications. It must be understood, however, that while we refrain on the present occasion from imposing additional Government taxation on agricultural incomes, we can give no pledge that we shall refrain from doing so hereafter should future necessities oblige us to take this course.

" 61. Another method which would *prima facie* be appropriate to present conditions is the levying of a large excess-profits tax on industrial and commercial profits which have been specially enhanced by reason of the war. On full consideration, however, we have decided that this would not be advisable. In the first place, as we know from the experience obtained in England, the fixing of what are normal profits and what consequently may be considered excess gains, which must vary with reference to particular trades and even in respect of the circumstances of individual firms or companies, is a very difficult matter; and it has only been found possible to apply it with a fair amount of equity at home—though even there there has been much trouble and criticism in particular cases—by reason of the very efficient and elaborate income-tax machinery already existing, and by the appointment of special expert boards of reference to deal with disputable cases. In India we lack both the elaborate administrative machinery and the material for impartial and authoritative boards. Secondly, an excess profits tax is obviously only a temporary measure which cannot be continued when the war is over, whereas what we need is a more permanent source of revenue. While we have had consequently to reject this solution, we shall be able to secure an appreciable portion of the excess profits that have lately accrued in connection with the war by the method of taxation now put forward.

" 62. In the present year's Budget we enhanced our rates of income tax, and these now run on a graduated scale from 4 pies in the rupee to one anna, which last sum becomes payable on incomes of Rs. 25,000 and over. We now propose to supplement the ordinary income tax by a super-tax on the largest incomes such as has been in force in England for several years past. That is, the ordinary rates of income-tax will remain unchanged, but

people having incomes in excess of Rs. 50,000 per annum will pay a super-tax in addition. We thus leave the bulk of the existing assessees alone and lay the burden we are about to impose on the shoulders of the rich, who are best able to bear it, and many of whom have made large profits owing to the war.

" The super-tax will begin, as I have said, in respect of income exceeding Rs. 50,000 and will then be levied in an ascending scale as shown below:—

For every rupee of the first Rs. 50,000 of the excess, i.e., between Rs. 50,000 and 1 lakh	1 anna per rupee.
For every rupee of the next Rs. 50,000 of the excess, i.e., between Rs. 1 and 1½ lakhs	1½ annas per rupee.
For every rupee of the next Rs. 50,000 of the excess, i.e., between Rs. 1½ and 2 lakhs	2 annas per rupee.
For every rupee of the next Rs. 50,000 of the excess, i.e., between Rs. 2 and 2½ lakhs	2½ annas per rupee.
For every rupee of the remainder of the excess, i.e., on everything over Rs. 2½ lakhs	3 annas per rupee.

" These rates will be in addition to the one anna income-tax, so that a person possessing an income exceeding Rs. 2½ lakhs will pay in all a rate of 4 annas per rupee (equivalent to 5*s.* in the pound) on that excess; while as regards each half lakh making up the first Rs. 2½ lakhs he will pay rates varying from 1 anna (i.e., ordinary income-tax alone) on the first to 3½ annas on the last. He is still favourably situated as compared with the wealthy taxpayer in England whose ordinary income tax would reach 6*s.* in the pound, while the super-tax might extend to anything up to 3*s.* 6*d*.

" 63. The introduction of a super-tax, assessed with reference to the individual's combined income from all sources, makes it necessary to improve our existing machinery so as to enable the assessing officer to require a person who may be *prima facie* liable to the tax to declare his income from all sources, under penalty in the event of false declaration. We were in any case meditating the introduction of this procedure in respect of the ordinary tax to avoid the leakage which is already recognised as taking place under the existing Income-tax Act. I shall accordingly propose legislation to-day, providing for the levy and assessment of super-tax, and amending the existing Income-tax Act in the direction above indicated.

" 64. We desire on this occasion, as was the case last year, to confine our present legislation to what is essentially needful in order to carry out the scheme of taxation proposed. I fully recognise, however, that our income-tax machinery requires to be brought up to date in other respects also so as to cope with the altered state of things which has arisen since the Act of 1886 was framed. I hope to be able to take this in hand before long, but it would not be fair to ask the Council to pass subsidiary legislation of this sort with the haste required on the present occasion.

" Lastly, I may say that while 'Income-tax' has hitherto been a divided head, the super-tax receipts are all required for Imperial purposes, and in order to avoid the complication of adjustments with the provinces such as were effected this year in connection with the addition to taxation then made, we propose to place super-tax receipts under a special sub-head which will be entirely Imperial.

" 65. The materials for an estimate of the probable yield of the super-tax are not as adequate as we should have wished owing to the fact that under the existing Act the profits of companies and interest on securities are assessed to income-tax at the source without reference to their ultimate destination, so that we have no particulars of their distribution between people who will in future be liable to the super-tax and those who will not be liable. On such information, however, as we can obtain we take the probable yield at £1,350,000.

" 66. The next source from which we propose to raise revenue is the export tax on jute. This was imposed in the current year at the rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per bale of 400 lb. in the case of raw jute, with a special rate of 10 annas per bale on cuttings; and as regards manufactured jute at Rs. 10 per ton on 'sackings' and Rs. 16 on 'hessians' Having regard to India's monopolist position in respect of jute production, which enables taxation to be normally passed on to the consumer, we propose to double the rates above mentioned and thus to obtain an additional revenue of £500,000. This figure would have been higher but for the present freight and exchange difficulties, and the recent restriction on export to the United Kingdom. In making this estimate we have allowed for the exemption of jute, whether raw or manufactured, exported in pursuance of War Office contracts and, as was done in the current year, we propose to exempt from the extra duty forward contracts which have been entered into before the present date and which do not contain a provision for enhancement of price with reference to any future increase of duty.

" 67. The taxation already described will yield us in all £1,850,000. The way in which we propose to make the bulk of the remaining provision required is one which will, I think, be received with satisfaction in this Council and in the country generally, while the incidence of the tax will be of much more general application than that of the imposts above described. It will be remembered that in introducing the Financial Statement for the current year, I said that we had been anxious to raise the duty on imported cotton goods, while leaving the cotton excise duty, which has formed the subject of such widespread criticism in this country, unenhanced, subject to the possibility of its being

altogether abolished when financial circumstances are more favourable. But His Majesty's Government held that in the then circumstances such a course would be undesirable, and decided to leave the cotton duties question to be considered later on ' in connection with the general fiscal policy which may be thought best for the Empire and the share, military and financial, that has been taken by India in the present struggle ' To-day I am able to announce that in view of the taxation required to make our war contribution worthy of India and of the place we desire her to hold in the Empire, His Majesty's Government have now given their consent to our raising the import duty on cotton goods from 3½ per cent as it now is, to 7½ per cent, which is our present general tariff rate The cotton excise duty will remain at 3½ per cent. There can be no question of our doing away with an import which is estimated to produce about £320,000 next year at a time when we have to impose extra taxation. By this means we estimate that we can get an additional £1 million I am sure that the action of His Majesty's Government, following as it does on their recent association of India with the special Imperial Conference called in connection with the war and the measures to be taken thereafter, will meet the greatest appreciation in India

" 68. For reasons which I explained in my last year's speech (paragraph 50) in connection with the increase of customs duties then proposed, the enhancement of duties above indicated in respect of imported cotton goods and jute exports must come into effect at once, and I shall, during the present sitting, introduce a Bill embodying the legislation required The application of these duties during the current month will yield about £80,000 and the receipt figures of the Revised Estimate must be added to accordingly. This has been done in the statement in paragraph 70

" 69. Finally, we have decided to impose, as a war measure, a surcharge on railway goods traffic at the rate of one pie a maund on coal, coke and firewood and two pies a maund on other articles. We have advisedly taken a low uniform rate so as to avoid, as far as possible, the necessity for special adjustments in regard to short distances or particular classes of traffic. Some details in respect of this taxation are still under consideration, but the action necessary in connection with its imposition will be taken as soon as possible The yield is estimated approximately at £¾ million, and we thus obtain the amount that we require to finance our War contribution, and leave ourselves with a surplus £130,000 which is little enough having regard to the circumstances of the time

" 70. I am now in a position to give a statement, superseding that shown in paragraph 51, which includes, as regards Imperial transactions, our war contribution of £6 million and the additional taxation of £3½ million we propose to raise.,

[In millions of pounds]

	Revised, 1916-17.			Budget, 1917-18.		
	Imperial.	*Provincial.*	Total	*Imperial.*	*Provincial.*	Total.
Revenue	64 853	31·141	95 994	64 563	32·261	96 824
Expenditure	59·685	30 910	89 495	64 233	32 256	96·489
Surplus + or Deficit (—) ..	+ ·826	+ 1 561	+ 7·279	+ 330	— ·005	+ ·335

Revenue and Expenditure—Provincial.

" 71. The Provincial revenues are taken in the new Budget at £32·3 million and the expenditure at £32·4 million, the deficit, to be met by drawings on Provincial balances, being thus restricted to about £100,000.

" An increase of revenue is anticipated in all the provinces, except the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. In the former case the current year's revenue has been inflated by extra receipts from irrigation, the demand for which, owing to good rainfall, is expected to decline in the coming year. The reduction in Bihar and Orissa is nominal, being due to the non-recurrence in the Budget of 1917-18 of a special assignment from Imperial revenues for the new High Court buildings, which was included in the Revised Estimate of the current year. Provision has been made in all provinces for a substantial increase of expenditure.

" I have once more cordially to acknowledge our obligation to the Local Governments for their continued assistance in carrying out the policy, which the war has forced upon us, of conserving our balances and refraining from new expenditure which is not immediately necessary or remunerative The extent of this co-operation is indicated by the substantial growth of Provincial balances in the current year and the very small amount which the Local Governments propose to draw from them in 1917-18.

1917-18—WAYS AND MEANS.

" 72. Allowing for the fact that the proceeds of our War Loan in India will be given to His Majesty's Government and thus appear as expenditure also, the only items in

connection with our Ways and Means programme which require special mention are the following:—

Outlay.	£ million.	*Resources.*	£ million.
Provincial deficit	0·1	From balances	1·1
Capital expenditure—		Imperial surplus	0·1
Railways	3·3	Unfunded debt	2·0
Irrigation	0·6	Special war receipts ..	0·8
Delhi	0·3	Credit for silver purchased in 1916-17..	1·7
Discharge of debt	0·8		
Total ..	5·2	Total ..	5·2

" 73. The circumstances which militate against any large capital outlay on railways still continue. We hope to provide £3·9 million for expenditure in 1917-18, but it is anticipated that the sum brought to account will be reduced to £3·3 million by the further issue of stores for war purposes. The amount allotted for lines under construction is £94,000 mainly for the Nushki Extension, which has been undertaken for military purposes and partly completed in the current year. The balance of the programme provision will be devoted to open line works, and owing to difficulties in obtaining materials from Europe, the outlay in India will be mainly on works requiring a minimum of imported materials.

" The provision for Irrigation closely follows the actuals of the current year and represents the full amount which the Local Governments and the irrigation authorities can arrange to spend in the coming year. In the case of Delhi we are again providing a minimum amount.

" The allotment under " Discharge of debt " provides for the further discharge of India Bonds as they fall due in ordinary course in 1917-18, and for the repayment of a temporary loan of Rs. 50 lakhs which His Highness the Maharaja Scindia patriotically offered at the commencement of the war.

" 74. Coming to the Resources side, I have already referred to the Imperial surplus which is set off by an almost equivalent Provincial deficit. The estimate under Unfunded Debt allows for some increase of postal savings bank deposits during the year, and also for the receipts of certain Railway Provident funds which will shortly be taken over by Government. The special war receipts mainly represent the further proceeds of the hire of enemy ships.

" 75. In addition to the receipts above mentioned, we shall also recover £1·7 million which, as I explained in an earlier part of my speech, represents the unadjusted value of silver purchases towards the end of the current year, while we draw to the extent of £1·1 million on the cash balance of £18·1 million which we expect to have at the end of the current year. Thus we expect, after providing for the liabilities enumerated above, to close the coming year with a cash balance of £17 million, of which £5·2 million will be held in England and £11·8 million in India.

" This result is based on the assumption that we shall have to incur in India about £37½ million of war expenditure recoverable from His Majesty's Government, and that our war loan operations will enable us to raise not less than £10 million—I shall be only too happy if it proves to be more—which amount the Secretary of State must disburse to His Majesty's Government at home. We should thus put him in funds to a net amount of £27½ million. With this amount of net remittance and by drawing on his cash balances to the extent of £½ million, he will be able to provide £22·5 million for his ordinary expenditure in London inclusive of capital expenditure and the usual instalment in discharge of India bonds, and about £5·4 million in respect of the war contribution, the remainder of the £6 million provided for that contribution being charged off in India as interest and discount on our war borrowing.

" It will be observed, then, that in the coming year we expect that the remittance requirements of the Secretary of State will be met by his recoveries from the War Office without resort to Council drafts. This does not of course imply that Council drafts will not be sold to meet the demands of trade. The Secretary of State will meet such demands as far as he can without undue depletion of our resources, but his drawings will have to be specially financed by fresh purchases of silver or through the Paper Currency Reserve so far as those can meet them, and it is hardly necessary to say that, in the difficult circumstances of the time, the usual reservation as to the complete discretion of the Secretary of State in this matter applies in a very practical way.

OUR WAR LOAN ARRANGEMENTS

" 76. I now come to our proposed war borrowing, the proceeds of which are to form a contribution from India to His Majesty's Government. We have been somewhat criticised for not stating our terms earlier and coming into the market concurrently with the Home Government. I need hardly say that this has not been due to any conventional wish on our part to reserve all financial announcements of public interest for the Financial Statement: we would gladly have come forward earlier if that had been possible. The slight delay is due to the fact that we had to consider very carefully what terms to offer, and how to make our proposals most attractive, and this had to be done in close consultation with the Home

Government who have a predominant interest in the results. We were already considering the matter before the British War Loan was announced, and I discussed it confidentially in Calcutta in January with representatives of the Presidency Banks. But any conclusions so reached could only be provisional and had all to be reconsidered in the light of the Home Government's terms, which were not then within our knowledge.

"We are pledged to giving terms not less liberal ourselves, and desire to discharge that pledge fully. Independently, too, of what the particular Home terms might be, we had to consider what form of borrowing was best suited to Indian conditions and most likely to make it possible for patriotic supporters of our loan throughout the country to give a maximum response. Finally, we have to create opportunities for the small investor—a class which has been too neglected in India. We want to cover the whole field, and leave no class of investor unprovided for.

"77. I may say at once that in this matter we feel no hesitation in imitating closely the methods of the Home Government. Their recent loan was on a long term basis, but prior to its issue they were borrowing considerable sums by Exchequer Bonds with a few years' currency and carrying five, and eventually six, per cent interest. Concurrently with this there was a system of war saving certificates under which the deposit of a small sum accumulating at compound interest entitled the lender to a handsome return at the end of five years, while he could always get his certificate cashed if he needed money before the five years were over. We propose to offer opportunities for lending in all these three forms, and in the case of the long-term loan we must also offer some opportunity for the conversion of 3½ per cent and 3 per cent paper in pursuance of the promise which I gave last year. Going beyond this promise, we also intend to allow the conversion of holdings in the 4 per cent loan of 1916, so that those who supported us on that occasion may not feel that they have been left at a disadvantage.

"78. We shall publish our Loan Notification to-day, and I will lay it on the table on the conclusion of my speech. But some general explanation of our scheme will, I think, be helpful to the Council and to the wider public outside.

"The Home Government's recent long-term loan was in two forms: one was a loan issued at 95 and carrying 5 per cent interest, the interest return being liable to ordinary income-tax (save in the special case of holders living outside the country) as well as to super-tax. The other was a loan issued at par and carrying 4 per cent interest, the interest being exempt from all ordinary income-tax, present and future, but not from super-tax. We propose that our long-term loan shall be in the first of these two forms, and shall have the same currency as the British loan, i.e., that it must be discharged in 1947, but may be repaid, on due notice, at any previous date from 1929 onwards. The loan being issued at 95, the nominal rate of interest is really a full 5¼ per cent, without regard to the further gain in capital when the loan is redeemed. This form of borrowing should, we think, prove attractive to those who are anxious for a long-term investment. We have not thought it desirable, having regard to the much lower rate of interest which the Home Government have attached to their income tax-free loan, and to the danger of perplexing the public by needless variety of options, to offer this alternative to the long-term form. But those to whom freedom from income-tax is a desideratum will find their wishes met by the terms we offer for short-term bonds.

"79. As regards conversion terms, having conceded a rate of interest equivalent, as I have explained, to 5¼ per cent, we cannot, of course, as we did last year in connection with our 4 per cent loan, give further attractions, equivalent to a substantial indirect addition to the main rate of interest, through the fixation of the conversion rates. We are going as high as we can in taking a practical 5¼ per cent rate, and must value the paper to be converted at a figure approximating much more closely than was arranged last year to its true market value as determined by the higher rates of interest now established in India and the world generally. We have also to take into account the fact that the new loan will not be issued at par but at a discount of 5 per cent. Taking these factors into consideration, the conversion rates we have fixed as four are that every Rs. 100 of the 4 per cent loan shall be accepted as equivalent to Rs. 92 of our new loan, while the corresponding rates for the 3½ and 3 per cent paper will be Rs. 76 and 65 respectively. I am speaking in each case of face values. Thus, to take a single example, a person who has obtained conversion rights entitling him to convert Rs. 600 face value, of 3½ per cent paper will have that paper converted into our long-term loan at Rs. 456. But it must be remembered of course that the loan is only issued in denominations of Rs. 100. Consequently while the holder can obtain Rs. 400 in any case, he can only obtain Rs. 500 by subscribing the cash equivalent of Rs. 44 (nominal) of the new loan and for the sake of simplicity we shall fix the cash discount at one anna per rupee of nominal value. The necessity for such cash payments will of course be greatly obviated in the case of large holdings of old paper. Thus a man who has conversion rights of Rs. 60,000 of old 3½ per cent paper could obtain for this Rs. 45,600 of our new loan, and need not put up any extra cash at all. Further, persons who wish to reduce their cash payments will often be able to do so by selling part of their conversion rights.

"80. I am sorry that this business of conversion involves arithmetical complications which make it difficult for the smaller investor to follow the intended procedure. There is no possibility of evading this complexity altogether, and that is another, and I think a quite imperative, reason why the main attractions of our loan must be concentrated in the

substantive terms. We cannot afford to hide them away in conversion rates, the true significance of which will only be realized by persons accustomed to the rather difficult calculations involved in valuing them. Our loan must stand or fall on the plain straightforward terms which everyone can understand and pass on to his neighbour, though we are as a matter of fact giving better conversion rates than recent market quotations of our old paper would have suggested.

" We are avoiding, or at any rate mitigating, one complication incidental to last year's procedure and that is in the manner of defining the amount of paper which a given subscription will enable a holder to convert. Last year the formula was that a subscriber of a given amount to that year's loan could tender such amount of paper as, when converted at the prescribed rate, would yield a further amount in the new loan equal to that already purchased. This involved troublesome calculations and adjustments in regard to broken sums. This year we are adopting a simple uniform rule which reports, and indeed in this respect goes beyond, the privilege conceded last year, but does not entail any difficult calculation. The rule will be that for every Rs 100 face value of new paper issued, Rs. 150 face value of old paper may be converted, whether it be 4 per cent, 3½ per cent or 3 per cent.

" We are also, as the example I have given will have shown, simplifying the rule for the calculation of the cash amounts to be paid to make up exact multiples of Rs. 100 in the paper obtained by conversion.

" Finally, to avoid any future misapprehension, I may explain that, as stated in the Notification, the amounts to be handed over to His Majesty's Government will be the cash subscriptions which represent new money. The nominal amount of the loan will of course be augmented by old paper tendered for conversion, but this will not yield us any fresh assets.

" 81. We intend also, in connection with this long-term loan, to establish a special sinking fund similar to that promised in connection with the recent British War Loan. The arrangement there was that ½ per cent monthly should be set aside for re-purchase of scrip of the new loan so long as the latter remained below par. This amounts to 1½ per cent of the capital amount per annum. We similarly promise to apply 1½ per cent per annum in the same way; but we do not undertake a monthly amount, as with the narrowness of the Indian market and its marked seasonal variations, this would not be entirely suitable.

" 82. To sum up then, the first option which we offer to the public is a long-term loan issues, and to which subscriptions will be receivable at all post offices which do business as case not later than 1947; supported by a special sinking fund; and carrying conversion rights in respect of all our existing long-term issues. That is the offer we make to the man who desires a semi-permanent investment.

" 83. We feel, however, that this will not do for the banks and financial houses as well as many others who are willing to make a great effort in support of the War Loan but cannot, in justice to themselves, afford to lock up their money for an indefinite period. Indeed for such persons even a five year period may be too long. What we want to get is a maximum response, and we wish therefore to meet every requirement. We propose, therefore, also to issue short-term bonds, with three or five years' currency at the option of the purchaser and carrying a very attractive rate of interest. We originally proposed to fix this at 6 per cent with liability to income-tax, but on expert advice as to the importance attached to freedom from income-tax present and future, we have decided to adopt an income-tax free rate of 5½ per cent. But—and here we follow the precedent set by the Home Government in respect of their ex-income-tax borrowing—we do not extend this exemption to super-tax.

" 84. Both the long-term and short-term issues will be open for subscriptions on the 15th of this month, and applications will be receivable up to the 15th June. They can be put in for sums of Rs. 100,* and multiples thereof, at any district treasury, as well as at the offices of the Accountants General, the provincial Comptrollers and the Controller of Currency, and the head and branch offices of our Presidency Banks.

" In order to give ample facilities to people who desire to subscribe a good deal more than they could conveniently put up at any one time, we propose that all subscriptions of Rs 200 and upwards shall, at the option of the subscriber, be payable in five instalments, the first being paid on the date of subscription, while the other four will be liquidated by successive monthly payments. Further particulars will be found in the Loan Notification, and it will suffice to say here that under these arrangements the loan will remain open as regards final payments up to the 15th October, when the last instalment due on applications made in June will fall in.

" 85. As was done last year, we shall give brokerage to the amount of ¼ per cent on new subscriptions to our loans, whether of the long-term or short-term issues, which are received through banks and recognised brokers. But this commission will not extend to conversion amounts.

" 86. As has been the case in the last two years, there will be a special Post Office section of the loan, which will be open alike in respect of the long-term and short-term issues, and to which subscriptions will be receivable at all post offices which do business as savings banks.

* This represents face value in the case of the long loan.

"The provisions will be found in the Loan Notification, and I need only say here that to suit small investors, the Post Office will receive subscriptions in units of Rs. 25 instead of in multiples of Rs. 100 as in the case of the ordinary section. This will render it unnecessary to introduce the complications of instalment payments into the Postal section of the loan; while, on the other hand, in order to allow full scope for payments, that section will remain open until the 15th October. This will enable people who are able to do so to make more than one investment.

"87. We are also adopting a further method, which is intended to be a permanent measure, to bring the Government into relation with investors of a smaller class than it has hitherto reached, and which will have no time limit in respect of contributions thereby receivable.

"Some of you may remember that when I visited Bombay at the beginning of August last my Hon'ble friend Mr. Wacha, on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber there over which he has so worthily presided, drew my attention to the desirability of issuing Government paper in quite small amounts to humble investors, and I replied as follows:—

"As you recognise, my policy since I took up my appointment has been in the direction of bringing Government into closer contact with the small investor, and I have already taken steps in the direction of improving the rules which regulate investment through the Post Office, and allowing larger sums than previously to be held in this way, and by the Post Office section of our loans, which will now, I trust, be a recurring feature of these. I should like, however, to go further and have Government Promissory Notes in small amounts which can be purchased at any time without any delay or complications. . . . . Such a scheme, however, requires very careful consideration, since an analogous measure—the stock-note scheme of 1882—proved a complete failure, owing largely to the fact that subsequent depreciation of Government paper rendered these notes transferable only at a loss. Moreover, the interest payments were necessarily very small and accrued yearly. Before embarking on any fresh scheme, I shall have to consider the matter very carefully, and see how we can avoid any like fiasco."

"88. I have subsequently given the matter very full consideration, and after consultation with those best able to advise, and study of the method adopted by the Home Government in respect of their postal war-savings certificates, I am now in a position to announce the following scheme, which has received the assent of the Secretary of State.

"It is proposed, with effect from 1st April, that small Government bonds or certificates of the eventual value, after five years, of Rs. 10, 20, 50 and 100 shall be constantly on sale at post offices, and that the amounts for which they can be purchased shall be so fixed that the amount repaid at the end of five years, that is the full face value of the certificate, shall represent a return of about 5½ per cent compound interest. Thus, a Rs. 10 certificate will be purchasable for Rs. 7-12-0, a Rs. 20 certificate for Rs. 15-8-0, a Rs. 50 certificate for Rs. 38-12-0 and Rs. 100 one for Rs. 77-8-0

"89. In view of the special privileges attached to these certificates, and to keep them in the hands of the class for whom they are meant and prevent them being bought up by speculators and large capitalists, the Government will not allow transfers of the certificates, except under special permission of a Postmaster General, or sell a larger amount than Rs. 7,500 * to any one person. But the holder can obtain their repayment on demand at any time within the five years at the post office from which they were issued, or at some other office if he has in the meantime obtained transfer of his holding thereto. Hence we style them 'Cash Certificates' in the Notification. In order, however, to encourage the holding of the certificates for the full time, interest will not be allowed on withdrawals within the first year, while as regards those made subsequently, the interest, which will be calculated every three months, will be on an ascending scale, beginning at 4 per cent in the first year and running up to 6¾ per cent in the last. The following specimen table for a Rs. 10 bond shows how this system will work out as regards whole years, and the gradual increase in value of the original investment:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Amount paid on purchase		7	12	0
Due at the end of 1st year		8	1	0
Do.	2nd "	8	7	0
Do.	3rd "	8	13	0
Do.	4th "	9	6	0
Do.	5th "	10	0	0

The amounts paid on these certificates will be free of income-tax, and the certificates will be kept, if the holder so desires, in the custody of the Postal Accountant-General.

"When a certificate is presented for repayment or discharged at the end of five years, the holder will have the option of taking the full amount due to him in cash or of reinvesting it, wholly or partly, in a fresh certificate, and I trust that this method of re-investment will be more and more resorted to as time goes on.

"90. This scheme avoids the main faults that wrecked the Government stocknote experiment in the early eighties, which was in effect merely an attempt to apply the

* This sum will be additional to the maximum amounts fixed for the holdings of ordinary Government paper through the Post Office, and for deposits in the Post Office savings banks.

conditions of an ordinary irredeemable loan to very small subscriptions. The investor gets a liberal compound-interest return for his money in addition to his original payment if he keeps his money with Government for the full five years' period, while if he desires to withdraw at any time within that period he can do so and is still assured of getting back what he originally paid, with (after the first year) a good and increasing rate of interest, and both the investor and Government are saved the trouble of constant periodical payments of petty interest amounts.

"92. I do not, of course, overlook the fact that the petty investor can already purchase Government paper through the post office in sums as small as Rs. 10 at a time, but the advantage of the present scheme is that he can invest more directly and simply, and that, as I have said, he is secure against any fluctuations in the value of Government paper. The scheme is one which has been evolved for permanent application, and though it would be unduly sanguine to suppose that it will attract large amounts at the outset, I hope that it will become increasingly popular as time goes on, and its advantages are more fully appreciated. In the coming year, however, anything that we get from this scheme will like our ordinary borrowings, be handed over to His Majesty's Government, and it is with this course in view that we have fixed so high an interest return. It is possible that in years to come certificates of this type will be issued on a lower interest basis, and what I said a moment ago as to the holder of an expiring certificate being able to take out a fresh one is of course qualified by this condition.

"92. I mentioned last year that we had decided, for the convenience of investors in large business centres, to introduce a new form of Government security in the shape of bearer bonds. The introduction of these bonds, with coupons attached, has been approved by the Secretary of State, and they will be issued in denominations of Rupees 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 25,000 as soon as the requisite forms are received from England.

"Bearer bonds will be freely exchangeable for any other form of security and vice versâ: but as a matter of administrative convenience, their issue in respect of past loans will at present be confined to the 3½ per cent loan of 1854-55, and the loans of 1915-16 and of the current year. Holders of any 3½ per cent loans can, however, obtain bearer bonds by having their holdings simultaneously transferred into the loan of 1854-55. Similarly, holders of the 3 per cent loan of 1896-97 will be able to obtain bearer bonds by conversion of their holding into the 1854-55 loan on the terms on which the Government of India authorised the conversion of 3 per cent paper into the 3½ per cent loan of 1900-01.

"93. The following are other measures which we have taken in the course of the year to facilitate transactions in connection with Government loans:—

"(1) To enable subscribers to our conversion loan of the current year to take advantage of the system of holding Government debt in the form of stock certificates, the conveniences of which were separately explained in a Notification, we offered applicants the option of obtaining such certificates on direct subscription to the loan, instead of the ordinary promissory notes negotiable by endorsement. Advantage was taken of this new feature of our loan procedure to the extent of Rs. 1¼ crores.

"(2) In order to facilitate investment in existing Government securities by people residing in the *mofussil* to whom the Post Office rules may not be convenient or applicable, we have allowed such persons to deposit the purchase money at district treasuries and obtain remittance transfer receipts, free of charge, on a Presidency Bank.

"(3) We have taken steps to enable the Presidency Banks, as Public Debt Offices, to waive, without undue loss to themselves, some of the formalities that have hitherto obstructed the transfer of Government promissory notes, as for instance inconsistencies in the spelling of names.

"(4) We have simplified the Post Office investment rules and raised the limit up to which such investments will secure exemption from income tax to Rs. 15,000.

"94. Finally, I repeat that we put no limits on the amounts we are prepared to receive on the present occasion in the way of loan subscriptions, and I fervently echo the hope expressed by Your Excellency in your opening speech this session that the amount subscribed will reach as large a figure as possible so that it may prove an offering to His Majesty's Government worthy of India and of her people and Princes.

PAPER CURRENCY AND GOLD STANDARD RESERVES.

"95. The following statement gives the active note circulation, i.e., excluding notes held in reserve treasuries, and headquarter offices of the Presidency Banks, on the 1st February on each of the last 5 years:—

	CROREs
1913	51·29
1914	52·91
1915	45·09
1916	54·11
1917	67·90

Last year I pointed to the fact that the figure for 1916 was a record in the statistics of our active circulation, but this record has now been far passed. I have already—in dealing with exchange difficulties—alluded to the significance of this expansion and its connection with the measures we had taken in the direction of making our notes more

popular and more easily cashable. I summarised these measures in my speech last year, but the operation of one of them has unfortunately had to be temporarily suspended: I refer to the decision not to re-issue any notes once presented at a currency office. We have most reluctantly had to discontinue this reform by reason of the fact that, owing to the scarcity of paper at home, the Bank of England, which supplies us with our notes, would have found it very inconvenient to send us the additional stocks which it involves. We intend, however, to resume our policy in this respect as soon as circumstances permit.

"96. The following statement shows the holdings in the Gold Standard Reserve on the 1st April last, at the date of the last published statement, and as we expect them to stand on the 31st March:—

[In thousands of pounds.]

—	Held mostly in India.	Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	Gold held in India.	Temporary loan to treasury balances	Invested in London	Total.
1st April 1916	1	5,752	239	4,000	16,219*	26,251
31st January 1917	"	6,045	185	3,000	20,101†	29,331
Amount due on 31st March 1917.	100	6,000	..	..	24,746†	30,846

"The increase in the total holding is mainly due to the large amount of fresh coinage we have had to undertake. As I have already indicated, the column 'Temporary loan to Treasury balances' will now become blank, as we are able to pay off the whole of our borrowing from the Reserve and thus to increase the investments held against it.

"97. I have already dealt very fully with the exchange position, and will only add here that the average rate of exchange in the current year, calculated on the Secretary of State's drawings, will amount to 16.150 pence per rupee against 16.087 pence in 1915-16.

REMARKS ON CERTAIN SPECIAL HEADS.

"98. I now proceed to furnish some supplementary information in regard to certain special and important heads:—

A.—MILITARY SERVICES.

"99. The table below shows the gross and net expenditure on Military Services for the coming year and the four years preceding:—

	Gross.					Net, i.e., deducting receipts.
	Army.	Marine.	Military Works.	Special Defence.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913-14	19,769,233	912,865	947,267	16,934	21,765,765	19,696,113
1914-15	29,336,542	463,378	990,071	13,562	31,803,553	30,431,218
1915-16	21,893,290	715,513	880,885	10,514	23,502,092	42,281,253
1916-17 (Budget) .	22,079,100	767,100	886,200	20,000	23,846,900	23,506,900
1916-17 (Revised) ..	31,612,600	744,600	1,655,700	28,000	33,819,300	16,354,900
1917-18 (Budget) ..	26,216,900	838,100	1,158,700	14,000	27,227,100	26,900,000

"100. It is now estimated that the net military expenditure in 1916-17 will amount to £25.4 million or £2.9 million more than the Budget provision. I have already referred (in paragraph 14) to some of the main causes of this excess of expenditure. A rise in the price of stores of all kinds has also operated to increase our contribution to the Imperial Government for the maintenance of the troops with the Indian Expeditionary Forces; and it has been found necessary to proceed to a considerable expansion of the mechanical transport companies and Royal Flying Corps in India; and to meet a rise of expenditure in the Military Works Services. Besides the improvement of frontier roads already referred to, it has been necessary to provide accommodation for the Flying Corps and the Aircraft Park, and to supply electric lights and fans in certain barracks and hospitals in pursuance of the now accepted policy in this matter; also to incur additional outlay on the construction of Indian Troops' Lines.

"The receipts have exceeded anticipations by £304,000, chiefly by reason of larger recoveries from the Imperial Government for Dockyard services. Increased sales of dairy produce to the overseas forces, war hospitals in India, etc., have also contributed to the improvement.

"Very little progress has been made towards the completion of the three Royal Indian Marine vessels now under construction at Home, and we have made provision once again for this retarded work in the 1917-18 Budget.

* This represents the value of the securities as on the 31st March 1916.

† This represents the value as on the 30th September 1916 (the date of the last valuation) of the securities then held and the cost price of securities purchased since that date.

"101. For the coming year the Budget has been fixed at £25.9 million net, or about £3½0,000 in excess of the abnormally high expenditure expected to be attained in the current year. I have already (paragraph 35) explained the necessity for this provision.

"102. The contributions by Indian Princes and others towards the cost of the war have risen from £900,000, the sum mentioned in paragraph 82 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement of last year, to nearly £1¼ million. Further large sums have also been generously placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to be utilised in obtaining horses, motor-cars, motor ambulances, comforts for troops, etc., or in any manner he may think advisable in the interests of the Army.

"103. I take this opportunity to correct a statement which I have seen made that our medical expenditure has been less during the war than it was in the years preceding. This is a misapprehension. It is the case that the annual expenditure exhibited under Grant 8—Medical—has been less since the war began than it was in 1913-14; but that arises from the fact that in time of peace all such expenditure, except furlough charges at Home, is shown under Grant 8, whereas when troops take the field the extra outlay on the medical establishments accompanying them goes to the Special Service head under Grant 14. And under the normal cost arrangements sanctioned by the Houses of Parliament we pay just as much for medical establishments with the Expeditionary Forces as we should in time of peace. Adding, then, the amount so paid to the expenditure in India, the total amounts to £550,000 in 1914-15, £579,000 in 1915-16, £593,000 estimated for 1916-17, whereas the net expenditure in 1913-14 was £480,000. As regards medical stores also our actual payments show an increase and not a decrease.

B.—FAMINE RELIEF.

"104. This time last year I said that distress then existed in the Bankura and Tippera districts of Bengal; in the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts of Bihar and Orissa; in Ajmer-Merwara and in the Kerauli State in Rajputana, but that the Kolhan Government estate in Singhbhum was the only area in which scarcity had formally been declared. Subsequently famine was declared in Bankura and scarcity in Merwara. Kathiawar was also added to the scarcity tracts, but the only relief measure found necessary there was the grant of gratuitous relief to a few hundred persons. The numbers on relief works and gratuitous relief in the famine-stricken area of Bankura reached their maxima of 22,558 and 25,724 in June and May, respectively. The maximum numbers on the test works in all the other affected areas have been 31,546 and on gratuitous relief 15,038. With the fall of good monsoon rains, and the consequent improvement in the agricultural situation, the numbers of people needing relief decreased, and by the middle of November relief operations had been finally closed in all the affected areas. It is anticipated, however, that some relief measures will be required again next year in part of the Kolhan estate where, owing to deficient and badly distributed rainfall in 1916, the early rice crop was a comparative failure. Assistance in the shape of agricultural loans was granted where necessary in the affected tracts, as well as in Assam, the Frontier Province and Baluchistan. Special railway concessions were granted for the carriage of fodder in the Punjab Rajputana, Ajmer-Merwara and Bombay, and for the carriage of cattle also in Ajmer-Merwara; but the good monsoon has restored the supply of fodder, and these concessions have since been withdrawn.

"105. The actual expenditure incurred on relief has therefore been on a very small scale, amounting to £77,000 only in the current year. There has in addition been an expenditure of £122,000 on account of concessions for the transport of fodder. The total expenditure charged to the head "33—Famine Relief" thus amounts to £199,000. For 1917-18 the expenditure at present anticipated on relief is £7,000 only, and including the cost of fodder concessions the total provision under the Famine Relief head stands at £29,000.

"106. In the current year we provided £438,000 out of the Famine Insurance Grant of £1 million for protective works, and the actual expenditure is expected to amount to £354,000. The Famine Relief outlay of £799,000 mentioned above is a first charge on the balance of the grant, and £447,000 is available for the reduction or avoidance of debt, of which £349,000 comes under the Imperial and £98,000 under the Provincial section.

"107. In the coming year we have set apart £420,000 for protective irrigation works, and expenditure on Famine Relief is expected, as I have already said, to amount to £29,000 only, so that a sum of £551,000 will be available for reduction or avoidance of debt. It will no longer, however, be necessary to divide this sum between Imperial and Provincial by reason of the new arrangements I shall now explain.

"108. I mentioned last year that, in pursuance of a promise given in response to a resolution moved in this Council by my friend the late Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, we were considering the desirability of improving the existing scheme for regulating the distribution of expenditure on famine relief between Imperial and Provincial resources. The scheme referred to is that outlined in paragraphs 48 to 57 of Sir Edward Baker's speech introducing the Financial Statement for 1907-08. Our examination of the question was primarily directed to the possibility of a rectification of certain minor inequalities as between different provinces. But we also desired to remedy a grave defect of the present system which makes the assistance to Provincial expenditure dependent upon the gradual building up of famine credits for each province, with the result that there is no adequate

provision for the case of a province which, after the exhaustion of its credit by one famine, is very shortly afterwards attacked by another. On considering the difficulties attendant on the modifications of the existing scheme which first suggested themselves, we came, however, to the conclusion that it would be better to abandon the present system, with its complicated book adjustments altogether and, to treat hand "33—Famine Relief" as an ordinary divided head, the Imperial share being taken in each province at three-quarters and the Provincial at one-quarter, a distribution which represents approximately the assistance which Imperial revenues actually give in the long run towards famine expenditure under existing arrangements.

"109. This proposal has met with general favour from Local Governments, and the Secretary of State has sanctioned its introduction with effect from 1st April next. The result is that we get rid of the complications and inequalities of the existing system, and that whenever famine expenditure is incurred one-quarter of it only will fall on the Local Government. Famine relief will, in this connection, include expenditure incurred during a period of observation and test when famine is not actually declared, and also, subject to certain safeguarding conditions, outlay under a special prophylactic system adopted in the Central Provinces by which an expansion of the ordinary civil works programme takes the place, so far as possible, of special famine relief works. The new system will, as I have said, be much more simple than the old, and is expected not to impose any greater eventual burden on the Local Governments. On the contrary it puts a province which may be afflicted by two famines within a relatively short period in a much better position than would be the case under the present system, while at the same time effectively maintaining the principle of Provincial responsibility for the economic administration of famine relief. There may, no doubt, be occasions, though I trust that with the growing prosperity of the country these will be rare, when a famine is so serious that a Local Government is unable to meet its full share of the expenditure required without undue depletion of its balances. In that case, as under the existing scheme, special arrangements will be made for the relief of Provincial finance when the Local Government's balance has been reduced below half the prescribed minimum.

"110. The result of this scheme is, of course, to sweep away the book famine credits which would otherwise on 1st April have been recorded against the various Local Governments, and to make expenditure from the Famine Insurance grant in connection with the reduction or avoidance of debt once more a wholly Imperial charge.

C.—EXPENDITURE FROM SPECIAL GRANTS FOR EDUCATION, SANITATION, ETC.

"111. I give below a table similar to that exhibited in paragraph 86 of my speech last year, showing the special grants made for these purposes from 1911-12 onwards and the extent to which they have been utilized.

[In thousands of pounds.]

	Total grants given (1911-12 to 1917-18)		Total expenditure incurred (1911-12 to 1915-16).	Balance expected to be available on 1st April 1916
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Non-recurring.*	
(1) Education	354	2,240	2,254	326
(2) Sanitation	345	1,761	1,918	237
(3) Medical relief, etc.	-	69	69	8
(4) Agriculture, etc.	-	177	173	4
(5) Grants for other special purposes	-	1,052	1,471	34
(6) Grants for general purposes (Discretionary grants)	-	667	403	259
Total	1,199	7,466	6,288	1,328
Add—Savings on recurring grants during foregoing period (about)				701
Total amount expected to be available from special grants on the 1st April 1916				2,029

"In view of war conditions, we have again had to ask Local Governments to restrict drawings on their balances, which include the unspent remainder of these special grants. But any outlay thus postponed is merely deferred till normal times return.

"112. I showed, by figures cited in paragraph 30 of my speech already referred to, that the Government of India and the Local Governments, in carrying out the policy of retrenchment which the war has necessitated, had refrained from pressing with undue rigour on outlay under education, medical and sanitation. On the contrary, as indicated in paragraph 57 above, we have now, notwithstanding the drain on our resources conditioned by the war, made a fresh recurring grant for improving the training and pay of teachers.

D.—FINANCIAL POSITION, AND POWERS, OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

"113. The financial history of the provinces must continue to be one of severe restriction of expenditure so long as the war lasts, and I have already indicated the main

* Non-recurring figures only are given, as the recurring grants are treated as having been fully worked up to, any savings obtained from these grants in particular years being added at the foot of the statement.

results in the Provincial section of the Revised Estimates and the coming Budget. As there explained [paragraph 54-(7)] our Budget figures include a special allotment to the provinces of £158,000, with reference to the allocation of the profit under the wheat scheme. I have also, in section C preceding, made a reference to expenditure on education, sanitation and medical relief, while in section B I have explained the new arrangements to be adopted in respect of famine expenditure. I need only therefore refer the Council for further information to Statement D of the Financial Statement, which brings together the revenue and expenditure and balances of the various provinces with which we have regular financial settlements for the past, current and coming years.

"114. I mentioned in my last year's speech that we were progressing with the problem of defining and enlarging the financial powers of Local Governments and of authorities subordinate to them, and that we hoped to evolve a systematic and liberal scheme of delegation which would deal satisfactorily with many questions of decentralisation, as well as matters of audit control. The Secretary of State has now sanctioned our proposals and the main features of these are as follows.

"115. In the first place, the powers of the Local Governments have been extended in several matters affecting expenditure which is either entirely Provincial or divided according to the terms of the provincial settlements between Imperial and Provincial and speaking generally Provincial Governments will hereafter in respect of such outlay exercise exactly the same powers as the Government of India themselves.

"In the case of expenditure which is wholly Imperial, but is incurred by Local Governments as agents of the Government of India, the Local Governments' powers must obviously be restricted, but they have now been given larger discretionary powers than they previously possessed.

"116. Another matter of much practical importance in regard to decentralisation is the position of heads of departments and other responsible officials in the matter of expenditure. Hitherto these officers have possessed certain limited powers which for sometime past we should have been glad to have been able to expand. It was decided however by Lord Morley some years ago that for the time being no such expansion could be allowed without the consent of the Secretary of State in each individual case. It was recognized that this arrangement could only continue until fully considered arrangements for delegation had been worked out, and this has now been done. Having regard to the very different status and functions of the various officers concerned, it was impossible to treat them all on a like basis, and the solution which has been arrived at is what may be termed a discretionary one: that is the Secretary of State has now approved a set of fundamental rules which define not the actual powers to be exercised by each head of a department or analogous official, but the maximum extent to which powers may be delegated by a Local Government without reference to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India. It is not, of course, intended that Local Governments should extend powers to their heads of departments by one comprehensive or general sanction. In each case the circumstances of the department will have to be considered and power conferred only when some real administrative convenience is obtained thereby. But for the future the decision to delegate or not will rest mainly with the authority best acquainted with the facts, namely the Local Government. The Government of India will exercise like powers of delegation in respect of officers directly under them. The success of the system must obviously be largely dependent on the comprehensiveness of the fundamental rules which regulate its scope; and it is from this standpoint that I regard the new arrangements as so important and promising departure.

"117. The powers of which I have been speaking are those which are exercised in the creation of new appointments, grants to local bodies and the like. But some measure of decentralization is equally desirable where special sanction is required to the relaxation of rules in our financial codes, and a number of amendments have recently been made there with that object. Into the details I need not enter, but I may mention very briefly the principle that has been adopted, adding, however, that here again the significant point is in the generality of the method of treatment adopted. The Secretary of State will reserve to himself the right to decide what particular powers or general classes of powers should be held to be a suitable subject-matter of delegation. The Government of India will decide on a reference from the Local Government, but without referring themselves to the Secretary of State, whether a particular officer may be regarded as a head of a department for the general purposes of the delegation scheme. It will then rest with the Local Government to delegate, or to refuse to delegate all or any of the approved powers to any given authority who has been admitted to this status.

"118. While the facts I have here set forth will perhaps appear unattractive to the general public, I can assure the Council that the net result will be a very considerable increase in the discretionary powers of Local Governments and their principal officers, and the avoidance of much correspondence which would otherwise have taken place on relatively petty matters.

E.—RAILWAYS (CAPITAL OUTLAY).

"119. The following statement gives the figures of Railway capital expenditure on State-owned lines included within the Railway programme for the coming year and the four years preceding:

	1912-14.	1914-15	1915-16.	1916-17 (Revised).	1917-18 (Budget).
	£	£	£	£	£
Open lines including rolling stock	10,393,100	10,554,300	2,864,100	708,200	2,510,700
Lines under construction—					
(a) started in previous years	1,671,600	878,800	627,100	878,700	94,200
(b) started in current year	131,700	..	..	630,000	..
Total	12,196,200	11,433,100	4,491,200	2,217,900	2,604,900

"When presenting the Financial Statement for 1916-17, I stated that our financial position permitted of our providing only a £3 million capital programme for Railway expenditure during 1916-17, and I have already explained why we have been unable to work even up to this figure. For the next year we are again obliged to curtail our expenditure within very narrow limits though it is possible to provide for a slightly more liberal programme than in 1916-17.

"120. We have been obliged to exclude any provision for new lines with the single exception of the Nushki Extension which, as I have already mentioned, was required for military purposes. Apart from this special project, for which £73,300 has been provided, the amount allotted for construction is confined to the small sum of £21,900 which is to be utilised on certain lines in progress, viz., Parvatipur-Singapur, Itarsi Nagpur and the Overhead connection on the Great Indian Peninsula line at Bombay. Work on these lines has been practically closed down, and the small provision made is to meet necessities which cannot be postponed without loss or damage to existing structures.

"121. On ordinary capital works and equipment incidental to the upkeep of existing open lines we propose to spend £2,505,700. Apart from considerations of economy, our programme in this respect has had to be seriously curtailed in consequence of the extreme difficulty of obtaining material from England, and the expenditure in the coming year will be devoted to works which entail the minimum importation of materials from Europe. It is however hoped that it will be possible to arrange for the replacement from England of some of the rolling stock which has been actually surrendered by railways for military purposes, where such replacement is shown to be urgently necessary.

"122. The construction of railways by branch line companies has also received a temporary check, owing to difficulties in respect of raising capital in the open market and obtaining permanent-way material and rolling stock. Activity in this direction has thus been restricted in the current year to the raising of capital for four new projects aggregating a total of 81 miles. Of these, the Trichinopoly-Pudukkottai Railway) 32 miles) in Madras is a Native State line for which funds will be provided by the Pudukkottai Durbar; the Raipura-Pompoh Railway (16 miles) in Bihar and Orissa is to serve a lime-stone quarry and the funds for its construction will be privately obtained; the Arakan Light Railway (18½ miles) in Burma is necessary to prevent expenditure already incurred from becoming unremunerative; and the conversion of the Teesta-Kurigram Railway (14½ miles) in Bengal is designed to set free material required for the Khulna-Bagirhat Railway, the construction of which had previously been sanctioned. The only other issues of capital during the year were for the completion of lines already in progress.

"The raising of capital for 133 miles of railway previously sanctioned for construction by branch line companies and district boards has also been deferred owing to the war.

"In order, however, that there may be no delay in resuming construction when conditions are again normal promoters are allowed to discuss in advance the terms for the detention of branch line companies after the close of the war. Concessions have thus already been granted for two lines—the Shahdara-Narowal Extension (43 miles) in the Punjab and the Kurigram-Chilmari Extension (21 miles) in Bengal; and negotiations with several other branch line companies and district boards are at an advanced stage.

"123. The following figures show the capital outlay on all State lines up to the end of each year from 1913-14, and the net return obtained after deducting working expenses and interest charges:—

[In thousands of pounds.]

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16	1916-17, Revised.	1917-18, Budget.
Capital at charge at end of each year	34,802	36,236	36,856	38,116	38,382
Net working profit from railways excluding interest charges.	17,018	16,914	17,797	20,750	20,103
Percentage of net work ng profit to capital outlay	4,91	4.33	4.88	5.69	5.47
Net working profit from railways after meeting interest charges	4,794	4,158	4,075	6,796	6,106
Percentage to capital outlay of net profits after meeting interest charges.	1·38	·69	1·12	1·84	1·64

"124. The return on Railway capital (excluding interest charges) was estimated in the current year's budget at 4.49 per cent. We now estimate it at 5.69 per cent in consequence of the large increase in net railway earnings which I have already dealt with in my review of the Revenue estimates. For next year we put it at 5.47 per cent consequent on the smaller estimate of net earnings provided for in the Budget.

"The charges for interest in the current and ensuing years work out to 3.83 and 3.81 per cent respectively on the capital outlay, so that the final net profit on railways in each of these years is 1.86 and 1.66 per cent respectively. These interest charges include certain annuity and sinking fund payments which really go to the discharge of debt.

F.—IRRIGATION (CAPITAL OUTLAY).

"125. The financial position of our great Irrigation undertakings may be gathered from the following table which brings up to date the information given in connection with previous Financial Statements. The figures are in thousands of pounds:—

Particulars.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17 (Revised).	1917-18 (Budget).
1	2	3	4	5	6
Protective Works.	£	£	£	£	£
Capital outlay to end of each year	34,048	36,777	36,693	37,278	37,530
Total receipts, including land revenue due to irrigation ..	4,338	4,832	4,394	4,562	4,710
Total expenses, including interest on debt	2,306	2,464	2,549	2,668	2,813
Net profit	2,032	1,878	1,845	1 894	2,103
Percentage of net profit to capital outlay ..	5 97	5 14	5 04	5 20	5 63
Protective Works.					
Capital outlay to end of each year	4,796	5,245	5,853	6,215	6,618
Total receipts, including land revenue due to irrigation ..	112	201	116	109	159
Total expenses including interest on debt	113	247	271	561	585
Net loss	101	146	159	185	196
Percentage of net loss to capital outlay	2 16	2·72	2 72	3 08	3 00
Minor Works and Navigation.					
Direct receipts	263	254	267	288	183
Expenditure	814	686	668	781	827
Net loss	551	732	602	493	644

"126. The total length of main and branch canals and distributaries which had been constructed on irrigation works of all classes up to the end of the year 1915-16 amounted to 63,583 miles, and it is expected that this figure will be increased by over a thousand miles during the current financial year. These channels command an area of over 50½ million acres of culturable lands, of which approximately half was irrigated during the year ending 31st March 1916, and it is estimated that at least an equal area will be irrigated this year.

"127. In addition to the works in operation, there are 42 major projects, 20 being productive and 22 protective, which are either under construction, awaiting sanction or being examined by the professional advisers of Government. They are estimated to extend the benefits of irrigation to an area of over 9½ million acres out of a culturable commanded area of 22½ million acres, at a cost of £35 million.

"128. No new works of any magnitude were sanctioned during the year. The project for the utilization of a part of the water-supply of the Sarda river for improving the irrigation on the Rohilkhand canals in the United Provinces was submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction. He has, however, decided to defer sanctioning it until a definite decision has been arrived at regarding the utilisation of the balance of the available river supply.

"129. On the 30th March 1916, the Government of India ratified the award in the Cauvery arbitration case. This enables the Mysore Durbar to construct a large reservoir on the Cauvery at Kannambadi, and will effect the scope of the Metur Reservoir projected by the Madras Government. An amended estimate providing for the necessary alterations has been prepared and is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

"130. In the Punjab a scheme known as the Haveli project has been drawn up, and provides for canals taking off the Chenab river immediately below its confluence with the Jhelum, designed partly for the irrigation of the tracts lying contiguous to the river on both its banks and partly for improving the supply to the Sidhnai and the Chenab Inundation canals in the Multan district. This scheme, and that known as the Sutlej Valley project, are being further considered with a view to determining their combined effect on the existing inundation canals lower down the rivers. Projects are also under examination for a canal taking off the river Indus near Kalabagh for the irrigation of the desert tract in the Sind Sagar Doab known as the Thal, and for a large storage reservoir on the Sutlej to improve the cold weather supply of that river.

"131. The Kistna reservoir and the Sukkur barrage projects in Madras and Sind respectively are still under investigation. An important scheme for embanking the left bank of the Irrawaddy river in Burma, which is estimated to reclaim about 600,000 acres of land to rice cultivation, is also under consideration.

"132. In Bombay, progress on the Nira Right Bank canal and the Pravara Irrigation system has been hampered by labour and freight difficulties.

"In the United Provinces, work on the construction of permanent head-works of the Ganges canal at Hardwar is approaching completion.

"The Twante canal in Burma was opened for traffic at the end of January 1917. The completion of this work was somewhat delayed on account of the transfer to Mesopotamia of one of the dredgers employed on it.

"The Weinganga canal in the Central Provinces was opened for irrigation during the year, but the supply was interrupted by a serious breach in the main dam, repairs to which will somewhat delay the development of irrigation.

G.—DELHI EXPENDITURE (CAPITAL OUTLAY).

"133. The expenditure for the current year under head 51 is expected to amount to Rs 40 lakhs, or Rs. 10 lakhs less than in 1915-16. This reduction has been attained by a smaller work programme and by a considerable reduction in the engineering staff.

"The aim during the present year has been to leave untouched the larger schemes of sanitation, water works, drainage and irrigation, which require the use of imported materials, but to continue such work on the central buildings and other features of the New City as can be carried on without the use of materials which have become difficult or expensive to procure owing to the war, and to maintain the output of brick fields and quarries and the preparation of sites and roads. A moderate rate of progress has been maintained in the case of Government House, the Viceroy's Court, the Secretariats and the great *Places*. Progress has been made with the task of levelling sites and opening up roads. A considerable addition of manufactured brick and dressed stone has been made to the stock of material. There has also been progress in the work of moving and collecting material at the various sites where it will be required eventually. Trees have been planted on a number of the avenues and roads.

"It is expected that Rs 40 lakhs will again be needed to carry on the work on similar lines in the year 1917-18.

CONCLUSION.

"134. Now, my Lord, I need not detain the Council longer. This year's Budget is once more marked by a large imposition of fresh taxation, but this is required not for our own local purposes, but in the interests of the Empire. We are now supplementing the assistance India has already given in the colossal war which her Sovereign has had to undertake in defence of civilisation and national liberties by a further pecuniary offering which will mark the vital interest which she has in this great struggle.

"In your opening speech this session Your Excellency has indicated that such a policy is in full accord with the Resolution passed in this Council on the 8th September 1914, supplemented by that of the 24th February 1915, to which I have referred in the body of my speech. I have already explained why we could not previously comply with those Resolutions to the full extent we should have wished. The time has now come at which we can rise to the heights to which they pointed, and I trust that the measures we propose at this time of war stress and need will receive full acquiescence in this Council and in the country.

"135. In conclusion I desire once again to express my heartfelt acknowledgments to the officers of the Finance Department for the way in which they have dealt, in their various spheres, with the very difficult conditions through which we have passed during the current year and which are likely to continue throughout the year to come. I can only repeat what I said in previous years that I am most deeply indebted to their loyal and efficient aid."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Hon'ble Members are aware that, under the Rules of Business, there is no discussion on the Financial Statement to-day. That discussion will take place on March, the 7th.

"With regard to the items of business on the List of Business which Hon'ble Members have in their hands, may I suggest the following procedure. With regard to the first Bill that the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer will bring forward, Hon'ble Members will notice that there is no Committee stage on that Bill. I would, therefore, suggest to Hon'ble Members that they allow the Hon'ble Member to introduce the Bill this morning, and that the discussion should take place on March, the 7th. With regard to the second and third Bills, there is a Committee stage, but I think it will be for the convenience of all Members if the discussion on those two Bills takes place not now but this afternoon. Therefore, I would suggest to Hon'ble Members, as regards the first Bill, that Sir William Meyer move for leave to introduce it and that you discuss it on March, the 7th. As regards the second and third Bills, Sir William Meyer will introduce them and he will move this afternoon that they be referred to a Select Committee, and then Hon'ble Members will have an opportunity of discussing those Bills."

THE INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"My Lord, I beg to introduce the Bill. It is one to amend the Indian Tariff Act with reference to the announcements made just now in my speech introducing the Financial Statement, that is, it authorises the raising of the duty on imported cotton goods from 3½ to 7½ per cent, and it doubles the export duty on jute. In applying the new jute duty we shall, as stated in my speech on the Financial Statement, exempt existing forward contracts (in so far as these do not contain a cautionary provision providing for future increase of duty) as well as all jute exported in pursuance of War Office contracts; but this will be done, as formerly, by executive orders. As I explained in my speech, it is necessary to impose these enhanced duties, with effect from the present date.

"We have taken advantage of this opportunity to make a small further amendment in respect of the duty on imported silver manufactures. Last year, in order to remove the then anomalous position in which the Indian silversmiths and manufacturers of silver thread were placed through having to pay the special rate for silver on the raw material used by them, while the imported manufactured article only paid duty at the general rate, we raised the duty on imported silver manufactures to 16 per cent *ad valorem* which was roughly equivalent to the duty of 4 annas an ounce imposed on imported silver in 1910. But we provided that where an importer could satisfy the customs authorities as to the actual silver contents of the articles he was importing, he should be entitled to pay duty at the special rate applicable thereto only on such silver content, the residual value of the import being taxed at our general tariff rate of 7½ per cent. This proviso has caused a certain amount of administrative difficulty, and it has been found that an all-round rate of 10 per cent *ad valorem* would practically equalise the position of the importer and the Indian manufacturer of silver articles. We accordingly propose to make this the rate of duty applicable to silver manufactures and to abolish the present proviso under Item No. 50, Part II, Schedule II of the Tariff Act.

"The Bill is consequently of a simple character, involving no new additions to the field of taxation, but merely alterations in rates of taxation already imposed. I do not think it necessary, therefore, to refer it to a Select Committee, but I ask permission to have it published, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in the *Gazette of India*, and I propose, with Your Excellency's permission, to get it passed into law on the 7th instant. I beg to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886. Perhaps it would be convenient if I just explained the purport of the Bill, as it will save our time afterwards; but I am in Your Lordship's hands as to that."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Do you not think it would be more convenient if you explained the reasons for the Bill this afternoon, when the discussion would follow immediately afterwards?".

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"Certainly. My Lord, I expressly wished to leave the point to your Excellency. I therefore simply move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer will move for reference to Select Committee this afternoon."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"All that remains for me just at present is to move for leave to introduce a Bill to impose a tax on income, in addition to that imposed by the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, or, to put it in plainer words, the Super-tax referred to in my speech introducing the Financial Statement."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned till 3 P.M.

After Lunch the Hon'ble the Vice-President took the Chair.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1886. As I explained in introducing the Financial Statement the object of the Bill I have obtained leave to introduce is to enable assessing officers to require any person who is *primâ facie* liable to income-tax to declare his income from all sources under penalty for failure to do so, or for making a false declaration. Under the Act, as it stands at present, Income-tax Collectors have only powers in certain circumstances to invite assessees to make a return of their incomes, and as the invitation is not backed by any penalty in case it is not complied with, it will be readily understood that it is often ineffectual. The inadequacy of these powers for ascertaining the incomes of persons who are being assessed to the tax has indeed long been recognised as a flaw in the existing Act: it has helped dishonest tax-payers to evade contributing their proper quota to the public revenues. The question of improving our machinery for assessment in this respect was already marked down for consideration when any general amendment of the Income-tax Act should be undertaken. But the introduction of a graduated scale of taxation last year, and still more the imposition of the super-tax now proposed, have rendered it urgently necessary to take up this reform at once, without waiting for that

general amendment of the existing Act which, as I have already informed the Council, I have in mind. In particular, it is essential for super-tax purposes to obtain accurate returns of the incomes of probable assessees, and assessing officers will be at a loss to decide what persons are *prima facie* liable to assessment to the super-tax, unless they are able to use as a guide returns of income submitted by such persons for income-tax purposes.

"The method by which the Bill gives effect to this proposal is simple. We are repealing that part of the present Act which empowers assessing officers simply to invite a declaration of income from probable assessees, and are enabling them by a new clause to call upon any person who, in their opinion, has an income of over Rs. 1,000 per annum to furnish a return of his income in a prescribed form. This method involves the minimum interference with the present procedure for administering the Act. All that the Bill does is to authorise a Collector to demand a return of income from any person, should he think it desirable to do so; he is not bound to ask for a return in every case, and it will remain open to Local Governments to issue general executive instructions to their assessing officers as to the manner in which they are to exercise the discretion now to be given to them.

"Failure to furnish a return which has been demanded is dealt with by the Bill in the same way as other defaults under the existing Act. That is to say, it may be punished on conviction before a Magistrate by a fine which may amount to Rs. 10 for each day during which the default continues. The Bill also provides that, unless an assessee has duly complied with any demand made on him to submit a return of income, he shall not be permitted to petition against his assessment. It will, I think, be generally recognized that it would be unreasonable to create a statutory right of objection to his assessment by a person who is still defying a statutory order to declare his income.

"Incidentally Collectors are empowered by the Bill to decide for themselves whether any person should be included in the general list of assessees which is published under section 16 of the Act, or should be served with a separate notice under section 17. Hitherto they could do this only when duly authorised by the Local Government. This alteration is a natural corollary of the powers given to Collectors by the Bill to determine from what persons they should call for a return.

"I now beg to move that you will suspend the Rules of Business to permit of the Bill being referred to Select Committee."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"I suspend the Rules of Business."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"I move, Sir, that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of yourself (the Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Lowndes), the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Brunyate, the Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel S. L. Aplin, the Hon'ble Mr. E. H. Bray, the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh, the Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson and myself."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA:—"Sir, I feel that it is my bounden duty to bring to the notice of the Council my views with regard to the taxation proposals. I am not discussing the Budget proposals involved in this legislation. But before I proceed, Sir, I have a difficulty which I shall presently place before the Council as to whether it is competent to the Government of India to undertake this legislation without an amendment of the Government of India Act of 1915. . . ."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MIAN MUHAMMAD SHAFI:—"SIR, I rise to a point of order. The question raised by my Hon'ble Colleague, so far as it has any bearing at all on the Bill which is now before Council, it seems to me, does not arise. The Bill which has just been introduced by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer is a Bill which merely seeks to introduce certain modifications in reference to the issue of notice to certain persons who are to make certain returns in connection with income-tax assessment and for this purpose alone. It is not the Bill in which any super-tax is levied or any tax contemplated this year is levied at all."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Member is not entitled to make a speech on a point of order. I quite understand the point which he wishes to raise. But the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma is only arguing that this Bill is *ultra vires* the Government of India. I propose to hear him on this subject, and he will no doubt confine himself to the point whether this Bill is *ultra vires*."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA:—"Section 20 of the Government of India Act, 1916, states:—

'(1) The revenues of India shall be received for and in the name of His Majesty, and shall subject to the provisions of this Act, be applied for the purposes of the Government of India alone.

(2) There shall be charged on the revenues of India alone—

(a) all the debts of the East Indian Company; and

(b) all sums of money costs, charges and expenses which, if the Government of India Act, 1858, had not been passed, would have been payable by the East India Company out of the revenues of India in respect of any treaties, covenants, contracts, grants or liabilities existing at the commencement of that Act; and

(c) all expenses, debts and liabilities lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the Government of India; and

(*d*) all payments under this Act."

And then, with reference to this section 20, we have to read section 23 also, which runs as follows:—

"Except for preventing or repelling actual invasion of His Majesty's Indian possessions, or under other sudden and urgent necessity, the revenues of India shall not, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applicable to defraying the expenses of any military operations carried on beyond the external frontiers of those possessions by His Majesty's forces charged upon those revenues"

I take it, Sir, that this is a safeguard provided by the legislature against either the Government of India or His Majesty's Government raising any revenues except for the purpose of... ..."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"I must point out to the Hon'ble Member that the Bill before the Council is merely a Bill to amend the Income-Tax Act, to enable a return to be required from persons subject to that Act. The Bill has nothing whatever to do with the application of revenues of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA:—"If the object with which the money is raised cannot be considered in connection with the question as to whether the money can be legally raised, then, Sir, I am certainly out of court. But if the object for which the money is to be raised can be, then this measure is *ultra vires*, or outside the legal ability of the Government of India to legislate. If you, Sir, think that the object being one of is not competent to the Government of India to raise, cannot be raised I have nothing more to say on that question."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"I must certainly hold that the application of the money to be raised is not material to the Bill before the Council. We have had an Income-tax Act from 1886; and the only question at present is, whether we should add certain sections to it making it compulsory on all persons subject to the Act to make a return."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA:—"Then, Sir, the question is as to whether there is any need for this Act at the present juncture If the object of the Act be, Sir, simply to provide facilities for revenue officers to obtain more accurate returns in respect of incomes on which assessment is to be levied, there is nothing to be said. But if the principle underlying this—and I take it that that was the object with which this Bill is introduced at the present time—be to enable the Government to raise more revenue for one purpose or another, then, I think, Sir, there is no need shown for larger revenue, and on that account I shall have to oppose it. If that is not the object, then I have nothing more to say."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"I have already explained, Sir, and I think it has been understood by all the Members of this Council, except the Hon'ble Member from Madras who has just spoken, that this Bill is a Bill to improve our machinery. Incidentally, as I have said, such improved procedure is necessary for super-tax purposes, but as far as this Bill alone is concerned, it merely improves the machinery of the Income-tax Act The Hon'ble Member is apparently stricken by the fear that we shall thereby get more revenue As I explained in my speech just now, we may hope to get some more revenue through this Bill, because the provisions of the existing Act often enable dishonest tax-payers to evade payment of their proper quota, but that is the only way in which the Bill increase our receipts. It thus appears to be a matter of great regret to the Hon'ble Member that dishonest tax-payers should be made to pay their proper quota. I am glad to think that no other Member shares in this sympathy. I repeat, Sir, that this Bill is simply a question of improved machinery"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA:—"Sir, as a matter of explanation, may I say that I never stated that I sympathised with such people On the other hand, I rose to speak because I thought that the object was a different one"

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE SUPER-TAX BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill to impose a tax on income in addition to that imposed by the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, which, I have already been given leave to introduce The purpose of this Bill is to impose a tax on income, in addition to that imposed by the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, that is to say, what we may conveniently describe as a 'super-tax.' In my speech this morning introducing the Financial Statement I have already explained why this additional taxation is necessary, and why we propose to raise it by means of a graduated super-tax on incomes in excess of Rs. 50,000 As I then said, the tax now proposed will only be assessable on incomes in excess of Rs. 50,000, and will then be levied at the following rates:—

For every rupee of the first Rs. 50,000 of the excess, i.e., between Rs. 50,000 and 1 lakh.	1 anna per rupee.
For every rupee of the next Rs. 50,000 of the excess, i.e., between Rs. 1 and 1½ lakhs.	1½ annas per rupee.
For every rupee of the next Rs. 50,000 of the excess, i.e., between Rs. 1½ and 2 lakhs.	2 " "
For every rupee of the next Rs. 50,000 of the excess, i.e., between Rs. 2 and 2½ lakhs.	2½ " "
For every rupee of the remainder of the excess, i.e., on everything over Rs. 2½ lakhs.	3 " "

"I need only make some further remarks as to the manner in which the Bill provides for the actual assessment of the tax.

"In the first place, we propose to take as the general basis for the tax the total income received by or accruing to an individual taxpayer in a single year. In calculating that income, he will have to take into account, besides any salary he may have earned or the profits of his business, his receipts from dividends or interest on securities, and the super-tax will therefore not be deducted at the source from such dividends or interest. This will avoid inconveniencing the large number of shareholders in companies, or holders of Government paper, whose incomes are not sufficient to render them liable to super-tax and who would, if deductions at the source were resorted to, be put to the trouble of applying for refunds. But if we confined ourselves to taxing the incomes received by individuals considerable portions of the profits obtained by companies would automatically escape from our net. I refer to such portions of the profits as are placed to a reserve or otherwise withheld from distribution to the shareholders. These sums should obviously be liable to the taxation now proposed as they are to ordinary income-tax. The Bill therefore provided for the assessment to super-tax of so much of the income of any company as has not been paid or declared for payment by way of dividends to shareholders. The word 'income' is used advisedly in this connection so as to make it perfectly clear that any sums received by a company by way of interest on investments are not exempt from the tax. Similar provisions in the Bill provide for the levy of the super-tax on any portion of the income of firms, or Hindu undivided families, which is not paid out to a member of the firm or family.

"We are allowing assessees, in computing their total income, to omit from their receipts any profits from agriculture or income from property solely employed for religious and charitable uses, and also such portion not exceeding one-sixth of their total income as they may have utilised in the period on which the assessment is based for life assurance payments, or for the purchase of deferred annuities for the benefit of themselves, and their families. Interest on stock notes which was declared free of all taxation when the notes were issued can also be deducted from total income. In these respects the exemptions from income-tax allowed by the Income-tax Act have been followed.

"We have adopted as the period on the income of which the assessment to super-tax will be based the provisions in the Indian Income-tax Act relating to assessment under Part IV of the second Schedule. If the assessee has made up his accounts within the year prior to that for which the assessment is made his income for the year ending on the day on which his accounts were made up will form the basis of the assessment; otherwise the assessee's income in the previous financial year ending on the 31st March will be taken. This period will apply to income of all descriptions whether from salaries, dividends, interest on securities or business profits.

"Clause 5 of the Bill gives Collectors powers to call for returns of income from any person who in their opinion is liable to pay super-tax, and also provides for assessments being made in cases of refusal to furnish the return. The remaining clauses of the Bill call for little comment. Their general effect is to apply to the assessment and collection of the super-tax the procedure already in force for assessing and collecting income-tax, and I need only remark that we have thought it unnecessary to permit composition for super-tax over a period of years and that for the convenience of assessees, we are taking a rule-making power which will enable us to permit payment of the super-tax to be made in suitable instalments.

"I now move, Sir, that the Rules of Business be suspended to admit of the Bill being referred to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"I suspend the Rules of Business."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of yourself (the Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Lowndes), the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Brunyate, the Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel S. L. Apthe, the Hon'ble Mr. E. H. Bray, the Hon'ble Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, the Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson and myself."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA:—"I must apologise to the Council for speaking on a former occasion in respect of this point of order by a mistake which I fell into that the provisions of the two Bills were covered by one and the same Bill. I am not going to argue the point as to whether the revenue that is being raised is rightly leviable under the circumstances and in view of the conditions of India at the present time; what I submit is that inasmuch as the revenue is not to be utilized for the purposes of the Government of India, as there is no deficit, and apart from the purpose for which this money is said to be raised, section 20 is a bar in the way of Government."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Member is out of order. The question before the Council is purely whether certain taxation is to be imposed. The Council is not concerned with what will become of the revenues after they are raised. There is no reason to suppose that Government will devote them to any unlawful purpose. On the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, it is not open to the Hon'ble Member to discuss the point raised."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA:—"Sir, I bow to your ruling, and will state the point when the Financial Statement is discussed on the 7th. I may state at present that absolutely no necessity has been made out for imposing fresh taxation in the manner proposed at present, and I am, therefore, opposed to the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU:—"In connection with this Bill, I understand there is considerable difficulty in the administration of the Act in regard to the levying of income-tax in respect of Government securities. I know personally that the rule works very harshly, and many persons, poor people, have to spend much more than the benefits they receive. As the Bill is to be considered in its important aspects, would it not be possible to include consideration of the question in the Act in regard to the proper levy for revenue. If a person has got a promissory note for Rs. 500, he is charged with an amount which would be payable if his income was Rs. 25,000, whereas it may only be Rs. 10. He has to go to the Collector and then to a legal practitioner, and then he gets his order for a year; so that the benefit he is likely to get is more than counterbalanced by the expenditure and trouble he is put to."

The Hon'ble Mr. BRUNYATE:—"We are now dealing with the Super-tax Bill and not with the Income-tax Bill."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"Mr. Brunyate is quite correct. Much as we may sympathize with the difficulties mentioned, I am afraid they do not come under the Super-tax Bill. I think the Hon'ble Member will see that."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRA NATH BASU:—"Yes, I see it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Wednesday, the 7th March 1917.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

DELHI:
The 5th March 1917.

APPENDIX A

[REFERRED TO IN ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 3.]

(Statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Slocock)

The circumstances in which Government passed orders prohibiting the entry of Mrs. Besant into the Central Provinces and Berar are as follows:—

During the currency of the war, it has been more especially the Chief Commissioner's policy to discourage violent political agitation and inflammatory speeches in these provinces as being prejudicial to public safety at a time like the present. In carrying out this policy, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to acknowledge he has received the support of the leaders of public opinion on practically all occasions on which political matters have been discussed.

The projected visit of Mrs. Besant to Amraoti at the time the Provincial Conference was to take place, became known to the local authorities only a few days before the opening of the Conference. Mrs. Besant had, it was understood, been invited to attend the annual meeting of the Federation of Theosophical Lodges of the Central Provinces and Berar. At the same time, Government received authoritative information that Mrs. Besant had announced her intention of not confining herself, on her visit to Amraoti, to Theosophical subjects, but of dealing with political subjects as well. Government, in view of the policy declared above and having regard to the public utterances of Mrs. Besant, both on the platform and in the Press, was of opinion that her visit to these provinces should be prohibited.

As the action of Government has been the subject of criticism by the Provincial Conference as casting a slur on the Conference, and as it has also been attacked by Theosophical Lodges in some parts of India as involving an interference with religious liberty, Government takes this opportunity of giving the following further facts. Mrs. Besant had received invitations for several years past to attend the Annual Theosophical Federation meetings in these provinces, but had never found it possible to accept. On this occasion, the annual meeting was fixed for the Muharram holidays, and the same date was also fixed for the session of the Provincial Conference. When the projected visit of Mrs. Besant for the Theosophical Conference at a time which coincided with the Provincial Conference session, became known in Amraoti a few days before the date which had been fixed for the meetings, the information gave much dissatisfaction to an important section of those interested in the Provincial Conference, who considered that it would prejudice the success of the Conference, and proposals were actually put forward that Mrs. Besant should be asked to abandon her visit. The Reception Committee of the Provincial Conference conveyed an assurance to the Commissioner that Mrs. Besant would take no active part in the Conference. This assurance was fully accepted, and the issue of the order implies no mistrust of that assurance. Equally the allegation that the order was in any way directed against Theosophy or the Theosophical Federation is without any foundation. The order was dictated entirely by the considerations set forth in the earlier part of the answer to the Hon'ble Member's question.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 7th March 1917, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI of 1917.

An Act further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows :— VIII of 1894.

Short title and retrospective effect.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1917.

(*2*) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of March 1917, and any sums due on account of new duties leviable thereunder, or of any deficiency between the duties which have been paid and the duties which are leviable thereunder, shall be deemed to be duties short levied within the meaning of section 39 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and that Act shall apply accordingly. VIII of 1878.

Amendment of Schedule II, Part II, of Act VIII of 1894.

2. In Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as subsequently amended (hereinafter called the said Act)— VIII of 1894.

(*i*) For item 50 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"50	Silver plate, silver thread and wire, and all other manufactures, all sorts ...	Ad valorem .	10 per cent.

(*ii*) Item 51 is hereby repealed.

(*iii*) For item 107 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

"107 YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say :—
Cotton piece-goods, thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified ;
Flax twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax ;
Haberdashery and millinery ;
Hemp manufactures ;
Hosiery ;
Jute twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags (*see* No. 24) ;
Silk yarn, noils and warps, silk thread, silk piece goods and other manufactures of silk ;
Woollen yarn, knitting wool and other manufactures of wool including felt ;
All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics not otherwise specified."

Amendment of Schedule III of Act VIII of 1894.

3. In Schedule III of the said Act—

(*i*) For item 1 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

			Rs. A.
"1	RAW JUTE—		
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs ..	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions	" " ...	4 8

(*ii*) For item 2 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

			Rs. A. P.
"2	JUTE MANUFACTURES, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine) ...	Ton of 2,240 lbs	20 0 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	"	32 0 0

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 7th March 1917, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1917.

An Act further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, It is hereby enacted as follows :— II of 1886.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1917.

Insertion of new section 14A in Act II of 1886

2. After section 14 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (hereinafter called the said Act), the following section shall be inserted, namely :— II of 1886.

Notice to persons with incomes of not less than one thousand rupees.

"14A. (*1*) In the case of any person whose income is, in the Collector's opinion, not less than one thousand rupees, the Collector may cause a notice to be served upon him requiring him to furnish within such period as may be specified in the notice a return in the prescribed form setting forth (along with such other particulars as may be provided for in the notice) the income accruing to such person during the year ending on the day on which his accounts have been last made up or, if his accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then the income accruing to him during the year ending on the said 31st day of March.

(*2*) A person making a return required by sub-section (*1*) shall add at the foot thereof a declaration that the income shown in the return is truly estimated on each of the sources therein mentioned, that it has actually accrued within the period therein stated, and that the person making the return has no other source of income."

New section 18 substituted in Act II of 1886.

3. For section 18 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Power to modify ordinary procedure

"18. The Collector may include in a list under section 16 any person who is liable to be served with a notice under section 17 instead of or in addition to serving him with such a notice and may serve a notice under section 17 on any person liable to be included in a list under section 16 instead of or in addition to including him in such a list."

Amendment of section 25 of Act II of 1886.

4. In section 25 (*1*) of the said Act after the words "under Part IV may," the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"unless he has knowingly and wilfully failed to comply with the requirements of any notice served upon him under section 14A."

Amendment of section 34 of Act II of 1886.

5. After clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 34 of the said Act, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*d*) to furnish within the specified period a return required of him under section 14A."

Amendment of section 35 of Act II of 1886.

6. In section 35 of the said Act, for the words and figures "mentioned in section 18, sub-section (*2*)" the words and figures "required under section 14A, sub-section (*2*)" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 50A of Act II of 1886.

7. In section 50A of the said Act the letters and figures "18 (*1*) (*a*), (*b*), (*c*)" are hereby repealed.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 7th March 1917, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1917.

An Act to impose a tax on income in addition to that imposed by the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886.

WHEREAS it is expedient to impose a tax on income in addition to that imposed by the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886; It is hereby enacted as follows :— I of 1886.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Super-tax Act, 1917;

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, and applies also within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with His Majesty to British subjects in those dominions who are in the service of the Government of India, or of a local authority established in the exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor General in Council in that behalf; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of April 1917.

Definitions.

2. (*1*) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

"previous year" means the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that in which the assessment is to be made, or, if the accounts of a person or company have been made up in the year immediately preceding that in which the assessment is to be made, then, at the option of such person or company, the year ending on the day on which his or its accounts have been so made up:

Provided that, if the option has once been exercised by a person or company, it shall not again be exercised so as to vary the meaning of the expression "previous year" as then applicable to such person or company, except with the consent of the Collector and upon such conditions as he may think fit.

"principal Act" means the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886; II of 1886.

"super-tax" means a tax imposed by this Act;

"taxable income" means so much of the total income of any person or company as is in excess of rupees fifty thousand;

"total income" means the income accruing in the previous year from all sources except—

(*a*) from the sources specified in section 5 (*1*) (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*e*), (*g*) and (*h*) of the principal Act; and

(*b*) in the case of a Hindu undivided family, so much of the joint income of such family as has been actually expended or paid for the maintenance or other expenses of any member of such family or paid or finally allotted to any such member;

(*c*) in the case of a firm, so much of the income of the firm as has been paid or finally allotted to any of the members of the firm; and

(*d*) in the case of a company, so much of the income of the company as has been paid or declared for payment by way of dividends or otherwise to any of its members:

Provided that nothing in clause (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) of this definition shall be deemed to exempt from super-tax any income therein referred to when received by any member of such family, firm or company.

(*2*) Words and expressions used in this Act and defined in the principal Act and not hereinbefore defined shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

Income liable to super-tax and rate thereof.

3. In addition to the tax imposed by section 4 of the principal Act, there shall be charged and recovered and paid in the year beginning with the 1st day of April 1917, and in each subsequent year to the credit of the Government of India, or as the Governor General in Council may direct, by every person subject to this Act and by every company, a super-tax upon the taxable income of such person or company computed at the rate specified in the schedule.

Collector to determine persons chargeable.

4. The Collector shall, from time to time, determine what persons and companies are chargeable with the super-tax, and the amount at which every person chargeable shall be assessed:

Provided that, in determining the amount at which a Hindu undivided family, firm or company shall be assessed, the Collector shall allow a deduction from the taxable income of such family, firm or company, of one-tenth of the income from all sources liable to taxation under the principal Act, of such family, firm or company.

Power to call for returns.

5. (*1*) In the case of a person or company whose total income is in the Collector's opinion of an amount chargeable with super-tax, the Collector, instead of or in addition to the notice referred to in section 14A of the principal Act, may cause a notice to be served upon him or it requiring him or it to furnish, within such period as may be specified in the notice, a return in the prescribed form with a declaration annexed thereto to the same effect as that required to be annexed to a return under the said section, setting forth the total income in the previous year of such person or company, and such further particulars as may be provided for by such form

(*2*) Every notice issued under sub-section (*1*), and every return and declaration required by such notice, shall be deemed respectively to be a notice issued and a return and declaration required under section 14A of the principal Act, and the provisions of sections 34, 35 and 36 of that Act shall apply accordingly.

(*3*) Where a return is furnished in accordance with the terms of a notice under this section or under section 14A of the principal Act, the assessment to be made by the Collector shall be made after considering such return. If no such return is furnished, such assessment shall be made after such inquiries as the Collector thinks fit have been carried out

Notice to persons chargeable with super-tax

6. In the case of a person or company who, in the Collector's opinion, is chargeable with super-tax, the Collector shall cause a notice to be served on him or it stating the following particulars, namely:—

(*a*) his or its name and the source or sources of the income in respect of which he or it is chargeable;

(*b*) the year or portion of the year for which the tax is to be paid;

(*c*) the place or places, district or districts where the income accrues;

(*d*) the amount to be paid; and

(*e*) the places where and the person to whom the amount is to be paid,

and requiring him or it to pay within sixty days from the date specified in the notice the amount stated therein as payable by him or it, or to apply to the Collector within thirty days from that date to have the assessment reduced or cancelled:

Provided that, if in accordance with any rules made under this Act super-tax is payable in any case by instalments, the notice shall specify the date on which each instalment falls due, and shall require him or it to pay such instalment within the prescribed period from that date, or to apply as aforesaid to the Collector within thirty days of the date on which the first instalment falls due.

Time and place of payment.

7. Every amount specified as payable in a notice served under section 6 shall be paid within the time, at the place and to the person mentioned in the notice.

Application of provisions of Act II of 1886.

8. Subject to the provisions of this Act—

(*a*) the provisions of sections 20 to 24 of the principal Act shall apply in the case of super-tax as if that tax were income-tax chargeable under Part IV of the principal Act;

(*b*) the provisions of chapter IV of the principal Act shall apply to the revision of assessment to super-tax as if that tax were income-tax chargeable under Part IV of the principal Act:

Provided that the time within which the petition referred to in section 26 (*2*) of the principal Act shall ordinarily be presented shall be the period specified in the notice served under section 6 of this Act, and that the form of the petition shall be modified in such manner as may be necessary to adapt it for the purposes of this Act; and

(*c*) the provisions of chapter V of the principal Act and of sections 32, 37 and 38 to 50A of the principal Act shall, as far as may be, apply, in regard to the matters mentioned therein, in the case of the super-tax as if that tax were income-tax chargeable under the principal Act.

Rule-making power.

9. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act for ascertaining and determining the taxable income of any person or company, thereunder, for preventing disclosure of particulars contained in documents delivered or produced with respect to such assessments, for prescribing the procedure that is to be followed on applications for refund of super-tax, for providing for the payment of that tax by instalments, and generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and may delegate to a Local Government the power to make such rules so far as regards the territories subject to that Government.

(*2*) In making a rule for preventing the disclosure of any particulars referred to in sub-section (*1*), the Governor General in Council may direct that a public servant committing a breach of the rule shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code : XLV of 1860.

Provided that a person committing any such offence shall not be liable to be prosecuted therefor without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

(*3*) Rules made under this section shall be published in the official Gazette.

SCHEDULE.

In respect—

(1) of the first fifty thousand rupees of taxable income—one anna in the rupee ;

(2) of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income—one and a half annas in the rupee ;

(3) of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income—two annas in the rupee ;

(4) of the next fifty thousand rupees of taxable income—two and a half annas in the rupee ;

(5) of all taxable income over two lakhs of rupees—three annas in the rupee.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1917. [Price, 3 *pie*

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

CONTENTS.

Bill No. 1 of 1917.—The Madras Medical Registration (Amendment) Bill with Statement of Objects and Reasons .. PAGE 57

Bill introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Under rule 32 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published for general information:—

No. 1 of 1917.

A Bill to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Madras Medical Registration (Amendment) Act, 191 ; and it shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification, direct.

2. After section 1 of the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, the following section shall be inserted:—

"1-A Nothing shall be done under this Act or under the rules made thereunder either by the Governor in Council or the Medical Council or the Registrar, so as to affect, discourage or otherwise interfere with the study or practice of the Ayurvedic, Unani or other indigenous systems of medicine."

3. In the second proviso to section 13 of the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, the following words shall be inserted after the words "has been held by the Council" and before the words "to have been guilty":—

"by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting at the meeting."

4. The following explanation shall be added at the end of section 13 of the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914:—

"Infamous conduct in any professional respect" shall not mean or include (*a*) study or practice of the Ayurvedic, Unani or other indigenous systems of medicine; (*b*) managing, assisting, encouraging or supporting hospitals, asylums, infirmaries, dispensaries, lying-in hospitals, wherein the Ayurvedic, Unani or other indigenous method of treatment is

carried on; (e) managing, assisting, encouraging or supporting schools, colleges or other institutions where the indigenous systems of medicine are taught; (f) consulting, advising, assisting or encouraging or associating with medical practitioners adopting the Ayurvedic, Unani or other indigenous systems of medicine.

5. In section 17, clause (1), of the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, the words "The decision of the committee shall be deemed to be the decision of the Council" shall be omitted and the following words shall be inserted :—

"The Committee shall submit a report to the Council along with their record of inquiry."

6. After section 17 of the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, the following section shall be inserted :—

"17-A. The Medical Council shall in an inquiry under section 13 or section 16 have the assistance of a member of the legal profession as a legal or judicial assessor."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

When the Medical Registration Act was passed into law, it was expressly understood that the indigenous systems of medicine were not to be affected by that Act. When the Madras Medical Registration Bill was introduced into the Council, the Hon'ble the Surgeon General stated as follows :. "I think it might perhaps avoid a good deal of opposition to this Bill if it were made quite clear in the preamble that the Bill applies only to those who practise the methods of medicine which are approved by the General Medical Council in England. I have consulted the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar and he and the Government have approved of an alteration being made in the preamble to make this quite clear, so that the terms 'qualified' and 'unqualified' may be made to apply to those persons qualified in western methods, i.e., the methods approved by the General Medical Council in England and to those who are unqualified in such methods. I think this will remove a good many of the objections raised by the Hon'ble Shifa-ul-malk Zainul-ul-abdin Sahib and our Ayurvedic friends opposite." But during the final state of the Bill the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar stated : "There is absolutely no provision in the Bill which can be pointed to as referring to practitioners following the indigenous systems or as bringing them within the scope of the Bill. In these circumstances, we feel that there is no necessity to introduce any words in the preamble with the object of making clear that which is already sufficiently clear."

In November 1915, the Madras Medical Council took proceedings against Dr. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar, a registered practitioner and a member of the Medical Council, for his having accepted the management of a free Ayurvedic dispensary established in Triplicane by Rao Sahib Calavala Kannan Chettiyar. The Registrar of the Madras Medical Council asked the Principal of the Ayurvedic College, Madras, whether any and, if so, what medical practitioners trained in western methods were assisting the college as teachers. These facts disclose among other things that there are some defects in the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, which have to be remedied as early as possible in the interests of medical practitioners.

Clause 1—indicates the title and scope of the Act.

Clause 2—is intended to make it quite clear that the Act does not in any way affect the study or practice of the indigenous systems of medicine.

Clause 3—is explanatory of the powers possessed by the Medical Council in cases of "infamous conduct in any professional respect." It is thought desirable to give effect to its decision in such cases, only when the decision is supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting at the meeting. There is a similar provision in the Bengal Medical Registration Act.

Clause 4—is explanatory of the term "infamous conduct in any professional respect" which has given rise to some difficulties, owing to the absence of a proper definition.

Clause 5—is intended to restrict the powers of a Committee of the Madras Medical Council. It is not desirable that a Committee of the Madras Medical Council should have the same powers in inquiries under sections 13 and 16 of the Act as the Council itself. It shall be the duty of the Committee to inquire and submit its report and it shall be the duty of the Council to decide the matter.

Clause 6—The Medical Council does not generally consist of persons having knowledge of law. It is desirable that the Council should have the assistance of a member of the legal profession acting as a legal or judicial assessor in inquiries under section 13 or section 16 of the Medical Registration Act. A similar procedure prevails in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

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MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.